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Men of Mark in Maryland

Johnson's Makers of America Series
Biographies of Leading Men
of the State

VOLUME II

With an Introductory Chapter
on
The Growth of Maryland

By LYNN R. MEEKINS, A.M.

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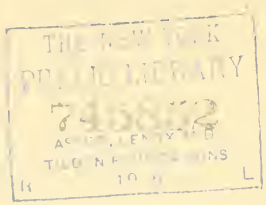

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A. S. Abell

FOREWORD

A learned and wise man is responsible for the statement that "History is no more than the sum of an infinite number of biographies."

Notwithstanding the world-wide reputation of the man who made that statement it is not strictly correct.

History is the sum of the deeds of an immense number of men, but it touches biography only in the most casual and incidental way.

The true relations of history and biography are practically the same as the relations between law and equity.

History, like the law, being universal in character, is necessarily defective in the personal details which make biography, while biography, like equity, by supplying the personal details, illuminates history and gives us correct pictures of the times treated that would not be otherwise obtainable. The historian deals with deeds, the biographer with the doers of deeds.

Biography therefore has a well-defined place in literature, and not only so, but is absolutely essential to the completeness of history.

As a people, we may rejoice in our national glories, and grieve over our national shortcomings, but, as individuals, we get our highest and best inspiration from reading the individual lives of noble and useful men and women.

The bygone centuries, hallowed by time as they are, lacked much of being the equal of the present day, for men had not in those far-gone days learned the lesson that the "Soldier of Peace" is of greater importance in the life of the world than the "Soldier of War," however necessary this latter may be in great national crises.

The biography of the past, rich in many ways, always entertaining and instructive as it is, was yet one-sided, because it dealt too much with the soldier, the sailor, the statesman, and too little with the men who supported these.

Arkwright or Stevenson were worth more to Great Britain than Marlborough or Bolingbroke.

The man who first established the silk industry at Lyons was worth more to France than Richelieu. Krupp was worth more to Germany than Bismarck.

And so we have come to the twentieth century, and men are at last beginning to realize the value of the every-day men who are striving not for reputation nor glory, but are doing the day's work according to their abilities, and who, after twenty or thirty, or forty years' labor, often discover to their own amazement that they have really contributed something to the betterment of conditions, and to the advancement of civilization.

The purpose of Men of Mark is to put in enduring form the lives of some of these useful men of our own day.

In working out this idea, the publisher has, after large experience, abandoned the old, stereotyped form of using an editor who would do it all and has adopted the plan of calling on many capable men who are in position to give a specially fit appreciation of certain individuals. For these biographies are intended to be in the nature of an appreciation of good work done in some line of human endeavor.

The small man cannot be made great by post-mortem bouquets, but the really useful man should have some measure of appreciation shown him in life.

For usefulness is the only correct yardstick with which to measure worth and greatness.

Napoleon, the great military genius, was a scourge to humanity, but Napoleon, the codifier of the law and the builder of roads, was a benefactor to France.

Napoleon, the destructive, was an enemy of mankind, while Napoleon, the constructive, has left in the French system of roads a monument more enduring than brass. The Men of Mark Series (of which some forty volumes have been published altogether in the different states) is therefore an appreciation of useful men and deals with men not because they are powerful, or famous, or learned, or rich, or brave, or wise, but solely because they have been or are useful, and because the commonwealth is stronger and better by reason of the fact that these men are, or have been.

Had some one done this work in the generations of our fathers and grandfathers it would be easier for us now, but certainly our work will make it easier for those who come after us.

In the preparation of this work in Maryland, the publisher de-

sires to make special acknowledgment to Miss Caroline P. Remington, Judge J. T. C. Williams, Doctor Christopher Johnston, Mr. Meredith Janvier, Major Charles Clark, Doctor Oliver Huckel, Mr. Lynn R. Meekins, all of Baltimore, and Mr. Bernard Suttler, of Atlanta, Georgia.

The men whose sketches appear in this and other volumes of the Men of Mark Series were invited to furnish the necessary dates so that the sketches might be written. For these bare facts they are responsible, and for the balance of the matter and the statements made in regard to the men the editorial writers are responsible. In some instances they gleaned from various sources facts concerning a man's business career which had long since passed out of his memory. By diligent search among old records they found many side-lights of family history which add greatly to the interest and value of the sketches. The publishers are greatly indebted to the skilled editorial writers who have in a happy, helpful way presented the main facts that enabled us to show in the sketch just what the subject has always stood for, the position he occupies in the business and professional world. One of the editorial writers in the Manufacturers' Record, in examining a number of volumes of the Men of Mark Series, says: "In reviewing the results of the work so far accomplished, no hesitancy is made in saying that the publishers have reached the purposes and aims of the high standard on which these biographies were planned, and there is every reason to believe that in future years they will be looked upon as authoritative and referential biographical publications of those who have influenced our state and national affairs, political, commercial and educational, especially during the past fifty years. Such works as these, which only could have been conceived in a broad, beneficial and patriotic spirit, deserve the merit and approval of every American citizen who glories in the achievements of our leading men and desires to have their deeds and accomplishments cherished and chronicled for the benefit of future generations so that they may read and be inspired with the lofty aims of ideal Americanism."

The editors and publishers have endeavored to avoid the stereotyped cyclopedic form indulged in by publishers who have issued many of the big publications during the past half-century. They are endeavoring to make this series a real, live force in helping and developing young men, encouraging them to aim in their business or professional life at the very highest ideals. A careful perusal of the book

will enable you readily to judge about to what extent we have succeeded along these lines.

The excellent portraits which accompany many of these biographies are the very best product of the engraver's art. Not only will they endure for centuries, but they give to readers a better idea of the men than would be otherwise possible. Think of what a tremendous blank there would be in our conceptions of Washington, or Jefferson, or Lee, if we did not have the splendid portraits which fortunately exist.

THE GROWTH OF MARYLAND

IN POPULATION, TRADE, INDUSTRY AND WEALTH

BY

LYNN R. MEEKINS, A.M.

BY THE charter of Maryland, published and confirmed June 20, 1632, Cecilius Calvert, baron of Baltimore, received the new province, "with the fishings of every kind of fish, as well as of whales, sturgeons, or other royal fish in the sea, bays, straits or rivers, within the premises, and the fish there taken; and, moreover, all veins, mines and quarries, as well opened as hidden, already found or that shall be found within the region, islands or limits aforesaid, of gold, silver, gems and precious stones, and any other whatsoever, whether they be of stones or metals, or of any other thing or matter whatsoever."

For this King Charles I was to receive a price, which is expressed in the following interesting terms:

"YIELDING therefor unto us, our heirs, and successors, TWO INDIAN ARROWS of those parts, to be delivered at the said Castle of Windsor, every year, on Tuesday in Easter week; and also the fifth part of all gold and silver ore, which shall happen from time to time to be found within the said limits."

Gold and silver were the magic words of the times, and every part of the New World was supposed to possess both in exhaustless abundance. But it happened that the province of Maryland never yielded silver, and the first gold in Maryland was discovered in 1849, more than two centuries after the charter was granted. As it was, the gold has amounted to little. The specimen found in 1849 was from near Sandy Springs, Montgomery county, and was exhibited to the American Philosophical Society in that year. The oldest mine was opened in 1867. Some rich specimens were obtained, but they were so unevenly distributed that the mining has never been profitable. According to the Maryland Geological Survey, the annual output of gold from

the small mines in Montgomery county has not exceeded twenty-five hundred dollars annually. As it cost Calvert about two hundred thousand dollars to send the Ark and the Dove across the ocean, it is plain that any expectations of gold and silver, even though the gold had been promptly found, would have been vain. The king received the two Indian arrows at Windsor Castle, but they were all the return from his gift to Calvert.

There is no record to show much digging for metals by the men who landed on Maryland soil on March 25, 1634, after a long and tedious voyage, under the command of Leonard Calvert, on the Ark, of three hundred tons, and the Dove, of fifty tons. They were only too glad to reach solid ground, and only too eager to begin the founding of good habitations in the strange land. Thus the gold diggers became home makers. They bought a village and clearing from the Indians, and acted in a manner quite different from other settlers on this and other continents.

Much has been printed about the character of these first Marylanders. It would seem both wise and just to judge them by the facts. For twenty-eight years after the first settlement there was no prison in the province. Recent examinations of records have shown that most of them could affix their signatures, and that they were of good social status. The first years of the province were practically unstained by blood. Back of the whole project was Calvert's noble purpose. Guiding it for many years was the manly and strong-minded quality which made the new colony unique. The real ambition of the settler was to found a home. And thus we find the home settlement running like a golden thread through the web of Maryland history, giving this state a distinction recognized all over the world in the exceptional fame given to the hospitality of its people. Neither cruel conquest nor merciless commercialism was behind Calvert's enterprise. The New World offered an escape from the tyranny, prejudices and troubles of the Old. The brave men sprang to their opportunity with courage. After the house of the immigrant had been built to shelter him from the heat of summer and the cold of winter, he felt the need of enlarging and assuring his food supply. He found prompt harvests in the rich soil. There were beasts to yield skins for clothing; and the surplus of these he began to exchange, and thus to build up commerce. The early settlers traded with the Indians for land upon which to erect their houses, and they did not prey upon the ignorance or helplessness of the natives, but

treated them fairly. They were English gentlemen and their servants. But it is well to explain that there were grades of service, and that these so-called servants were not necessarily menials.

After the colony had been firmly planted upon the principles advocated by Calvert, there came a period of expansion and absorption of immigrants from other countries than England. Lord Baltimore offered liberal inducements to settlers, especially those who would bring laborers with them. Religious refugees sought Calvert's province. Many redemptioners or indented servants were brought to Maryland. In a measure, the so-called convict settlers must be classed as refugees, since many, if not most, of those transported to Maryland were men who would never have committed an offense against society or just political institutions, and to whom the term "convict" was wrongly applied. Take, for example, the rebels of Scotland, who were sent over in the middle of the eighteenth century. They were political offenders, and they were readily absorbed by the population of the province. Maryland profited well from the influx of German immigrants, particularly in the years 1752 to 1755, when the so-called Palatines came to the colony after having resided a time in Holland; and other Germans later migrated to Maryland from Pennsylvania. Many natives of Ireland were brought into the province, and they added spirit and zest to the population. The sect known as Labadists brought a type of Dutch who had undergone a training under French influence. Furthermore, there were Swedes, Quakers, and the representatives of other nationalities and sects who all contributed to the making of Maryland.

No state was ever more fortunate in the character and variety of its settlers; and in order to emphasize this point it is necessary to say a word about the redemptioners, or so-called indented servants, because they undoubtedly constituted a considerable part of the progenitors of the present-day Marylander. The indented servant was in many cases the man who was dissatisfied with conditions in his native land, who was ambitious to start afresh in a new country and who was unable to defray the expense of making the sea journey. Moreover there was no certainty that should he reach America he would find immediate employment. The proprietary lord of the province offered large tracts of land in proportion to the number of adult redemptioners or other servants that any settler might bring. Consequently, the poor man who wanted to start in the New World and the rich prospective colonist who

wanted to accept Calvert's offer were naturally drawn to each other. The indented servant worked for his passage a specific number of years, and then he was free to start on his own account. And from these earnest, hard-working settlers came some of the most industrious and most desirable citizens of the colony.

So Maryland was fortunate in the more humble conditions and factors of its new growth; and it was doubly fortunate in the fact that the main element of its development was the man of money and education, who had the ideas and the means to do good work along high lines. These wealthy colonists came to Maryland and took up vast tracts of land. They had themselves and their large retinues to support. They faced the problem of making the land yield the crops or of letting it lie idle while they spent their capital in feeding those dependent upon them. The dream of gold and silver quickly passed. The soil must yield the wealth, and there was need of a crop that would bring a price in other markets, so that it could secure those things needful, and thus produce commerce for the colonists and the colony.

Tobacco was the crop selected; and for almost two centuries the wealth and prosperity of Maryland revolved around this industry. The soil was fertile and tobacco thrived. The demand was large and the product could be used in exchange, even as money. All the early development of the state was in the tide-water sections. The estates of the wealthy colonists were upon the rivers, and it was easy to get the tobacco on board ships for European ports. In 1747 fifty thousand hogsheads were exported. The average exportation was about thirty thousand. With tobacco was corn. The Pilgrims at St. Mary's saved enough from the first crop of Indian corn to begin trade with that staple; and as they extended the yield, this trade increased. So from the earliest period tobacco and corn were the staples of Maryland commerce.

In the course of time wheat was added. As the colony and its enterprising men were endeavoring to increase their commerce they began to build ships. As early as 1675 small boats and sailing vessels were constructed on the Miles river on the Eastern Shore. The boat building of Marylanders not only aided them in transporting their tobacco crops to foreign ports, but the vessels were important factors in the development of bay and coast commerce, and they became valuable weapons in subsequent wars. As early as 1736 there were one hundred and thirty ships engaged in Maryland's commerce.

Tobacco and corn fitted the needs of the home-building colonists, because through them the maintaining of the manor could be assured. In the second industry of ship building there was another phase of the same incentive that turned the colonists to the use of the most practical means at their command. Then came a third industry, the making of iron, and under ordinary circumstances that might mean a departure from the home idea, but, as a matter of fact, it, too, belonged to the general program. The first iron ore smelted was on the lower Patuxent river, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and it was used for manufacturing crude implements for domestic use, while later it was converted into instruments of warfare for the defense of the colonists. By 1717 the industry was on so firm a basis that the product was being exported. Then it seemed to lag, and we find the Assembly in 1719 passing "An Act for the encouragement of an iron manufacture in the Province," granting one hundred acres of land for every furnace or forge. Thirty years afterwards there were eight furnaces and nine forges in operation, and the output in 1761 reached 2500 tons of pig and 600 tons of bar iron. Other manufactures, including copper in 1742, were attempted on a small scale, but from time to time these were distinctly discouraged by Parliament, which wanted to reserve for England the making of all goods, so that it might have the full benefit of the commerce with the colonies. The earlier settlers were even discouraged in the manufacture of clothing; but there they achieved some success, because, while England could discourage the making of clothing for export, it could not prevent such manufacture for home consumption. Therefore, as early as the middle of the seventeenth century the colonists were making linsey-woolsey and osnaburgs for the laborers on the plantations—indications of that industrial spirit which in recent years has asserted itself with such splendid results.

We find a curious thing in the written history of Maryland. It is almost entirely political. Giving the record of a people devoted to the home and to work and to education, it has constantly devoted itself to legislation, war and diplomacy. An explanation is found in the character of the people. They seem to be little interested in the facts of their material and commercial development. They have the liveliest satisfaction in their politics and their wars. And so it happens that Maryland has never hesitated to give up all the profits and blessings of its peaceful days when a great conflict engaged the attention of its people. In examining the figures, which we seldom see in the histories,

but which may be discovered in other records, we find that the state shows a development steadily ascending to the crisis of a great war. In the years preceding the Revolution Maryland was in fine condition. Its population had increased to over two hundred thousand, and it was extending its interests in every direction. But its very success made it eager for independence. It felt that freedom would give it the opportunity for that destiny which lay in its soil and its people. So Maryland cast all in the fight and contributed a magnificent share to the victory.

Then after the Revolution Maryland grew in still greater measure. Its population in 1775 was 225,000; in 1790 it was 319,546, and in 1800 it was 341,546, and in 1810 it was 380,546. Its commerce was spreading. Official tables show that the value of foreign and domestic exports of the United States from 1791 to 1813 was $1,343,452,000; and the leading states were: New York, $293,276,000; Massachusetts, $235,080,000; Pennsylvania, $234,658,000, and Maryland, $187,870,000. Maryland's tonnage then was equal to the combined tonnage of Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Then came the war of 1812, and Maryland's commerce sank to $248,434. Into this war, also, Maryland cast its all; but after the war was over its totals began to rise again—to over five millions in 1815, to over seven millions in 1816, and to almost nine millions in 1817, and so on.

It was the same story before and after the Civil war, except that Maryland's growth after the Civil war became industrial. In 1860 the state had 3083 manufacturing establishments, most of them small, and all of them representing a total of less than twenty millions of dollars. After the war the industrial growth began, and it has steadily risen until now the total capital invested in manufacturing is over two hundred millions, and the annual product is about three hundred millions. In Maryland is made practically everything in manufacturing. No other state of the same size has a greater variety of products, and none has contributed more important inventions and improvements to modern industry. If we add to this showing the interests of transportation and communication, we find that Maryland plays a leading part in the whole scheme of modern development. Here was the first railroad, the first magnetic telegraph, the first use of gas for illuminating purposes, the first steam-propelled carriage, the first steam vessel to begin regular passenger service across the Atlantic, the first silk ribbon produced in an American mill, the first iron building, the first submarine boat, the

first linotype machine that revolutionized typesetting, the first steam iron vessel in the world, the first two cruisers for the new American navy, and scores of first things that place the state in the forefront of invention and industry.

Maryland's influence has extended far to the South, so that it has been said that there is a Maryland dollar in every southern rail. Years ago Maryland began the manufacture of cotton goods, and the products of its mills today lead in the markets of the world, while it is also one of the largest producers of ready-made clothing in America. It is interesting how the pendulum of time swings back again. For instance, the iron deposits of Maryland were developed by pioneers, and the products of those early smelters won fame throughout the civilized world; but when the iron deposits of the Great Lakes showed a much superior ore to that obtainable in Maryland, the industrial leaders of Maryland turned from iron to other industries. In the course of time they found the fine ores of Cuba; and thus on the Patapsco were erected the splendid works at Sparrows Point, which have manufactured rails for every country under the sun and which have turned out some of the best ships afloat. In its early days Maryland ground the corn into meal and found a market for its foodstuffs, and today the Maryland mills are still able to produce flours that cannot be equalled. And these historic mills are able to hold their products in the third place among the manufacturing industries of their state. Maryland was a pioneer in the business of refining sugar. The industry started in the years immediately following the Revolution. In 1870 the four refineries of the state had an annual product of more than seven millions of dollars, but unfortunately this industry has been lost through the influence of modern combination. Still there is no cause to complain. If one industry goes down, others take its place. Tobacco-growing declined because of various conditions; but with its decline Maryland became the foremost producer and canner of vegetables in America.

Maryland has struck the very happy medium between being a manufacturing, a commercial, and an agricultural state. For instance, there is no great preponderance of laborers in any one industry. Against the 92,014 persons engaged in agriculture, are 82,102 looking to trade and transportation for the means of a livelihood, while 103,684 are engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Finally, there are 13,266 persons in professional lines, and, if it may be permitted to

associate the domestic workers with the professional people, the number in professional and domestic service is increased by 68,689. Thus the wage-earners are well distributed in these four great divisions of activity.

Because of this division of the activity, and also Maryland's comparative smallness when placed alongside of other states, the state has not assumed first rank among the commonwealths as a manufacturing, a mining or an agricultural center, although in each of these lines it has shown a remarkable record in proportion to the extent of its boundaries.

In mining industries coal is easily the leading product in Maryland. The Cumberland coal fields are the nearest to tide-water of all the bituminous coal fields which ship their products to the northern Atlantic seaboard, and these mines have been producing coal for more than three-quarters of a century. The more important of the other mining industries of the state are the quarries which produce siliceous crystalline rocks, limestones and dolomites and slate. Maryland granite is found in the Capitol and Congressional Library at Washington, in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and in other great buildings. Maryland marble is in important structures in the big cities and in the Washington monument in Baltimore; it has been in use for about a hundred years. Maryland also supplies clays, cement, chrome ore and other substances. The total value of the mines in Maryland is about $10,000,000 a year, and the state's mineral wealth is placed at above $80,000,000.

From the first, Maryland has found enormous returns from her waters. Their annual yield is placed above ten millions of dollars, one-third being from oysters. The state is now inaugurating an oyster culture scheme which will produce much new wealth. It has the richest oyster grounds in the world, and Professor Brooks has estimated that the product can be made worth two hundred million dollars, or many times as much as all the staple crops of the state. In agriculture the story has been the constant kindness of fertile soil. Today Maryland has 46,012 farms, with an acreage of 5,170,075. The value of each product to the state is, as per census of 1900:

Wheat	$8,494,000
Corn	7,463,000
Hay and forage	4,709,000

Vegetables	4,354,000
Tobacco	1,438,000
Orchard fruits	1,416,000
Potatoes	1,337,000
Small fruits	1,224,000
Miscellaneous products	1,792,000
Total value	$32,227,000

The animal products are as follows:

Dairy products	5,229,000
Pork, beef and mutton	4,546,000
Poultry and eggs	3,650,000
Wool	143,000
Honey and wax	39,000
	$13,607,000

This total of $45,824,000 for the farm and animal products of the state does not tell the whole story of Maryland's agricultural resources. There is now at work a wonderfully active campaign in horticulture—and the 400,000 acres in orchard fruits and vegetables are being increased and the new intensive cultivation is bearing large returns. Maryland has the three banner counties of America in vegetable crops—Baltimore, Harford and Anne Arundel. The growing of flowers is becoming an important industry. Maryland apples are gaining repute and profit equal to Maryland peaches. At the Jamestown Exposition the Maryland horticulturists and floriculturists took twenty gold, sixteen silver, and thirty-eight bronze medals—an unequalled record. To all of which may be added the value of the fruit products of Maryland, $5,000,000 annually. Maryland's farm property is valued at over $200,000,000.

In this rapid survey of the state's growth we have secured a few glimpses of the different elements entering into the population, but they have not told the whole story. Since the Civil war, Maryland's population has undergone a great change. There have been acquisitions from the North and from the South, from Canada and from Europe, until it has a true cosmopolitanism. At the same time, the native interests remain in the majority. In the figures of the census for 1900, of the total population of 1,188,044, the native-born numbered 1,094,110, while the foreign-born numbered only 93,934. But of the native-born many were from other sections of the country.

There were in the state 235,064 negroes. Maryland's population has increased every decade since it began with 200 in 1634. By 1660 it had 12,000. In 1710 it had 25,000; in 1748 it had 130,000; in 1790 it had 319,728. The following table is given for two reasons: First, to show the growth of state and city; and second, to show the steady trend to the city, demonstrated in the growth of Baltimore's population:

Census Years	Maryland's Population	Baltimore's Population
1790	319,728	13,503
1800	341,548	26,514
1810	380,546	46,555
1820	407,350	62,738
1830	447,040	80,620
1840	470,019	102,313
1850	583,034	169,054
1860	687,049	212,418
1870	780,894	267,354
1880	934,943	332,313
1890	1,042,390	434,439
1900	1,188,044	508,957

The city's increase has been far in excess of the increase of the state. That is to say, Baltimore has rapidly taken the bulk of Maryland's growth. In 110 years the state's population increased from 319,728 to 1,188,044, while Baltimore's increased from 13,503 to 508,957. Of Maryland's increase of 868,316 Baltimore absorbed 495,954. And if Baltimore could take in its immediate suburbs its figures would increase at least one hundred thousand. Moreover, we have in Maryland thirty-two cities and towns with an aggregate population of 124,084, fully one-half of which population has accumulated within the past fifty years. Thus we have a most interesting illustration of the urban growth which is characteristic of most of the old American states. In Maryland it must be said that it has not diminished the value of the rural sections materially, as the gross wealth of the state shows a healthy increase each year, the assessed valuation of the whole state now reaching $794,929,222, of which $474,079,523 is for Baltimore City.

These figures, of course, also help to accentuate the importance of Baltimore as the chief city of the state. Baltimore, however, is even more than that. It is the metropolis of the South, with a southern trade that reaches all the way to the Gulf, with coastwise steamers ply-

ing from the West Indies to Maine, with an interior water commerce of twenty-five hundred miles, and with the increasing trade of three great systems of railroads. The city has wealth of over a billion dollars. It has two hundred millions in its financial institutions; it has become one of the great educational centers of the world; and it is reaching out more and more for industrial leadership. Baltimore's splendid history would fill many volumes, but its latest and best chapter dates from the fire of February 7, 1904, when 98 city blocks and water-front sections were destroyed; when 139.90 acres were burned over, 1343 buildings were consumed, 2500 businesses lost their homes, and when there was a loss of $125,000,000 with insurance of $50,000,000, of which $32,000,000 was paid. From that time began the building of the Greater Baltimore; and so far more than $30,000,000 has been appropriated for public improvements. The burnt district is rebuilt with wider streets, superior buildings, a new dock system, and an improvement in every department of city operation and administration. In the face of one of the greatest disasters of modern times the city held its trade, and it has since increased it in every direction.

We have seen that Maryland devoted itself to agriculture, fishing and commerce until the Revolutionary war. Its manufacturing was some iron, some rough clothing, some distilling and some grinding; but the total was insignificant. After the Revolution, agriculture thrived again and commerce increased. The War of 1812 paralyzed the shipping for six years. After peace came a larger trade upon the seas, with more profits than ever, with rich cargoes from all parts of the world, and fortunes in rum, molasses, tobacco and slaves. In the first half of the nineteenth century Maryland gave its credit to internal development—to canals and railroads—and so liberally did it spend the public money that the state government was on the verge of bankruptcy. But it weathered the storm and passed safely through the crisis; and the investments it made, while yielding little but loss to the public treasury, enriched the state by the facilities it gave for the transportation of the products of the people, and especially by the attractions offered to new settlers, who came in numbers from England, Germany and Ireland. There had begun an industrial growth, modest in proportion and somewhat scattered at first, but healthy and promising. It furnished locomotives and railroad supplies, ships and other important things, and the Civil war drew largely from Baltimore workshops. After the Civil war industry sprang into new life, and after

forty years we have found that the future of the Maryland people must be to a very great extent along industrial lines. How clear this is we may see by consulting the latest census figures, those of 1905. This census of 1905 was partial, but it showed that in 3827 manufacturing establishments there had been an increase from $210,795,624 in 1900 to $243,375,996 in 1905, with an increase also of twenty-five establishments. The census of 1900 found the products of Maryland's 9879 establishments to be $242,552,990. The same ratio, therefore, brings the total manufacturing product of Maryland at the present writing to about three hundred million dollars, of which fully two hundred and fifty millions are in and immediately around the city of Baltimore. In passing, it may be said that Baltimore's trade is calculated to be about four hundred and fifty million dollars annually; so that the trade and manufacturing added brings the total of seven hundred millions a year for the metropolis of the South.

Taking the leading industries we find the following in the year 1905: Canning and preserving, $12,686,711; cars and railroad-shop construction, $5,751,908; men's clothing, $19,654,916; women's clothing, $3,195,498; cotton goods, $5,244,742; fertilizers, $6,631,763; flour and grist-mill products, $7,318,212; foundry and machine-shop products, $9,172,034; furniture, $3,445,168; iron and steel, $12,230,409; liquors, $7,533,798; lumber and timber, $6,167,452; paper and wood pulp, $3,296,348; printing and publishing, $5,493,112; ship building, $4,541,165; shirts, $5,998,249; slaughtering and meat packing (wholesale), $6,332,914; tinware, coppersmithing and sheet-iron working, $6,833,452; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, $4,648,003.

Maryland's financial record is one of the bright particular chapters of its history. As early as 1790 the Bank of Maryland was established, being one of the first chartered banking institutions of America. Following came the Bank of Baltimore in 1795, and a branch of the Bank of the United States. The combined capital of these banks aggregated about $2,000,000, which was not ample enough to handle the trade of the state. By 1807 more banks had been established, and the capital had risen to $7,500,000. In some of these institutions the state of Maryland was a stockholder to the extent of one-tenth to a third of the capital. There was a tax of one-fifth of one per cent on the banks' capital for schools, and the banks were required to build turnpikes through the state, securing the ownership of the roads, with the privilege of levying tolls.

The state banks in the first half of the nineteenth century had their difficulties, but as a rule they came through the ordeals with great credit. Just before the close of the Civil war Maryland's banking changed for the most part to the national system, and its success can be measured by the fact that during the past sixty years there has not been a bank failure of any importance in the state. Deposits in the financial institutions of Baltimore, which include the national banks, the state banks, savings banks and the trust companies, are about $200,000,000.

In 1635 the colony of Maryland exported a large cargo of Indian corn to England. This illustrates in an interesting manner how facts recur in the history of the state. There were years in which Maryland sent no corn, but for the past half-century its exports have increased until now they reach a total of 20,000,000 bushels a year, and make Baltimore, next to New York, the largest corn-exporting port in the world. Maryland knew copper mining in the early days, and one of the great industries of Baltimore today is found in its copper mills.

In the twenty years from 1882 to 1902 the tonnage that entered Baltimore was 20,176,000. The tonnage that cleared for other places was 23,444,000, and this represented a commerce that touched practically every article made or used by mankind. So important has the trade grown that the government has spent nearly $5,000,000 in providing to the harbor of Baltimore a ship channel thirty-five feet deep and six hundred feet wide, one of the finest in the world.

Baltimore's relative position in commerce has shifted. In 1890 it was sixth in foreign trade; in 1900 it was third, being the second in exports and fifth in imports. Its foreign trade ranges from $110,000,000 to $140,000,000 a year. Its coastwise trade is more than double its foreign trade.

In 1905 Maryland canned the extraordinary quantity of 437,585,552 pounds of vegetables. An unusual fact in Maryland's present history is that, in spite of the competition in the West in the flour and grist industry, there are in this state 202 mills turning out over seven million dollars' worth of products every year. The industrial future of Maryland, and especially of Baltimore, is well assured by the nearness of the raw materials, by the reliability of the labor, and by the desirability of the climate. Most of the bituminous coal of America lies below Maryland, and Baltimore is the nearest of the manufacturing cities on deep water.

In other directions Maryland has acquired a splendid equipment of most of the things that make for progress. Most of the direct taxes imposes go to the support of a fine public school system, on which about four million dollars are spent annually. There are all grades of schools and colleges, reaching up to the Johns Hopkins, the leading university of America, and to the Johns Hopkins Medical School, which is called the best medical school in the world. Thus there are attracted to Maryland thousands of students and many new settlers, who are making their permanent homes in this state because of the peculiar advantages which it has to offer. And of all this new life Baltimore is the center.

There has come, both in the city and state, more enlightened policy in public work and administration. The city is undertaking its public improvements on advanced lines; and in the end it will have systems of parks, sewerage and docks comparable with the best in Europe. At the same time the state has undertaken a broad program. It is safeguarding health by erecting splendid institutions. Its new oyster survey is a venture of large significance for the future. It has begun an expenditure of five million dollars for good roads. Maryland is now practically out of debt; and while among the American states it is thirty-seventh in area, it is first in some important respects and is fifteenth in wealth.

THE
PUBL

Very truly yours
Richard H. Edmonds

RICHARD HATHAWAY EDMONDS

RICHARD HATHAWAY EDMONDS is editor of the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore, which for more than a quarter of a century has been devoted to the material development of the South and Southwest, and which has come to be perhaps the most widely quoted industrial paper in the world.

Mr. Edmonds was born at Norfolk, Virginia, on the 11th of October, 1857. His father, Reverend Richard Henry Edmonds, a Baptist minister, died in 1858; his mother, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Ashley) Edmonds, is still living in the enjoyment of perfect health. He was the youngest of three children. On both sides, his ancestry is traced to early English settlers in Virginia. The family moved to Baltimore in 1871. For three years Mr. Edmonds attended the public schools. In 1876 he secured a position as clerk in the office of the Journal of Commerce of Baltimore. Later he became bookkeeper, and afterwards one of its editors. In 1882 the Manufacturers' Record was established with Mr. Edmonds as editor, for the purpose, as stated in its first editorial, of making known to the world the natural resources and the industrial and commercial possibilities of the South. The publication of the Record began in 1882, with desk and quarters in a corner of a business office; and Mr. Edmonds was not only editor, but bookkeeper and business manager, and the one desk was all that was needed. His brother, Wm. H. Edmonds, a few months after the establishment of the Manufacturers' Record, became a partner in the enterprise as business manager; and the brothers were thus associated until the death of William H. Edmonds in 1898.

On July 5, 1881, Mr. Richard H. Edmonds married Miss Addie L. Field, daughter of A. W. Field, of Baltimore.

Mr. Edmonds is an active member of the First Baptist church of Baltimore, and a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky.

Such in brief are the personal facts of Mr. Edmonds' life. His career, though, is really embodied in the history of the Manufacturers' Record. Of his work through the Manufacturers' Record the Atlanta

Georgian of December 24, 1909, said: "Of all the friends and helpers the South has ever had, there has never been one who has worked more ceaselessly for the material advancement and general welfare of this section than Richard Edmonds. Mr. Edmonds' phenomenal grasp of the South's resources and possibilities has fired courage in the breasts of men and capital that has opened mines, that has started mills, that has built homes, so countless and impossible to estimate that generations unborn will reap harvests of prosperity for centuries to come from the seeds sown by this man's hand."

There are few instances of the strong and beneficial influences of a journal in making known to the inhabitants of a great section of the country its economic and industrial possibilities, and in advocating systematically the building up of manufacturing and other enterprises, which can at all compare with the influence of the Manufacturers' Record in the past quarter of a century. From the outset Mr. Edmonds proposed to keep constantly before the manufacturers, the capitalists and the business men of this country and of Europe the one great fact that the South is the most promising field in the world for the investment of money, for the development of mineral, timber and agricultural resources—in fact, that in the South is a territory of unlimited possibilities. Nearly a generation has since passed and now the proposition is advanced and maintained by many manufacturers and business men, and agriculturalists throughout the South and Southwest, that "no other section of this or any other country ever had such broad and systematic work for its development carried on" by any publication as the Manufacturers' Record has been doing for the South.

The opportunity for this work became apparent when, in the fall of 1881, Georgia planned and carried through with perfect success its Atlanta Cotton Exposition, as much a revelation to the South, with the close of the war but sixteen years in the background, of its own potentialities as it was to the rest of the country of the wonderful progress the South had made from ruin. The exposition revealed a kindly feeling between the business men, the manufacturers and other substantial citizens of the North and the South. Exhibitors from different parts of the country found immediate profit at Atlanta, and the promise of steadily increasing gain. Under their first definite impression of the great and varied natural wealth of the South which would ultimately make that section one of the most prosperous portions of the world, they became active propagandists for the South. Their

friends and associates, as well as their competitors, were amazed at their well-confirmed stories of Southern achievement and Southern hope. In their strong demand for further detailed and accurate information of the special nature which could hardly be expected to be given in the crowded columns of the daily press the opportunity for the Manufacturers' Record was recognized and seized, and the weekly journal was born to give prompt facts about the South and to be persistent as an agency for bringing into close touch fluid capital seeking remunerative and safe investment and fertile lands, productive mines and other natural wealth and for cultivating among alert and sagacious men of this country and of foreign parts the conviction that the South was to be of greater and greater importance as a contributor to the nation's welfare, and that of necessity, for the good of all, there should be harmonious relations among all sections.

It was really not a venture. It was an expression of unbounded faith based upon accurate knowledge. It was warmly welcomed as the most effective force yet discovered for the dissemination of information about the South and the cultivation of a sane and liberal public opinion concerning the vast possibilities of this rapidly developing section of the country. This reception given it in other parts of the country supplemented that of the people of the South and Southwest, who in ever-increasing numbers gave practical endorsement of the paper "as a new and most effective force for the advancement of their section." As the years passed, the work of the Manufacturers' Record broadened. It sent out specialists in geology, mineralogy and forestry, who traveled through undeveloped regions in the South and Southwest, and wrote for it reports of the possibilities of these regions. Improvements in agriculture which would have an especial value for large districts of country in the South, and inventions which would facilitate the industrial development of the South, were followed carefully and described and commended to its readers with the express effort to adapt the suggestions and the inventions to definite sections of the South. Every new industrial enterprise which was undertaken in the Southern States has been promptly recognized in the special departments of the paper established to cover all the branches of Southern resources and progress.

Work showing notable material results has not been confined to the news columns of the Manufacturers' Record. On its editorial pages have been discussed calmly, courageously and with the purpose of

advancing the welfare of the South, all questions which concern the material interest of that section of the country. Protection to American industries as an established national policy, arguments for the building of the Isthmian Canal, and for the improvement of the country's waterways, internal as well as the harbors and bays of the seacoast; suggestions for increasing the commerce of the South with the islands off our coast and with Central and South America; and benefits which would follow the establishment of schools of technology within the States; the vital necessity for all the Southern States of increased educational advantages for all their children and youth—these and kindred subjects have been clearly and strongly presented. Its editorials have ever voiced its right to speak according to its convictions in the South and it has contended for the right of others to disregard local sentiment or temporary advantage in laboring toward a common end, the permanent, substantial progress of the Southern people. Business has always been placed by it before politics, and it has viewed as the best politics the politics that works for the material good of the South by whatever party name it may be called.

This independence has been largely responsible for the fact that practically every man in the United States or abroad whose observations or suggestions about the South have been worth publishing has been numbered among the contributors to the Manufacturers' Record. Included among them have been Cabinet officers, members of both houses of Congress, Governors and other State officials, men active in all lines of Southern advancement and leaders of the best thought and opinion of all sections in this country and intelligent, far-seeing observers in foreign parts. Their words of appreciation, encouragement and experience have appeared side by side with the results of investigation by specialists of authority and repute in mineralogy, geology, forestry, railroad construction and operation, highway improvement and many lines of manufacturing, agriculture, commerce and education.

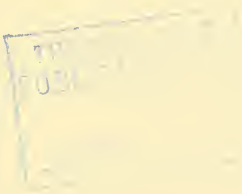
As a part of its advertisement of the South, the Manufacturers' Record persuaded the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association to hold at Atlanta in 1895 the first meeting ever held by that association beyond New England borders. The direct impetus thus given to a transfer of some of the great textile capital from the North to the South had its complement ten or twelve years later in the tour through

the South of representatives of European cotton manufacturing interests.

Another striking achievement on similar lines dates back to 1894. On December 24, of that year, came the news of great distress of Nebraska and Dakota farmers because of the failure of their crops. There was in preparation for publication in the Manufacturer's Record a statistical story of the immense corn crop which the South had raised that year. The two facts gave the keynote to an editorial appeal to the South to send corn and provisions to the sufferers in the Northwest. In advance of publication a brief of this editorial was wired by the press associations to all parts of the country. The response was immediate. Arrangements were made with leading railroad lines for the gathering of all contributions at central points and for their free transportation to the Northwest. Soon trains were speeding westward carrying more than $50,000 worth of corn, rice, sugar and other foodstuffs. A solid trainload of coal went from West Virginia alone, twenty-two carloads of corn and flour from Georgia and fifteen carloads of rice, sugar and molasses from Louisiana. An unexpected result of this movement was the purchase of a tract of more than a hundred thousand acres of land in Georgia and the settlement upon it of a great number of Northern families, the majority of them the families of Union veterans. The organizer of this enterprise, Mr. P. H. Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, wrote a year later, " Quite at a loss to know where to locate this colony, I happened to read your article headed ' The South and the West.' I became interested, yet like other men I was sceptical. To our great surprise, when the carloads of grain, flour and provisions most needed in our section actually arrived, we found convincing evidence of the fact that the South could produce, and the South had among our colony many hardy Nebraskan farmers, as the result of that shipment." From men in official positions, from prominent financiers, agriculturalists, manufacturers and miners throughout the South, the most remarkable series of letters of recognition of the work done for the South by the Record have been received through a series of years in increasing numbers.

Other evidences of its usefulness appear in the frequent quotations from its columns. Very early in its career newspapers in all sections discovered that the Manufacturers' Record was giving weekly facts about the South that could not be obtained elsewhere, and they began and have continued to use its pages as a source of accurate

information and a basis for comment conducive to Southern advancement. Not content with publishing as quickly as they have become accessible the magnificent facts of Southern achievement, through its own columns and the columns of its daily issues that have become necessary, the Manufacturers' Record has, in addition, issued from time to time more or less elaborate summaries which have carried to the four quarters of civilization the knowledge about the South which has been so effective in hastening the material development of that section. Coincidently, it has furnished in printed matter or in personal correspondence to thousands of statesmen, educators, business men, newspapers and magazines similar material for orations, essays, editorials and other articles in the desire to neglect no opportunity or means for furthering the work of keeping the South and the rest of the world informed of the vast possibilities within the area stretching from Maryland to Texas.



Faithfully Yours
Peter Leary Jr.
Brig. Gen. U.S.A.

PETER LEARY, JR.

GENERAL PETER LEARY, JR., soldier and publicist, who is now a resident of Baltimore, is a native of that city, born on September 15, 1840. His father was Cornelius Lawrence Ludlow Leary, and his mother's maiden name was Jane Maria Phillips. The elder Leary was a lawyer by profession, with a great fondness for historical study. He was born in Baltimore on October 22, 1813, attended St. Mary's College, moved to Louisville, Kentucky, returning to Baltimore in 1837, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1847, served in the General Assembly in the year he was admitted to the bar, was presidential elector on the American ticket in 1856, and served a term in the thirty-seventh Congress as a Unionist, representing the Third Congressional District of Maryland. He also served for a time as city counsellor.

On the paternal side the family goes back to Cornelius Leary, who migrated from Kilkenny, Ireland, about 1750, and on the maternal side to Richard Phillips, who came from Birmingham, England, about 1800.

General Leary was reared in the city of Baltimore, was a healthy boy and received his academic training at Milton Academy. When, in 1862, President Lincoln called for five hundred thousand men, young Leary entered the military service in July, 1862, as Second Lieutenant in the Baltimore Battery of Light Artillery, commanded by Captain Frederick W. Alexander. He was mustered into the United States service on August 11, 1862, served during the remainder of the war, was promoted to First Lieutenant April 5, 1865, and honorably mustered out at Baltimore on June 17, 1865, making three years of service. During the war he saw hard service in out-post duty on the upper Potomac, at Williamsport, Maryland, and in the Shenandoah valley until the beginning of the Gettysburg campaign. He took part in the battles at Berryville, Opequon creek, Winchester and Stevenson's Station, Virginia. He went through the Maryland campaign of 1864 and was engaged in the combats of Middletown, Catoctin Mountain, Frederick and Monocacy, Maryland, from July 6 to 9, and during August,

1864, took part in the operations of Sheridan's army composed of the sixth, eighth and nineteenth corps. On January 1, 1866, he was appointed private secretary to Thomas Swann, then Governor of Maryland. During his incumbency of that office many great public questions were agitated, which resulted in the Constitutional Convention of 1867, for the purpose of framing a new Constitution for Maryland in conformity with the changes in the organic law of the nation. His record as a soldier had not been forgotten, and in July, 1867, he was appointed Second Lieutenant Fourth Regiment of Artillery in the United States Regular Army, by President Johnson, and assigned to Light Battery "B." One of the former captains of this company was that distinguished soldier, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Gibbon. Resulting from this appointment, Lieutenant Leary found himself stationed at Fort Harker, Kansas, then in the heart of the Indian country. In 1869 the Kioways, Arapahoes and Cheyennes went on the war-path, and among the troops sent into the field against them were Light Batteries "K" of the First Artillery and "C" of the Third Artillery. They were equipped as cavalry and armed with Spencer carbines. The expedition was commanded by Captain William M. Graham, Brevet Brigadier-General, United States Army, and did good service scouting the valleys of the Republican and Solomon rivers and preventing depredations. Lieutenant Leary did all the staff duties of that command. In the autumn of 1869 he was transferred to Battery "C," Fourth Artillery, and from there went with his regiment to the Pacific coast on November 1, 1872. Just before this, on October 23, 1872, he married Ellen, daughter of Judge LeRoy Morgan, of the Supreme Court of New York state. Of this marriage there were two children.

In January, 1873, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to Battery "E," Fourth Artillery, then engaged in the campaign against the Modoc Indians under the noted chiefs, "Captain Jack" and "Sconchin," and took part in the campaign from April 1 to its conclusion in May, 1873, being engaged on April 14, 15, 16 and 20. When the troops were returned to their stations he proceeded to Fort Stevens at the mouth of the Columbia river, Oregon, where he was stationed until June 7, 1877, when he went again into the field with his Battery in the campaign against the Nez Perces under their noted chief "Joseph." In this campaign he served by appointment of Brigadier-General O. O. Howard, Department Commander, as Chief

Commissary and Chief Quartermaster of the forces, and was present in the engagements on the Clear Water river, Idaho, on July 11 and 12, and at Kamiah on July 13, 1877. On July 12 he was relieved of his duties as Chief Quartermaster by the arrival of Colonel Weeks, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, but continued on duty as Chief Commissary until the end of the campaign. On the ending of the campaign he returned to his post at Fort Stevens, having traveled in this campaign in pursuit of the Indians from the mouth of the Columbia in Oregon to the neighborhood of Bear's Paw Mountain in Montana, where Joseph surrendered to Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, then Colonel of the Fifth Infantry.

For his conduct as Chief Commissary of the forces, Lieutenant Leary was honorably mentioned by General Howard in the report of the campaign. He was brevetted Captain for "gallant and meritorious services in actions against Indians in the Lava Beds, California, April 15 and 16, 1873." In 1880 he graduated from the United States Artillery School with a diploma.

Perhaps no better illustration can be given of the long and arduous service rendered by our soldiers in time of peace, rewarded by very slow promotion, than the case of General Leary. He entered the regular army as a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, on July 2, 1867. It was nearly six years, or, to be exact, the 24th of January, 1873, before he reached the grade of First Lieutenant in the same regiment. He remained in that grade for more than eighteen years, was finally promoted to Captain on August 28, 1891. Nearly another ten years passed before he reached the grade of Major on February 2, 1901. February 21, 1903, he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, and on the 7th of July, 1904, to Brigadier-General of the Regular Army. This was after thirty-seven years of continuous service, and if we count the three years of the war, a full forty years of service in the military establishment.

Immediately upon his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General, having attained the age of sixty-four years, and served his country as a soldier for forty years, he was retired at his own request, by President Roosevelt, on July 8, 1904, and has since resided in his native city.

General Leary comes of that brilliant nation whose history has been one long tragedy for six hundred years. The national misfortunes of the Irish people resulted in the enriching of the life of the United States by four millions of immigrants who have contributed a

brilliant galaxy of public men to our national life and of splendid soldiers to our military history. In two or three distinct lines all history does not show a more brilliant record than that shown by the people of Ireland. As soldiers, as poets, and as orators, they never have been surpassed. From the gallant Irish chieftains, vainly dying for the freedom of their country, in front of Pembroke's spears, to Patrick Sarsfield, the chivalrous defender of an unchivalrous monarch, from Sarsfield to the Irish brigade at Fontenoy and Marshal O'Donnell in Spain, from O'Donnell to Wellington at Waterloo, from Wellington to Bernard O'Higgins in Chili, and from O'Higgins to our own gallant Phil Kearney, all history does not show a line of more accomplished soldiers, and it is to this line of soldiers that General Leary belongs. He can take pride in being of such a stock, and that stock can take pride in him as a splendid illustration of the same qualities that made these other soldiers great.

General Leary has indulged in the authorship of certain professional papers in the United States Military Service Institutional Journal:

"Law Concerning the Use of Troops in Civil Disorders," Vol. XX, p. 83. "The Multiplication of Calibers in Field Artillery," Vol. XX, p. 1157. "Comment on Best's 'Wanted, a Fitting Artillery Organization,'" Vol. XVIII, p. 218.

In the autumn of 1904 General Leary became the first commander of the Maryland Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He is president of the Maryland Society of the War of 1812, a member of the University Club of Baltimore and president of the Union Veterans' Association of Maryland. His favorite recreation is found in fishing.

To young men beginning life his advice is, "Observe strict personal integrity; preserve your self-respect; pursue liberal studies; avoid the lax mercantile immoralities of American business life; such conduct should develop classes of high-minded American men."

It would appear that after forty years of hard service the old soldier would have been content to rest on his laurels, but it was not so, and for the past six years he has taken a keen and active interest in the public affairs of his native city, moved by his sense of civic duty, which is quite as strong as ever was his sense of military duty. He is not only one of the best-known, but one of the most useful citizens of the city, and now, having reached nearly to the Biblical standard of three score

and ten, he enjoys the well-merited respect of a large constituency who recognize in him a fine example of the citizen soldier ready to serve his country with the sword in war and with the franchise in peace.

When the Sewer Commission of Baltimore was organized in June, 1905, General Leary was made its chairman, and has since discharged the duties incumbent upon him with the same ability and fidelity that have characterized his work through life.

JOHN EDWIN GREINER

IN THIS day of great industrial achievement, with wonderful railroad enterprises, mining ventures and gigantic bridges under way in all parts of the world, the profession of civil engineering has come to take rank as one of the most important in our modern civilization. One of the ablest and most widely known men in that great profession in our country is John Edwin Greiner, consulting engineer of Baltimore.

Mr. Greiner was born in Wilmington, Delaware, February 24, 1859, son of John and Annie (Steck) Greiner. He comes of that strong German stock which has contributed so much to the citizenship of our country. His family came from Wurtemburg in south Germany, in the early part of the last century, and first settled in Ohio. His father was a manufacturer and merchant. Young Greiner was a sturdy boy, fond of athletics, music and mechanical construction, a rather unusual combination, by the way. He was reared partly in the country and partly in the city, and rejoiced in having a good mother whose influence was strong in giving him moral stamina, which has been of greatest value to him in manhood.

He graduated from the Wilmington High School in 1877, entered Delaware College in that year, and graduated in 1880, with the degree of B.S. He also studied civil engineering and won the degree of C.E. He began active work at the bottom of his profession as a draughtsman in Edgemoor Bridge Works, in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1880. 1884 found him assistant engineer for the Keystone Bridge Works. In 1885 we find him in charge of the erection of the Seventh street bridge across the Allegheny river in Pittsburg. In 1886 he made a connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, first as draughtsman, in 1887 as inspector, in 1889 as chief draughtsman, in 1891 as assistant engineer. In 1892 and 1893 we see him as designing engineer of the Philadelphia Bridge Works; in 1894 he appears as engineer of bridges for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; in 1900, engineer of bridges and buildings for the same road; in 1905, assistant chief engineer; and in 1908 he retires from that position to become consulting engineer for the public in general.

Yours Truly
J. C. Greiner

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This brief outline tells but little of the man's work. From 1886 to 1908 his work was almost entirely confined to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and some of his achievements in engineering for that road have made for him a reputation as one of the expert engineers of our generation. "The Railway Age" is responsible for the statement that he personally designed or had charge of the designing and erection of every bridge constructed on that great system between 1885 and 1908. Among the interesting constructions upon which he was engaged or which were under his supervision, mention must be made of the Arthur Kill bridge, which, at the time of construction, with its span of 520 feet, was the largest drawbridge in the world. The Ohio river bridge at Benwood had the unusual feature of a 345-foot span erected without false work. This was another example of his ingenuity. He also designed the Ohio river bridge at Parkersburg and the big double-track bridge at Havre de Grace, Maryland, which cost two million dollars. From 1899 to 1908 he had the supervision of the designing of all the stations and buildings on the system. A great engineer, he has something that is even better than his engineering ability—that quality as a man which won the esteem of the department with which he was so long associated and led his co-laborers to present him with a handsome testimonial when he separated himself from them.

A very busy and hard-working man, Mr. Greiner has not stopped in his work to write books, though abundantly capable. He has, however, written some strong scientific and engineering papers and received from the American Society of Civil Engineers a gold medal for a scientific paper. He has also lectured at Delaware College and Cornell University on engineering subjects. In 1895 he designed and patented a new type of bridge. He holds membership in many societies and clubs, such as the Masonic fraternity, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, the University Club, Engineers' Club, Baltimore Country Club of Baltimore, and Engineers' Club of New York, is chairman of the Committee on Iron and Steel Structures of the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance of Way Association, and member of the Committee on Concrete and Reinforced Concrete of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Mr. Greiner's recreations consist chiefly of horseback riding and music. A broad-minded man, thoughtful and observing, he does not underrate any influence that goes to the make-up of a man. In his own

life he has found school, private study, contact with men in active life, home influences, early companionship, all to have been of pronounced value. He considers education, ingenuity and personality the essentials which contribute most to success in life, and lays down ten brief, concise and plain rules which his experience and observation have led him to believe will enable any young man to win that measure of true success that is commensurate with his ability. These rules are so pithily and strongly put that they cannot be improved upon, and are given just as they came from Mr. Greiner's pen:

1. Keep whatever is honest, true, just and pure in your mind, and be governed by it. If you do not, you do not deserve to succeed, and you will not.

2. Be loyal to yourself, to your superior officers and to those who pay for your service.

3. Support and encourage those subject to your orders. If you do not support your men in their just contentions, you cannot expect them to support you in yours.

4. Work energetically, think quickly, act promptly, and always do the best you can. There is no place for the sluggard or the trifling indifferent foister.

5. Avoid idiosyncrasies, whether in your appearance, actions or plans. There are plenty of cranks in the world without you.

6. Remember you cannot prove the superiority of your knowledge by ridiculing the knowledge and opinions of others.

7. Acquire decision and directness in speech and action. Vacillation or a display of ambiguity will not benefit you.

8. Be natural and at ease, whether with the President or a laborer. The President expects manliness—so does the laborer.

9. Treat a man as you would be treated by him should your positions be reversed.

10. Be a gentleman always.

On December 16, 1886, Mr. Greiner married Miss Lily F. Burchell, and of this marriage there are two daughters, Lillian Burchell and Gladys Houston Greiner.

Mrs. Greiner's father was John Foster Burchell, who married Martha Ann Sowers. The Burchells go back in Maryland to 1684. In the early part of the eighteenth century they moved to Virginia, and have always been planters and farmers, owning their own estates from the time of the first settler. The Burchells are of old English stock,

and there is a very ancient coat of arms in the family granted at a time when they spelled the name Birchell. Through her father, Mrs. Greiner is descended from the following distinguished Marylanders: Judge William Allnutt; Richard Talbot, a settler in Maryland in 1651, who was descended from the great Norman Talbot family, which, since 1066, has been one of the most famous families of England. This Richard Talbot was a member of the House of Burgesses. Others of her ancestors in Maryland were Major Richard Ewen, one of the commission appointed by Cromwell to govern Maryland from 1654 to 1657; Thomas Meeres, justice of Anne Arundel county in 1657, and also a member of the Cromwell commission; and another member of this Cromwell commission, Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Thomas. Her great-grandmother was Catherine Houston, a member of that family to which the celebrated Sam Houston belonged.

Since entering private practice as consulting engineer, Mr. Greiner has been retained in the capacity of consulting engineer by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Erie Railroad, the Norfolk & Southern Railroad in connection with a bridge five miles long across the Albemarle sound, the Peoria & Pekin Union Railroad in connection with a large double-track bridge across the Illinois river, the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad for a large number of bridges. He was appointed member of a commission of four expert engineers to report upon the strength of Blackwell's Island bridge across the East river in New York. Immediately after the great fire in Baltimore, he was appointed by Mayor McLane as member of a commission to examine into the safety of the large structures which had been damaged by the fire but which had not been totally destroyed; this commission worked with great expedition, and made their report in one month. He was also appointed by Mayor McLane as a member of the commission to revise the building laws.

Just a little past the fiftieth milestone, John E. Greiner has, by fidelity to every duty, combined with natural capacity, won a position high up in the front rank of his profession. In view of this fact, the simple rules which he lays down for the guidance of young Americans are worthy of profound study.

JOSHUA LEVERING

JOSHUA LEVERING, merchant, of Baltimore, now one of the best known men of the nation, comes of a family the history of which is of most absorbing interest and justifies some account of it in these pages.

The general impression is that the family was originally German, which, like many general impressions, is an error. The authentic records of this family go back to Rosier Levering. He was born in France about the year 1600, and was a Huguenot in his religion. In one of the persecutions of the Huguenots he fled either to Holland or Germany and married Elizabeth Van de Walle, of Wesel, Westphalia. The number of their children is not fully known, but it is certain that they had two sons, Wygard and Gerhard, for these two came to America. The sons of Rosier Levering were, therefore, half French and half German, and Huguenot in religion.

Wygard, in whom we are more particularly interested because he was the progenitor of the subject of our sketch, was born about 1648, at Gamen, Westphalia. In 1671 he married Magdaline Boker, and when they migrated to America they had four children. They first settled at Germantown, and in 1692 he bought five hundred acres of land from the widow of Francis Fincher at Roxborough, three miles west, for the munificent sum of sixty pounds sterling, or three hundred dollars. This land is now one of the wards of the city of Philadelphia. This couple had twelve children, and Wygard Levering was a man of consequence in his section. Among his children born in Mulheim was William, who was born on May 4, 1677, and was, therefore, eight years old when his father came to America.

William had five children, and lived to be seventy years old. William II, son of the above William, was born in Roxborough, in August, 1705, and married Hannah Clements, widow of Robert Clements, on May 2, 1732. Her maiden name was Harden. This William II was a very successful man in his day, a large land owner, and built the first hotel in Roxborough, known as the Leverington Hotel. On this was an inscription which read "Built by William and Hannah

Levering, 1731. Rebuilt by Nathan and Sarah Levering, 1784." William appears to have been a very active man, as he carried on the hotel, farming and blacksmithing, all at the same time. He was the founder of the first school established in Roxborough, donating the ground for the building in 1748, and a school has been maintained on that ground almost continuously up to the present date. William and Hannah had nine children, amongst whom was Enoch, born in Roxborough, February 21, 1742.

Enoch conducted a tannery successfully in his native town, but between 1773 and 1775 moved to Baltimore. On April 10, 1765, he married Hannah Richter, and conducted successfully a grocery business. His brother Aaron, who was a Revolutionary soldier of distinction, being promoted for gallantry at Brandywine, followed him to Baltimore in 1780. These two brothers founded the Baltimore Levering family and were successful merchants.

Nathan, another brother of Enoch, gave the ground on which the Roxborough Baptist church is built, which cost five hundred and eighty pounds sterling, and was dedicated on October 20, 1790. He was a charter member of that church and previous to its erection the congregation met at his house. He was the father-in-law of Horatio Gates Jones, son of Reverend Doctor Davis Jones, a Revolutionary Chaplain, who wrote a book of much interest concerning the genealogy of the Levering family.

Enoch and Hannah Levering had nine children. Among these was Peter, born in Roxborough on February 4, 1766. Peter was a small boy when his parents moved to Baltimore. On May 22, 1798, he married Hannah Wilson, daughter of William Wilson, of the firm of William Wilson & Sons, one of the largest shipping houses of Baltimore. Peter Levering first did business under the firm name of Levering & Nelms, and later under the firm style of Peter Levering & Sons. He built a large sugar refinery in Baltimore and was a member of the First Baptist church.

Peter and Hannah Levering had fourteen children, of whom Eugene Levering, born April 24, 1819, was twelfth in order and was the four hundred and fifty-fifth descendant of Wygard Levering.

Eugene Levering and his brother, Frederick A., established a business in Baltimore in 1842. In 1847 they moved to Commerce street and carried on that business under the firm name of Levering & Co. In 1861 the Civil war destroying their southern business and cutting

off their collections, they made a compromise, paying fifty cents on the dollar, but before the close of the war they paid off the remaining fifty cents with interest, an example of commercial honor which might be commended to the business men of the present. In 1856 Frederick A. died, and Eugene took into the business his three sons, William, Eugene and Joshua, and changed the firm name to E. Levering & Co. He was a member of the Seventh Baptist church, though in later life he was transferred to the Eutaw Place Baptist church. For many years he was treasurer of the Maryland Baptist Union Association and a very prominent man in the work of his church.

On October 4, 1842, Eugene Levering married Ann Walker, a descendant of Henry Sater, who came from England to America about 1709, and through whose liberality and efforts the first Baptist church in Maryland was organized at Saters, Baltimore county, in 1742. Eugene and Ann Levering had twelve children. Among these was our subject, Joshua, who with his twin brother, Eugene, was born in Baltimore City on September 12, 1845. Joshua Levering is, therefore, eighth in lineal descent from the old Huguenot who exiled himself from his country for the sake of his religion, and whose descendants down to the present day have been noted for devotion to the cause of that religion which was so dear to their ancestor.

Another notable feature of these Leverings has been the patriarchal size of their families, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find them so numerous at the present day. Out in Indiana, at La Fayette, we find the family established, of which Mortimer, born in 1849, is the head. Mortimer is a son of William, who was born in 1826, who was son of Abraham, born in 1787, who was son of John, born in 1750, who was son of Abraham, born in 1717, who was son of Jacob, born in 1693, who was son of Wygard, born in 1648, who was son of Rosier. Thus the Indiana man is also in the eighth generation from the old Huguenot. This line of the family also had a Revolutionary soldier in John, who was a Major in the Continental armies, and whose brother Jacob rendered notable service to the patriot cause by constantly risking his life as a spy.

It is well for our American people to stop occasionally and consider their ancestors. We are very prone to boast of our great accomplishments and to plume ourselves on our achievements, and also very prone to forget how much we owe to the fathers and mothers from whom we inherit the qualities that enable us to achieve things. Joshua

Levering can easily stand upon his own merits, and yet it remains true that he is all the better man because he comes from a long line of God-fearing men and women.

Mr. Levering was reared in the city of Baltimore and had good educational advantages up to the age of fifteen, when, owing to the outbreak of the Civil war, he left school to enter upon business life as a clerk. His business life has been along mercantile lines and in that direction he has had a substantial measure of success. He was one of the organizers of the International Trust Company, and for several years was chairman of its Executive Committee. He is a director of the National Bank of Baltimore and of the Provident Savings Bank. In partnership with his twin brother, Eugene Levering, he carried on for many years a most successful coffee business. Though his business success has been all that could be desired, Mr. Levering is known over the country not as merchant but as a public-spirited citizen of the highest type, who has given of his time, his labor and his money freely to the propagation of sound principles of citizenship and the furtherance of the cause of religion. He is a constituent member of the Eutaw Place Baptist church, organized in April, 1871, and served as superintendent of its Sunday School from 1881 to 1903. Since 1883 he has been vice-president of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, which has its headquarters at Richmond, Virgina. For the past fifteen years he has been vice-president of the American Baptist Publication Society in Philadelphia. Since 1894 he has been president of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Kentucky, which has the distinction of being the largest theological school in the United States. Since 1898 he has been president of the Maryland Baptist Union Association. He has given more than fifteen years of service to the Young Men's Christian Association as president of the Baltimore branch. For many years past he has been a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. He is now president of the Southern Baptist General Convention for the third term, the highest honor which can be paid to a member of that great religious organization.

So profound is his interest in religious work that in 1903 and 1904 he made, with his family, a tour of the world, the special purpose of which was to look into the mission work of the Southern Baptist Convention and the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in Japan and China, in which latter country two of his daughters are

missionaries. In 1906-7 he took a second missionary tour of the world as a committeeman of the Laymen's Missionary Movement. He has given much service as a member of the boards of many charitable associations in Baltimore, especially the House of Refuge for boys, of which he resigned from the presidency after thirty years' service. His sense of civic duty is quite as strong as his religious impulse, and this sense of civic duty forced him because of the moral aspects of citizenship into the Prohibition party, where his natural force soon carried him to a position of leadership. In 1891 he was the nominee of that party for State Comptroller; in 1895 he was its nominee for Governor, and in 1896 he was nominated by the Prohibition National Convention for the Presidency of the United States, being the second native of Maryland ever nominated for that high office.

His favorite relaxations are walking, driving and spending the summers at his country home near Lake Station on the Northern Central Railroad (Baltimore county).

His preferred lines of reading are works of biography and history.

Mr. Levering has been three times married: In November, 1872, to Miss Martha W. Keyser, daughter of the late Charles M. Keyser, of Baltimore. She died in May, 1888, leaving seven children, of whom four daughters and two sons are now living. In March, 1892, Mr. Levering married Miss Margaret S. Keyser, a sister of his first wife. She died in August, 1895. In April, 1901, he married Miss Helen C. Woods, daughter of the late Hiram Woods of Baltimore.

Joshua Levering's life is an inspiration to the young man. Never neglectful of business, he has never allowed business to absorb all his energies or interest, but has given all the time necessary to discharge the duties of citizenship and the duties of religion. What more need be said?

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Yours truly
Lawrence Turnbull

LAWRENCE TURNBULL

THERE is but one Turnbull family, and that is of Scotch origin. The bulls' heads on the Turnbull shield were conspicuous in every conflict that took place in Scotland from the days of Bruce down to the time when shields were no longer used. In connection with its coat armor the family has had two mottoes—the first, "Courage," and the second, "Fortune favors the brave." This well illustrates the character of the early generations. In later generations, while the courage has survived, there has been less need of the martial spirit, but they have shown this adventurous spirit in other directions. On of the most picturesque stories in American history is that of the Doctor Turnbull who, educated as a physician, and for some time a practitioner, was a man of far-seeing judgment. About 1769, after prospecting the East Coast of Florida, he decided that it afforded a field for industrial exploitation. He interested some of his friends, and laid out a plan that would have been creditable to the captains of industry of our present day. He went to the island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, and brought over a large colony of Minorcans. Many thousands of pounds sterling were expended in irrigation ditches, building of extensive sugar houses, and generally in the way of getting ready for large planting operations, the growing of fruit and the making of sugar. His plans were well conceived, and would undoubtedly have been successful but for the period of war which came on and continued for the greater part of the ensuing twenty years. These troubles wrecked the promising enterprise. Every visitor to the East Coast now notices the ruins. The short-sighted man thought that Doctor Turnbull had been guilty of folly; but more than a hundred years later, Flagler, the Standard Oil millionaire, took hold of this same East Coast section, and has made it one of the beauty spots of America. Not only that, it is being shown that Doctor Turnbull's judgment as to its productive capacity was eminently sound. Other members of the family have made honorable reputation in our country. Doctor Lawrence Turnbull, born in Lancashire, Scotland, in 1821, died in Philadelphia in 1900, was one of the eminent physicians, medical specialists

and lecturers of his time. He was the author of a half dozen medical works which passed through many editions. Robert James Turnbull, son of the Doctor Turnbull who undertook the Florida venture, was born in New Smyrna, Florida, in 1775, and died in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1833. He was very prominent in the nullification troubles of that period in South Carolina. Colonel Wm. Turnbull, born in Philadelphia in 1800, died in 1857, was an engineer officer in the U. S. Army, in which he had an excellent record for more than thirty years, serving through the Mexican war, and was the engineer in charge of the building of the New York Custom House and the Cape Fear river improvements.

Lawrence Turnbull, of Baltimore, the subject of this sketch, worthily represents in this generation the Turnbull family. He was born in Baltimore county, on April 23, 1843. His parents were Henry C. and Anna Graeme (Smith) Turnbull. Henry C. Turnbull was for much of the time during his life an invalid and unable to give close attention to business. He took a deep interest in church work, and served as president of the Baltimore County Bible Society. Among the notable ancestors of Lawrence Turnbull can be mentioned his great-grandfather, the Reverend Mr. Nisbet, a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, who, when Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, was founded in 1783, was induced to come from Scotland and take the presidency. He was an able preacher and a man of marked abilities in an educational way. The College was then under Presbyterian auspices, and prospered in his hands. After his time it fell into difficulties, passed from under Presbyterian control, was acquired by the Methodists, and is now enjoying very considerable prosperity. Doctor Nisbet may be justly credited as being the founder of this school.

Lawrence Turnbull was reared in the country, had good health as a boy, and the best of educational advantages. He went first to Govanstown Academy, and from there to a famous private school in Baltimore, known as Newell & Rippard's, where he was fitted for college. After a term in the Polytechnic College at Philadelphia, he entered Princeton University in the class of 1863, and holds from that institution the degrees of A.B. and A.M. He then read law in the University of Maryland and in the office of S. Teackle Wallis, and, being admitted to the bar, entered upon practice in Baltimore. He shows a strong hereditary trait in one respect. It seems to be a feature of this family that, whatever the vocation may be, there is always

an avocation out of which each member gets very great pleasure. Mr. Turnbull's avocation was publishing and literature. He bought from the late Doctor Moses D. Hoge the "Eclectic Magazine," and changed the name to the "New Eclectic." He then bought "The Land We Love" from General D. H. Hill, of Charlotte, North Carolina. During the years in which he was connected with publishing interests, he came in close touch with many of the literary men and women of the country, and his home has always been a centre of literary influence. His magazines were the medium through which many of our prominent writers had the first opportunity of showing their genius. Among the notable men and women who were associated with him in those years of literary effort as contributors to his magazines, were Doctor R. L. Dabney, Professor Basil L. Gildersleeve, J. S. Holt; Lawrence Johnson, of Mississippi; Doctor Herbert J. Sass, of Charleston, South Carolina, who wrote under the nom de plume of Barton Gray; Miss Mollie E. Moore, of Texas; C. H. Hill, of Washington; Sidney Lanier, the great Georgia poet; Mrs. Margaret Preston, General Jubal A. Early; Professor T. R. Price, of Virginia and New York; Edwin Spencer, Richard Malcolm Johnson; Henry Timrod, the South Carolina poet; General Beauregard, and others.

On January 23, 1871, Mr. Turnbull married Miss Francese H. Litchfield, of an old New England family. Of this marriage five children have been born, four of whom are living. One of Mr. Turnbull's sons, Edwin Litchfield Turnbull, is a composer of national reputation, and a sketch of him appears elsewhere in this work.

Sidney Lanier, the great Georgia poet, whose fame grows brighter as the years go by, was a warm personal friend of Mr. Turnbull, and when he died in Baltimore was buried in Mr. Turnbull's section in the beautiful Greenmount Cemetery.

Mr. Turnbull is a man of altruistic spirit. With a fine courtesy of manner, extensive information and modest spirit, he has a host of friends who appreciate his personal worth and his strong desire to better the condition of his fellowmen. He has written many articles for the newspapers and magazines, is a member of the University Club of Baltimore, and was a member of the Whig Society of Princeton. He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. He is an excellent example of the model citizen, who, seeking not personal preferment, is ready to contribute of the best that is in him to the common welfare.

Mrs. Turnbull is entitled to special mention. Her parents were

Edwin C. and Grace (Hubbard) Litchfield. She had the very best educational advantages in our own country and abroad. She comes of an old New England family which goes back to Lawrence Litchfield in the first half of the seventeenth century, who was the founder of the family in New England, and for whom the town of Litchfield was named, and dates back many centuries in England, where it gave name to the city of Litchfield, in Staffordshire. Mrs. Turnbull is the author of several noteworthy romances, *The Golden Book of Venice, The Catholic Man,* and *Val Maria.* She was one of the founders, and for seven years president, of the Woman's Literary Club of Baltimore, and with her husband founded in 1890 the Percy Turnbull Memorial Lectureship of Poetry in Johns Hopkins University in memory of a deceased son.

CLINTON LEVERING RIGGS

GENERAL CLINTON L. RIGGS, of Baltimore, though not yet forty-five years old, has reached the position where he is one of the best and most favorably known citizens of the state of Maryland. He was born in New York City on September 13, 1866, son of Lawrason and Mary Turpin (Bright) Riggs.

Riggs is an old English name, found in Scotland under the form of Rig. In England we find Rigg, Rigge, Rigges, Riggs and Rygges. Coats of arms have been granted under all these forms. The more modern of these spellings appears to be Riggs.

The father of General C. L. Riggs was a merchant and manufacturer in St. Louis, Missouri, who retired from active business in his later years. He was a man of strong character, independent in thought and action and of sterling integrity. This branch of the family is said to date back in America to Francis Riggs, who came from Hampshire, England, in 1663, and took up land in Calvert county, Maryland. John Riggs, son or grandson of Francis, born in 1687, and great-great-grandfather of our subject, settled at "Riggs Hills," near Laurel, Maryland, in 1723. General Riggs' mother was a daughter of the Honorable Jesse D. Bright, a native of New York, born in 1812, who settled in Indiana, held many positions of trust and served seventeen years in the United States Senate, from 1845 to 1862, became interested after the Civil war in a coal company and moved to Baltimore in 1874, where he died in 1875. The Riggs family have contributed three members to the Federal Congress.

Young Riggs was a healthy boy, fond of athletics and with a special love for birds and bird life. His winters were spent in Baltimore, and his summers at Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island. General Riggs attended Grady's Private School in Baltimore; St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire; and Princeton University, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1887 as a civil engineer; subsequently, in 1889, he attended lectures at Johns Hopkins University. He went to Iowa for a time and practiced as an engineer. He then went on a cattle ranch, after which, returning to Baltimore, he became apprenticed to the Robert Poole & Son Company, and learned the trade

of a machinist. On February 9, 1891, he became connected with the Detrick & Harvey Machine Company, of which he became vice-president on October 12, 1891, and, after eleven years in that position, retired on December 31, 1902.

Looking back over the past he sees that his choice of a business was largely influenced by a natural fondness for machinery, though the advice of friends was a contributing factor. His most active interest outside of business, and to which he has given much of his time, is the state militia. He became connected with the famous Fifth Maryland Regiment as second lieutenant of Company "E," on April 29, 1890. February 23, 1891, he was elected captain of Company "F," same regiment, and on November 12, 1895, became major. May 14, 1898, on the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he was mustered into the service of the United States Volunteers, and mustered out with his regiment on October 22, 1898. His ability as an officer had gained such recognition that the papers of that day had no hesitation in declaring him qualified for any position in the military service. He was appointed adjutant-general of the state of Maryland, with the rank of major-general, January 29, 1904, and served out the full term of four years with credit.

He is a member of the Baltimore Club, the Bachelors' Cotillon Club, the Municipal Art Society, and various other organizations, being chairman of the house committee of the Baltimore Athletic Club. Though a lifetime Democrat in his political convictions, he voted against Bryan on the silver issue in 1896. His recreations take the form of lawn tennis, football and lacrosse, and he is much interested in all forms of athletics. His reading has been along miscellaneous lines. He has no special fancy for any particular form of literature, and has no special fads unless it may be the military, which, with him, long since ceased to be a hobby and became the serious work of a good citizen who recognizes the importance of maintaining a proper military establishment.

On October 23, 1894, General Riggs married Miss Mary Kennedy Cromwell, daughter of Richard Cromwell, of Baltimore, Maryland. Of this marriage five children have been born, of whom three are now living. Yet a young and vigorous man, with a long and distinguished record behind him, General Riggs is now in a position to be eminently useful to his state, and his past record is the strongest possible guarantee that every civic obligation will be lived up to.

DOUGLAS HUNTLY GORDON

DOUGLAS HUNTLY GORDON, of Baltimore, vice-president of the Baltimore Trust Company, was born in Baltimore, in 1866. His parents were Douglas Hamilton and Anne Eliza (Pleasants) Gordon.

Mrs. Anne Eliza Gordon was a daughter of John Hampden Pleasants, founder of the "Richmond Whig," and granddaughter of Governor James Pleasants, of Virginia.

The first of the family to emigrate to America were Samuel and Bazil Gordon, sons of Samuel Gordon, of Lochdougan, and a nephew, Samuel Gordon, Jr., son of John Gordon, Laird of Lochdougan. All three of these immigrants married daughters of William Knox, of Culpeper county, whose wife was Susannah Fitzhugh.

Bazil Gordon, the immigrant, was born in 1768 at Lochdougan, in Scotland, and settled at Falmouth, Virginia, in 1783. He married Anne Campbell Knox. He made a considerable fortune by buying and exporting tobacco during the war between England and Spain. With the money he made in this business he purchased Wakefield Manor, a beautiful estate in Rappahannock county, Virginia, now owned by his grandson, Douglas Huntly Gordon, and the family of his deceased brother, Basil Brown Gordon. Bazil Gordon, the immigrant, died in 1847, leaving two sons and one daughter. The second son was Douglas Hamilton Gordon. He was born at Falmouth and was educated at the University of Virginia. In the Civil war he raised and equipped a company of soldiers at his own expense, and entered the service of the Confederacy as quartermaster, being so near-sighted that he could not serve actively in the field. His great ability was recognized and President Davis urged him to take the office of Secretary of the Treasury in his Cabinet, but he declined. He first married Mary Ellen, daughter of Colin Clarke, of Gloucester county, Virginia. The second wife of Douglas Hamilton Gordon was Anne Eliza Pleasants, who was the mother of Douglas Huntly Gordon and of the late Basil Brown Gordon; of Mary Pleasants Gordon, now deceased, who married De Courcy W. Thom; of Nannie Campbell Gordon, who married John Quitman

Lovell; and of Rose Stanley Gordon, who married J. Triplett Haxall. One of the daughters of Bazil Gordon, of Falmouth, married Doctor John Hanson Thomas, of Maryland, for many years president of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore. Mr. Douglas Hamilton Thomas, president of the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, is their son.

Douglas Huntly Gordon graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1887, and immediately thereafter undertook the study of law. He entered the law school of the University of Maryland, and graduated in 1889. He did not engage in the active practice of his profession, however, but was kept busy with his large private interests for the next three years.

In 1892 he embarked in an enterprise of far-reaching importance, not only to himself, but to the city of Baltimore. In association with General Lawrason Riggs, Julian Leroy White, T. K. Worthington, and others, he purchased the "Baltimore Evening News." This was at the time the only afternoon paper in Baltimore, and Mr. Gordon, as the principal editorial writer, made it a power. When he relinquished editorial work in order to devote himself to two large financial institutions with which he became connected, he still retained his stock in the News Company and increased it, and gave his advice in the editorial management of the paper. In 1908 the proprietors of the News sold the paper and its building to Mr. Munsey, the present owner.

Following his editorial work in the News office, Mr. Gordon became vice-president of the Citizens' Trust and Deposit Company.

In 1899 the International Trust Company of Maryland was organized, and Mr. Gordon was elected president. He held that position until 1910, when the International Trust Company and Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company were consolidated as the Baltimore Trust Company, with Mr. Gordon as vice-president.

Mr. Gordon, in 1897, married Miss Elizabeth Southall Clarke, daughter of John Eldridge and Anna Dupre (Southall) Clarke, of Virginia. Their children are Elizabeth Stith, Anne Huntly, Douglas Huntly, Virginia Southall and Sarah Stanley Gordon.

JAMES MERCER GARNETT

JAMES MERCER GARNETT, A.M., LL.D., comes of an old Virginia family, which has long been honorably and well known in that state. He was born at Aldie, Loudoun county, Virginia, on April 24, 1840, son of Theodore Stanford and Florentina Isidora (Moreno) Garnett. His father was a civil engineer, notable for his rigid integrity and benevolent disposition. The family dates back in Virginia to John Garnett, who came from England to Virginia about 1690. His descendants resided in Essex county, where they were vestrymen of the church, justices of the peace and burgesses in the Provincial House of Burgesses. Among his maternal ancestors was John Mercer, who came from Dublin to Virginia in 1720. This John Mercer was a lawyer, and author of the Abridgment of the Laws of Virginia in 1737. In the next generation, James Mercer was a member of the House of Burgesses, of the Virginia conventions of 1774, 1775 and 1776, of the Committee of Safety, of the Continental Congress, and judge of the general court and of the court of appeals of Virginia.

Doctor Garnett's grandfather, whose name he bears, was a member of the United States Congress, of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829, and was noted as a writer on agriculture and education. Among his collateral ancestors may be noted John Francis Mercer, a member of the Continental Congress, from Virginia; of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, from Maryland; of the United States Congress, and governor of Maryland in 1801-1803.

His mother's ancestors, Fernando Moreno and Antonio Lopez, were in the Spanish army, and came from Malaga in Spain to Pensacola, Florida, in the eighteenth century.

From early youth Doctor Garnett has been partial to reading and study. Historical works, poetry, biography and the Greek and Latin classics have all possessed for him a certain measure of charm. When actively engaged in teaching, he found Stanley's Life of Doctor Thomas Arnold very helpful. Doctor Garnett's secondary education was obtained at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, near Alexandria,

where he received, at the end of four years, the highest honor of the school. He then entered the University of Virginia and graduated in 1859 with the degree of Master of Arts. After a year of teaching, he returned to the university for postgraduate work.

The Civil war was already in the air and, as a result of the agitation, two military companies were formed among the students, and as a member of one of these Doctor Garnett went to Harper's Ferry in April, 1861. In July of that year he entered the Confederate army as a private in the Rockbridge artillery. He participated in the first battle of Manassas, and in the fall of that year was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. Soon after his promotion, he was assigned to duty by Major-General T. J. Jackson on his staff as chief of ordnance of the Valley District in Virginia. He served as ordnance officer of the Stonewall brigade in the Valley campaign, the second battle of Manassas, and the battle of Antietam. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and later to be captain of artillery. In this capacity he served through the campaigns of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In February, 1864, he was transferred and assigned to duty as ordnance officer of the division commanded by Major-General R. E. Rodes, and served with that division until the close of the war at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. Since the war he has served as adjutant, lieutenant-commander and commander of camps of United Confederate Veterans in Virginia and in Baltimore.

It is worthy of mention here in connection with the Civil war that the Garnett family of Virginia furnished to the Confederate army two general officers, both of whom fell in battle, one at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, and the other at Gettysburg.

Doctor Garnett had taught at Brookland School, Albemarle county, Virginia, for one year before the war. After the war, he resumed teaching at Charlottesville, Virginia. He spent a part of 1869 and 1870 in postgraduate studies at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig.

In 1874, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. In 1867 he was professor of Greek in the Louisiana State University, near Alexandria, Louisiana. From there he became teacher of classics and mathematics in the Episcopal High School, Virginia. 1870 found him principal and professor of history and English at St. John's College, Annapolis, and he served there for ten years, or until 1880. From 1880 to 1882, he con-

ducted a private school at Ellicott City, Maryland. From 1882 to 1896, he was professor of English in the University of Virginia. From 1896 to 1897, he was acting professor of English literature in the Woman's College of Baltimore. Altogether he has given about forty years' faithful service in his chosen vocation.

On April 19, 1871, Doctor Garnett married Kate Huntington Noland, and of this marriage there is one son, J. Mercer Garnett, Jr.

Doctor Garnett has been active in the work of the Protestant Episcopal church, which he has served as warden or vestryman in several places where he has lived, and has been delegate to diocesan and general conventions of that church. He has been president of the State Teachers' Association of Maryland, vice-president of the Modern Language Association of America, president of the American Dialect Society, vice-president of the Spelling Reform Association of America, and president of the American Philological Association. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, of the Historical Society of Maryland, and an ex-member of the Historical Society of Virginia, of the American Historical Association, of the Churchman's Club of Maryland, and of the University Club of Baltimore.

Doctor Garnett has written many articles in literary journals, has reviewed many books for the American Journal of Philology and other periodicals, has edited a number of works for use in schools, has translated Beowulf, Elene and other Anglo-Saxon poems, and has written a history of the University of Virginia (1904). (See "Who's Who in America.")

In politics Doctor Garnett is a Democrat.

In his last year at the University of Virginia as a student, he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association.

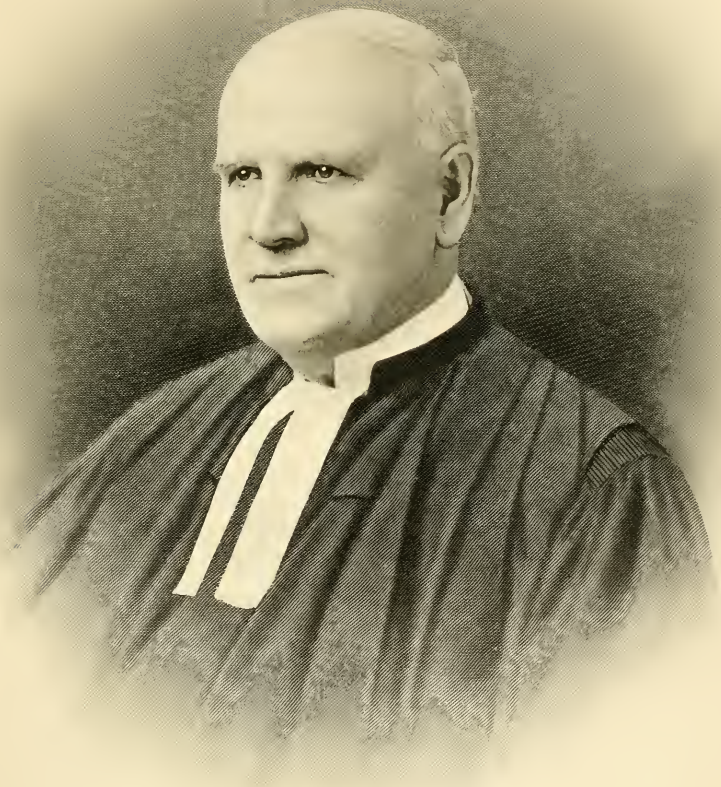
While residing in Virginia, he was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Doctor Garnett gives the following advice to young Americans starting out in life: "Micah VI, 8, and Ecclesiastes XII, 13, reinforced by Hebrews X, 23, comprise all the philosophy of life I know and are worth a ton of so-called moral advice for the guidance of young people."

J. WYNNE JONES

THE REVEREND DOCTOR J. WYNNE JONES, who for thirty-three years has been conspicuous in the religious life of Baltimore, comes of that sturdy Welsh stock which has so greatly contributed to the life of our country. He was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, on January 13, 1845, the son of Jenkin and Elizabeth Jones.

His father was by occupation a farmer—a man of strong religious sentiment, familiar with the Scriptures and a practical "doer of the word." His mother also was strongly imbued with religious feeling and gave to the growing lad most faithful teaching along correct lines. As a boy, thrown in contact with ministers of the Gospel who were naturally attracted by a family of this character, he early became filled with the desire to become himself a preacher. He was a strong and healthy boy, spending his earlier years in the ordinary amusements of boys and schooling, until his ninth year, when his parents migrated to the United States in April, 1854. They settled in Union, Wisconsin, and for the next seven years his time was mainly spent in labor on the farm with a little schooling sandwiched in as opportunity offered. Partial to reading, especially the Bible, he spent much of his time at night and in early mornings in reading and study, and in this way became well informed. He had special delight in works of historical and theological character. The outbreak of the Civil war stirred his patriotic sympathies and on August 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. His regiment was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, General Grant's old corps, and he followed its fortunes faithfully from the day he joined until the close of that tremendous struggle. "During three years of hard service," in which he rose from private to Sergeant, he writes, "my delight was to find a good book to read and study, and seldom was I without one beside my Bible in my knapsack." On July 4, 1865, he was discharged from service at Mobile, Alabama. Returning home, he went to work to earn money to pay for his tuition in the Columbus, Wisconsin, High School, and he studied during the



Your humble Servant
D. Wynne Jones.

following winter. His army savings were spent towards purchasing a farm for his parents. In looking back at this period of his life, he recalls that he had to study late at night and rise before dawn in order to keep up with his classes.

Just before Thanksgiving Day in 1866, with barely enough money to pay his fare, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, led, as he himself says, by some irresistible impulse. He found work laying paving stones at a sufficient wage to pay his actual expenses. By a strange Providence, a rich Presbyterian lady, of the Central Presbyterian church, died and provided in her will ample means to educate the young man in the ministry. It thus happened that within six weeks after his arrival in Cincinnati, the way had opened up for the carrying out of his long-cherished plans, and June, 1867, found him a student in Princeton, New Jersey, where he remained until 1876, graduating from Edge Hill Academy, College and Seminary. His degree of Bachelor of Arts was earned in 1873 and he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Cincinnati on September 5, 1875. In April, 1876, he was called to the Tuckertown (New Jersey) Presbyterian church, and on May 10 was ordained and installed over that church.

In July of that year he married Miss Annie Helen Harvey, daughter of Patrick and Rachel A. Harvey, of Princeton. His wife's father, Patrick Harvey, was a staunch Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, who came from the north of Ireland and married in this country. Four children have been born, all of whom are living.

In 1876, Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of A.M., and in 1900 Gale College, Wisconsin, conferred the degree of D.D.

He spent less than two years with the New Jersey church, when he was called to the Tome Street Welsh Presbyterian church in Canton, Maryland, in March, 1878. He entered actively upon his pastoral work on April 7, 1878. He became at once an active force in the community, and in a little while had organized the Working Men's Institute at Canton, which, on May 19, 1880, was incorporated. On January 5, 1880, he organized a Sabbath school at Highlandtown, out of which has grown his present great work. In 1882, the Abbott chapel was built. On November 30, 1882, Thanksgiving Day, a church was organized with twenty-six members drawn from the Tome Street church. There is a note of historical interest in connection with this church. It was built through the gift of Mr. Horace Abbott, proprie-

tor of the Abbott Iron Mills in Baltimore, the concern which furnished the iron sheathing used on the Monitor that fought the Merrimac during the Civil war. After the death of Mr. Abbott, Mr. John S. Gilman, president of the Second National Bank, his wife, Mrs. Eliza Gilman, and their daughters, Mrs. D'Arcy Paul and Mrs. Todd, wife of Professor Henry A. Todd, of Columbia University, New York, continued a most generous support and largely assisted Doctor Jones in pressing his work to such successful conclusion. The church, organized in 1882 with twenty-six members, has in the intervening years done an immense work in that section of the city, Doctor Jones having received in those years over 1000 members, the church having a present membership of over 600 with a congregation some 900 strong, besides the many hundreds more who have passed away or moved into other districts.

The People's Institute, which he organized, has also had a remarkable history and a library of over 5000 volumes has been acquired and over 100 current periodicals are regularly received. In one way or another it has rendered assistance to thousands of people, and the number attending the library runs from 22,000 to 33,000 per year. Prominent lecturers are brought from Johns Hopkins University and other seats of learning, and these lectures are well attended. Five young men have been educated for the ministry. The special feature of Doctor Jones's work is the practical side. He is not merely content with preaching the Gospel, though he is very successful in that direction, but he makes the practical application. He hunts up those who need a helping hand, and many men who are now active in good work and successful in business owe their reformation and a new start to his helping hand at a critical moment. Some years ago he decided that in giving help to the families of drunkards he had been working along the wrong line, and he went after the drunkards themselves; as a result of this effort nearly a score of the best members of his church are men who were formerly addicted to the liquor habit, seven of them now being elders.

His ministerial brethren have recognized his work and usefulness and twice has he been elected moderator of the Baltimore Presbytery. He was sent as a delegate to the First General Assembly ever held west of the Rocky mountains, which met in Portland, Oregon, which was known as the "Assembly of Roses," because of the great abundance of roses there.

Doctor Jones has been fortunate in the character of the support

which has been tendered him from outside sources. In addition to the Abbotts, Gilmans, Pauls and Todds above mentioned, the Brown family have been generous supporters, the mother and father of George S. Brown, grandparents of the present Alex. Brown, the banker, contributed a large part of the money for the lot on which the church and parsonage are located, besides a liberal contribution to the building fund.

Doctor Jones thoroughly loves his work, as all useful men do. His influence in that section of the city where he has now worked for more than thirty years is powerful for good, and he feels that he could not elsewhere achieve such results as he obtains among his own people, to whom he is tied by long years of devoted service. Life's lesson which he would pass on to others is that one should have " faith in God, faith in oneself. Study earnestly the successes and failures of Bible characters. Read and study the Book of Proverbs, the Master's works and dealings with men. Be kind and sympathetic in life, generous in gifts for good purposes. Be prompt, earnest and faithful in all work. Be yourself and dare to be right—even alone. Fear God and keep his commandments and love your neighbor as yourself. With the above get the best education possible, and life will not be a failure."

HOWARD A. KELLY

THE city of Baltimore has always maintained a high reputation as a center of medical education. Possibly resulting from this, the medical and surgical faculty of that city has for a long period maintained a high standing among American practitioners, and furnished many eminent men both in medicine and surgery. Prominent among present-day leaders of that city is Doctor Howard A. Kelly, who ranks as one of the most able surgeons, not only of Baltimore, but of the country.

Doctor Kelly is a native of New Jersey, born February 20, 1858, in the city of Camden. His parents were Henry Kuhl and Louisa Warner (Hard) Kelly. His father's business occupation was that of a broker, and he saw service during the Civil war as captain in the United States army. His strongest characteristic was a persistent energy.

Among Doctor Kelly's ancestry may be noted James Hard, who received a grant of land in Fairfield county, Connecticut, from Charles II for services rendered Charles I. Still another was Wm. Warner, of Philadelphia, born in 1710, and one of the prominent men of his day. Yet another was Michael Hillegas, who had the distinction of being the first Treasurer of the United States.

The Kelly family has long been prominent in Ireland, having its principal seat at Castle Kelly, in county Galway. Because of the prominence and the number of the Kelly family in Ireland, an erroneous impression has obtained that the family is Irish only; but curiously enough, there is a Kelly family in Devonshire, England, which has been established there certainly for eight hundred years, and which was represented as far back as the time of Richard I by a knight of that name, and which has maintained an unbroken line of male descent up to the present.

Doctor Kelly was a healthy boy, reared in a city, with frequent excursions to the country, and very fond of natural history, which was the favorite reading of his youth, and which he can now look back and

see had its useful side. His mother was a constant helper in all his studies, furnished him with true inspiration, encouraged his thirst for knowledge, and had more to do with the formation of his spiritual character than all other influences combined. He had the good fortune as a boy to study under under J. W. Faries, an old Scotch schoolmaster, who had a private school on Dean street, Philadelphia. It is hardly necessary to add that the old Scotchman thoroughly grounded the boy in the rudiments, for that is a Scotch characteristic. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in the Academic Department in 1873, and graduated in that department in 1877 with the degree of A.B. He then turned to the Medical Department of the same school, and received his degree of M.D. in 1882.

His first work in the line of his profession was as physician in Kensington, the mill district of Philadelphia. Natural aptitude and thorough preparation secured rapid advancement for the young physician, and in 1888 he was made associate professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1889 he left that school to take the position of professor of gynecology and obstetrics in Johns Hopkins University. This chair he filled for ten years, and since that time—another period of ten years—has filled the chair of gynecology, making over twenty years' connection with that great institution. In addition to that he also holds the position of gynecologist-in-chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He conducts a private sanitarium of his own on Eutaw Place, and is recognized as one of the leading surgeons of the country. A man of large public spirit, he is active in everything that is promotive of the welfare of the city, and, though not an office-seeker or office-holder, may fairly be called a public man.

Possessed of enormous industry, Doctor Kelly has written some three hundred original articles which have been published in various medical journals. In addition to this, in 1901 he published "Operative Gynecology" in two volumes. In 1895, in the "Twentieth Century Practice of Medicine," appeared his "Diseases of the Female Bladder and Urethra." In 1904 he published "The Vermiform Appendix and Its Diseases"; and in Volumes II and III of Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports appear his gynecological reports. He has invented numerous instruments.

His reputation has steadily grown until now it is nation-wide, and he has been honored in every way possible by numerous medical and surgical bodies. The official positions held by him have been already

named. He is an associate foreign member of the Society of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatrics, and of the Chirurgical Society of Paris; corresponding member of the Obstetrical Society of Leipzig; fellow of the British Gynecological Society; honorary fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, Glasgow Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, and Royal Academy of Medicine (Ireland); honorary member of the Italian Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Rome; fellow of the American Gynecological Society; honorary member of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Society of Berlin, and of the Obstetrical Society of Leipzig; and corresponding member of the Royal Society of Physicians in Vienna.

Speaking of politics, Doctor Kelly says that his political affiliation is with the party which nominates able and honest candidates, and he has at times changed from one side to the other upon the issue of honesty. This is but another way of saying that he is an Independent in politics, which is only another way of saying that he puts civic duty before partisanship.

He is fond of outdoor life, and gets recreation in the shape of swimming, canoeing, fishing, hunting and botany. He has a country place near Belair, Harford county, and a hunting lodge in the northern part of the province of Ontario, Canada.

In religion, as in other matters, he would be classed, not as an Independent but as a Liberal. Identified with the Episcopal church, he declares himself ready to affiliate with all earnest Christians, a position for which he will be commended by all good men who have the real interests of religion at heart and want to see the extension of Christianity.

Doctor Kelly has never held public office, and yet so strong has been his interest in all public matters affecting the general welfare, that he is known as a public man; and to his credit be it said, no public official in the state of Maryland has rendered greater service to his fellows than this hard-working surgeon, who has come like a beneficent providence to thousands of the disabled poor in hospitals and dispensaries, and restored them to health without money and without price. The value of such a man in the community cannot be measured by any standard or yardstick known to us, except that laid down in the New Testament.

On June 27, 1889, Doctor Kelly married Miss Olga Letitia Bredow. Nine children have been born of this marriage, all of whom

are living. Not in the nature of compliment, but as a statement of fact, it should be added that Doctor Kelly's reputation as a surgeon is now international, due to the skill with which he has performed delicate and difficult operations in gynecology; and this accounts for the honors that have been showered upon him by foreign scientific and surgical bodies.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON

DOCTOR CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, Professor of Oriental History and Archaeology in Johns Hopkins University, belongs to a family which has been identified with and prominent in Maryland for nearly one hundred and fifty years. The first Christopher Johnston in Maryland came from Moffatt, Scotland, in 1766, and settled in Baltimore. His grandson, another Christopher Johnston, rose to eminence in the medical profession, and forty years ago stood at the head of the profession in Baltimore. In addition to his practice he also filled the chair of surgery in the University of Maryland, his reputation both as practising physician and teacher extending far beyond the borders of Maryland. He married Miss Sarah L. C. Smith, daughter of Benj. Price Smith, a lawyer of Washington, District of Columbia, and a descendant of Richard Smith who settled in Calvert county in the early days of Maryland and served as Attorney-General of the colony of Maryland from 1657 to 1660. Of this marriage the subject of this sketch was born in Baltimore, on December 8, 1856. In his boyhood he attended the notable school which was conducted by George G. Carey, where many men now prominent in the country received their early training. In 1872, though quite youthful, he entered the University of Virginia. Four years' work in that institution gained him the degree of Bachelor of Literature. In 1878, after another two years, he was given the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and finally, in 1879, he won the degree of Master of Arts, one of the most difficult degrees to win in the United States. It requires special diplomas in ten or twelve different subjects. Doctor Johnston started, therefore, with the best possible educational equipment. In the meantime, during the last two years of his period of study at the University, he had followed regular courses in medicine, and, after receiving his final degree, he entered the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated as M.D. in 1880. He entered upon the practice of medicine in his native city, and for some years followed his profession assiduously, holding at one time the position of Chief of the Surgical Clinic in the University of Maryland, and later Chief of the Eye and Ear Clinic.

Very sincerely yours
Christopher Johnston

Doctor Johnston, however, always had a passion for philology and archaeology. In 1888 he took up postgraduate work in the Johns Hopkins University along these lines, and in 1889 was appointed a fellow of the University. He was reappointed to a fellowship in 1890. In the same year he was appointed instructor of Semitic languages at the University, and in 1894 Johns Hopkins University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philology, and he was designated as Associate of Oriental History and Archaeology. In 1899 he became a member of the Faculty, being promoted to the position of Associate Professor of the same subjects, and for the last two years has been Professor in Johns Hopkins University in his chosen lines. In addition to his work in medicine, archaeology, philology, Oriental languages and history, Doctor Johnston has made a special study of Maryland history. He is peculiarly well informed in the genealogy of the old state families, and is conceded to be an authority in this particular branch of history. He has written many papers on Assyriological subjects, and these have appeared at various times in the proceedings of the American Oriental Society, the Journal of Philology and Hebraica, and other scientific periodicals.

Doctor Johnston for many years took part in the affairs of the Maryland State Militia. He served for some time as First Lieutenant in Company G of the Fifth Regiment, and was acting ordnance officer in the Regiment at the time of the Spanish-American war. He was married on June 2, 1897, to Miss Madeline Tasker Tilghman, of Baltimore, daughter of the late Captain Richard Lloyd Tilghman, U. S. N., of Gnosses, Talbot county, of which marriage there are three living children. Mrs. Johnston also bore a famous Maryland name which has been identified with the state since colonial days, Colonel Tench Tilghman, during the Revolutionary war, having served for several years as the chief aid-de-camp of General Washington.

Doctor Johnston is descended from that famous border clan of Scotland known as the "hard-riding Johnstons." They were seated in Annandale in Scotland in the section dominated by the Bruces and Douglases. These border clans had not the same clan organization as the highland clans, but had the same loyalty to family. The four hundred years of border warfare between England and Scotland made of these borderers as hardy warriors as the world could show. It easily followed that men of this adventurous type would be well represented in the emigration from Great Britain to the new colonies. In the gen-

erations which have since passed, the descendants of these borderers have filled the most honorable places in our country, and it is a rare thing to find one of them occupying a subordinate or inferior position. The manly qualities acquired in the long centuries of patriotic warfare have given to their descendants physical and mental force that makes them strong leaders wherever they settle. The Christopher Johnstons of Baltimore have a right to take double pleasure in their ancestry, for, while it has given them much, they also have lived up to their privileges and abundantly improved the talents entrusted to them.

CHARLES CHAILLÉ-LONG

CHARLES CHAILLÉ-LONG, soldier and explorer, was born at Princess Anne, Somerset county, on July 2, 1842. His father was Littleton Long (called of Chaillé to distinguish from other branches of the Long family), and his mother was Anne Mitchell Costen. She was an intellectual and deeply religious woman who died when her son was young. Littleton Long was a planter and merchant, who refused frequent nominations to public office and who was characterized by "probity, firmness, modesty, charitableness and piety without ostentation." The ancestry of Charles Chaillé-Long is traced back to Pierre and Moïse Chaillé, who emigrated from Chaillevette, France, and settled in Snow Hill, Worcester county, in 1710, and to Solomon Long, who emigrated from England to Somerset county in 1645. In the American Revolution two of Chaillé-Long's ancestors served: Colonel Peter Chaillé, who was a member of the Maryland Convention of 1775, colonel of a regiment of the Eastern Shore militia and who served in the Maryland Convention, which ratified the United States Constitution in 1788, and Major Solomon Long who was lieutenant in the Third Independent Company in 1776 and captain in the second regiment of the Maryland line from 1776 to 1778. Chaillé-Long was a delicate child, whose special tastes were the study of history, geography and the classics. His education was interrupted by frequent illnesses and was pursued at private schools in Princess Anne and Philadelphia and at Washington Academy at the former place, from which school he graduated in 1860. Throughout his life he has found the classics and history the most helpful lines of reading, especially Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, Herodotus, Cæsar's Commentaries, Sallust's Jugurthine War, Volney's "Meditations sur les revolutions des empires," Guizot's "L'histoire de la civilisation en Europe et en France"; the lives of Napoleon Bonaparte and Mehemet Ali; the works of Malte Brun, and Cortambert.

In 1861, Chaillé-Long enlisted in the State Guards, and in 1862 became a private and then a sergeant in the First Regiment, Eastern Shore Infantry, United States Volunteers. He was promoted to a cap-

taincy in 1864 in the Eleventh Maryland Veteran Infantry, and after serving as aide de camp to General A. P. Scoeff in 1865, he was mustered out of service and honorably discharged with his regiment June 15, 1865. Between that date and 1869, he engaged in literary studies. In the latter year he was appointed by Ismail, the Khedive of Egypt, as lieutenant-colonel in the Egyptian army, on the recommendation of Honorable Montgomery Blair, General Frank P. Blair, and General Fitz-John Porter. His commission was dated March 2, 1870, and shortly thereafter he was designated as chief of staff to the general-in-chief, and became (for a short time) professor of French at the military school in Cairo. In 1871 and 1872, he was chief of staff of the First Division of Infantry at Alexandria, and in 1873 he was chief of the first, second and third sections of the general staff with headquarters at Cairo. Napoleon's campaigns in Egypt and the subsequent efforts of the viceroys of Egypt to restore Egyptian civilization and wrest Egypt from the Turkish power, the inauguration of the Suez Canal and the possibility of effecting Egyptian autonomy under "an enlightened and progressive prince," were the influences which led Chaillé-Long to Egypt. In that country he was much influenced by his personal contact and friendship with Mariette Bey, the distinguished Egyptologist, who proffered him a place as his first assistant in the Museum at Boulak.

In 1874 Chaillé-Long was made chief of staff to General Charles Gordon, and held that position for three years, while Gordon was governor-general of the Equatorial Provinces of Egypt, with headquarters at Gondokoro. Gordon sent Chaillé-Long, on April 24, 1874, on a mission to M'Tesa, King of Uganda. Reaching the capital of that monarch safely, Chaillé-Long executed with him a treaty, on July 19, 1874, by which the authority of Egypt was established over Central Africa. The treaty was communicated to the Egyptian government, which made it the basis of a diplomatic note to the powers of Europe, formally announcing the annexation of the entire Nile basin. Before signing the treaty, Chaillé-Long made a reconnoissance upon the Victoria Nyanza, and, on the day after the signature, escorted by 500 warriors, he marched towards the Nile. He left Urondogani in bark boats, on August 5, accompanied by two soldiers and five servants, the rest of the escort being sent on by land. On August 11, he entered a body of water which he called Lake Ibrahim, and that expedition closed the gap left by previous travellers in the Nile's course and discovered the

source of the Nile river. On the 17th, he was attacked and wounded at M'Rooli, in which attack he and his two soldiers killed 82 of the 400 assailants. For this exploit he was promoted to colonelcy on November 16 and was decorated with the insignia of the Commander of the Order of Nedjedieh. In January, 1875, he made an expedition, which resulted in the conquest of the Niam-Niam country, and, in March, he repelled an attack of the Yanbaris. In October of the same year, he made an expedition resulting in the occupation of the east coast of Africa, Cape Guardafui to Kismayu at the equator, and later, in December, made a reconnoissance of the Juba river. Under protests of Great Britain, he was forced to evacuate Kismayu on January 5, 1876, and on August 31, 1877, he retired from the army by reason of disease contracted in the service. In his African wanderings Chaillé-Long discovered a specimen of the Akka or pigmy race.

Returning to the United States, he was appointed chief clerk of the police courts in New York City, on November 11, 1877, which post he held for four years. During this time he studied law at Columbia University, from which institution he received the degree of LL.B. in 1880. He was admitted to the practice of law in the New York courts, but returned to Egypt in 1881. Beginning to practice before the International Court of Appeals in Alexandria, on January 11, 1882, Chaillé-Long was soon to distinguish himself in the rebellion of Arabi Pasha. The United States consulate was abandoned by the consul after the massacre of June 11, and on the 15th Chaillé-Long was appointed acting consul, which position he held until September 15, protecting refugees of all nationalities and placing them on board the United States naval vessels in the port. He was the last to quit his post before the bombardment and the first to reenter the city after the bombardment at day dawn, July 13. The British refused to debark troops, or make any effort to save the city from destruction, but Admiral Nicholson, commanding the American squadron, at the request of Chaillé-Long, placed at his disposal 160 marines and sailors, with whom he occupied the United States consulate, the only one left standing, saved many lives and much property, and prevented the entire destruction of the city. Chaillé-Long for nearly two days kept the consulate as a centre of refuge for men of all nationalities, and was decorated by the Khedive for his services with the Cross of the Commander of Osmanieh and offered the rank of Brigadier-General in the Egyptian army. Chaillé-Long's next post was that of Commissioner for the State of

New York to Paris, by Governor Grover Cleveland, to which position he was appointed on May 2, 1883. In 1887, Cleveland, then President of the United States, named him Secretary of Legation and Consul-General to Corea. In that capacity he acted for two years, during which he visited the Island of Quelpart in 1888, and then resigned in April, 1889. Returning to the United States, Chaillé-Long acted as secretary of the Universal Postal Congress at Washington, District of Columbia, from May 1 to June 15, 1897. On August 18, 1897, he was made secretary to the United States Special Commissioners to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and from October, 1897, to September, 1898, he was chargé d'affaires at the exposition, at which he was also representative of an American harvesting machine company from June, 1899, to November 10, 1900. He also served as a member of the commission which collected notes in the French Archives for the work published by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and entitled "Les Combattants français dans la guerre pour l'independence Americaine." Colonel Long returned to Maryland in 1902, and has since resided in Baltimore, engaged in the preparation of his memoirs. He has voted with the Democratic party and is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. In 1875, he was chosen a corresponding member of the Institut Egyptien and has since that date been made a member of many learned societies, especially those of history and geography, in Europe, America and Africa. He is a chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, which distinction was conferred by the French government, and received a resolution of thanks for his services in Africa from the legislature of Maryland, on March 3, 1904. At that time, a gold medal was also voted him by the state and presented on October 21. The medal bears the inscription, "To Colonel C. Chaillé-Long in testimony of his services to science and his valiant conduct in Central Africa and Egypt," and, on the reverse, with the coat of arms of Maryland, the legend which Colbert used as his motto, "Pro rege saepe pro patria semper." He is a member of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution in Maryland and in France, and has served as registrar of the latter branch of the society. His writings have been: "Central Africa: Naked Truths of Naked People," 1876 (also issued in French); "The Three Prophets: Gordon, Mahdi, Arabi," 1886; "Les Sources du Nil," 1891; "L'Egypte et Ses Provinces Perdues," 1892; "La Corée ou la Terre du Calme Matinal," 1894, and nu-

merous articles in encyclopædias, reviews, and other periodicals. Colonel Long's favorite exercise is equitation. He declares "that perseverance, energy and fidelity to purpose have enabled him to achieve every object in life he set out to accomplish, exception being made of objects which failed, because of the death of those with whom he was an associate. He failed to achieve a fortune, but this was never an object. The lesson to be drawn therefrom is that we should never be so entirely absorbed in science as to ignore entirely the amassing of sufficient means to provide in old age the means for a modest independence. No trust or confidence should be placed, either in the promises of a prince, or the gratitude of government. Gordon said to Colonel Chaillé-Long, when the latter turned over to the credit of the Egyptian government, ivory valued at $120,000, the gift of the Sultans of the Niam-Niam country: "The ivory is your personal property, you should have kept it, you may want the money some day." The words were true, and he has often repented of his thoughtless generosity. His advice to youth is to "maintain an attitude of modest mildness and humility in contradistinction to the blustering bravado and rodomontade swagger, which seem to characterize the youth of the present." He married, on July 16, 1890, Marie Amelia Hammond.

ALEXANDER DOUGLAS McCONACHIE

THE intelligent student of history finds in its records stories more romantic and of more fascinating interest than have ever been written by the master novelists of the world. One of these stories of most thrilling interest and of great historical value is the record of the Highland Clans of Scotland. Amongst these clans the Campbells have always held first place from the present back to the time when we have to rely on tradition and legend.

The great Clan Campbell was divided into four main branches, all having a common ancestry. These four branches were the Campbells of Argyll (or Inverary), the Campbells of Breadalbane, the Campbells of Cawdor and the Campbells of Loudoun. Included in these four branches of the Clan Campbell there were fourteen different septs or families bearing different names. The Clan Campbell may therefore be likened to a brigade in which each of the four great divisions represents a regiment, and the small sept represents the company. From the time when Sir Neil Campbell, of Loch Awe, followed Wallace in his heroic struggle for Scotch liberty, down to the present, the Clan Campbell has been famous in history, in song and in story. The magnitude of this clan may be best understood when it is known that as far back as 1745 it could bring into the field 5000 able-bodied fighting men.

One of the septs of the Clan Campbell was the McConachie family, and it is from this family that Doctor Alexander McConachie, of Baltimore, is descended. According to the family tradition, Neil Campbell, chief of the clan, married a sister of Robert Bruce, the great Scottish king and liberator. Sir Neil's son, Duncan, head of the Campbells of Inverary, was the father of Dougal, so-called from his mother's family. Duncan, the son of Dougal, received, according to the Celtic custom, the patronymic McDowell vic Conachie, which was shortened into McConachie or Maconachie. This name came to be applied to succeeding chieftains of that branch of the family, while the cadets bore the original name of Campbell. This was the origin of the McConachie family.

Cordially Yours

Alex. D. McCoachie

Among later members of the family was Alexander McConachie, Lord Advocate of Scotland, who succeeded to the title of Lord Meadowbank. Then there was Allan McConachie, a judge of great ability and attainments. This Allan McConachie was second in command of the Earl of Argyll's army in the struggle between the Covenanters and the Royalists, and was an ancestor in the direct line of our subject.

Doctor McConachie's father was William McConachie, in early life a contractor, and later a gentleman farmer, who married Elsie Shand, and migrated from Scotland to America in 1857, coming over in a sailing vessel which took one month to make the voyage. William McConachie was a man of sterling integrity and pronounced acquisitiveness, which would have made him a great business man in the present era.

A. D. McConachie was born in Woodstock, county of Oxford, Ontario, Canada. Though not a robust boy, living in the country, he says himself that he did everything a country boy must do, such as doing chores, hunting and fishing when opportunity offered, and going to school at proper seasons. At twelve years of age he left the country to attend school in the town of Woodstock. He had already learned much of nature and had been trained in orderly conduct and methodical ways. His mother was a Presbyterian of the old Scotch type. She saw to it that the lad had his Scriptural reading every night, so that by the time he had reached the age of twelve he had almost memorized the New Testament. Looking back now he can fully appreciate the tremendous service which his good mother rendered him in forcing upon him this training. From the Woodstock Collegiate Institute he went to Toronto Normal School, from which he was graduated in course with a teacher's certificate. Having decided to enter the medical profession he began the study of dentistry and medicine at the University of Maryland, from which institution he was graduated in 1888, in dentistry, as gold medalist, and in medicine, in 1890, as gold medalist. He took a postgraduate course in the Academic Department in the Biological Laboratory, followed by postgraduate courses at Johns Hopkins Hospital and Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital in Baltimore. Still later, in 1894, he visited Europe and pursued his medical studies in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin and Edinburgh.

Since beginning the practice of his profession the Doctor has made a specialty of eye and ear diseases and has won eminence in his profession. With the thoroughness inherited from his Scotch ancestry

he did not economize on the time necessary to equip himself thoroughly and it thus easily happened that his reputation grew from the start. He had still another distinct advantage in previous training: As a youth of seventeen he had been a teacher. Then there followed an interval of business activity as representative of a large manufacturing plant. As no experience is ever lost, these antecedent ventures had served as an additional qualification toward achieving success. In looking back over the influences which have been most powerful in his life and most useful, Doctor McConachie rates first in importance the home influence, a godly mother and a father who never shirked a duty; next in order of importance he rates his school training; and lastly, private study and that contact with other men which may be classed as the university of experience. He frankly admits that he has never set up any particular standard or goal to work to; that he has made it a habit to do his best in his daily work; and from his standpoint this is about as good a standard as one can have.

A lover of books, outside of his medical reading, he rates first in importance and value and helpfulness the Bible; following after this, all books in which great minds have expressed mighty thoughts and told of mighty deeds. An extensive reader, he has scanned the Essays, Biography, Plutarch, the Orators and the Philosophers; last but not least in helpfulness to himself personally has been Spencer's Synthetic Philosophy.

In a political way Doctor McConachie may be classed as a conservative Democrat. Not a partisan in a political sense, he has put as of first importance the faithful performance of civic duty. If in his best judgment this at times has compelled him to vote against his party he has not hesitated to do so. He has written many monographs on medical subjects of profound interest to the medical profession. His professional standing has been recognized by his having been appointed Surgeon-General of the State of Maryland on Governor Crother's staff.

Religiously, Doctor McConachie adheres to the faith of his fathers and is a Presbyterian. He is affiliated with many fraternal, social and other societies. He has served as Grand Regent of the Royal Arcanum of Maryland, is affiliated with the Masons, holds membership in St. George's Society, in the Baltimore Country Club and the Maryland Country Club. He is a member of numerous medical associations and bodies, and fills a Professorship in the Maryland Medical College. He

takes pleasure in all forms of sport. He says he has tried nearly all of them, is now motoring, and later hopes to fly. In this connection, and coming from an able physician, it is worthy of special note that he does not believe in athletic systems, but preaches the doctrine of moderation in athletics as in everything else.

Doctor McConachie takes a very just view of what men call success, and it cannot be put better than in his own words: "Being content and happy in doing my daily duty as it arises, I never feel the sting of failure, but if I have failed (according to the judgment of others), I should say that I have not succeeded in applying assiduously my gospel, which is a gospel of work, and more work, by which we work out our salvation here and hereafter."

Doctor McConachie has staunch and old-fashioned beliefs. He wastes no time on the follies of the higher criticism and the new fads which are taking men's minds away from the serious work. He believes in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; temperance in all things; the symmetrical development of the whole man, physically, mentally, morally and spiritually; thoroughness in all we do, and the determination to be the best in the field of chosen labor.

To any one familiar with the history of the Clan Campbell it is not at all surprising to know that Doctor McConachie's grandfather was a soldier under Wellington at the great battle of Waterloo.

On December 22, 1897, Doctor McConachie married Miss Mollie Thomas Drennen, of Elkton, Maryland, who is a descendant of Colonel Stephen Hyland, prominent in the colonial period and the Revolutionary struggle, during which he was a gallant soldier.

GEORGE WASHINGTON McCREARY

GEORGE WASHINGTON McCREARY, librarian, of Baltimore, was born in New York City, New York, on January 14, 1858, the son of James A. McCreary, a manufacturer, and of Hannah (Raynor) McCreary. He traces his ancestry to William Raynor, who came from England in 1678; to Gerard Beekman, who came from Holland in the seventeenth century; and to David McCreary, who came from Scotland and Ireland in 1780. When a youth, Mr. McCreary enjoyed especially travel and reading. His boyhood was passed in New York City and in Baltimore. He was educated at the Baltimore City College where he graduated in 1875, and at the Johns Hopkins University, where, in 1879, he was one of the first class to receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Personal preference and circumstances led him to begin work in his father's business in 1878. In later years he has taught at times, having been principal of the Anne Arundel Academy at Millersville, from 1888 to 1890, and having been one of the instructors at the Evening Institute of the Baltimore Young Men's Christian Association, from 1895 to 1909. He was city librarian of Baltimore from 1896 to 1898 and did much toward improving the condition of that library. From 1898 to 1900 he was in charge of the City Topographical Survey, and since the latter date he has successfully filled the position of librarian of the Maryland Historical Society, where his excellent memory, indefatigable perseverance, and very considerable knowledge of local history have made his services to be of great value. On April 15, 1897, Mr. McCreary married Mary I. Jones and has had two children, both of whom are living. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1900 he published a street index of Baltimore City, and in 1903 a reprint of a publication by Hasselbach as the "First Book Printed in Baltimore."

Mr. McCreary rendered excellent service to the state in the Jamestown Exposition. In the report of the commissioners appears the following comment upon his work:

"Early in its work the Maryland Commission decided that the exhibits at Jamestown in the Maryland Building should be along historical and educational lines. To that end it secured the services of Mr. Geo. W. McCreary, secretary of the Maryland Historical Society, who was commissioned to collect an exhibit to consist of prints, portraits, views, documents and letters, either in the original or in photograph, that would best illustrate the leading events in Maryland history.

"This task Mr. McCreary performed with great satisfaction, so that the exhibit in many respects was the most complete that the state has ever made. It attracted wide attention and received much favorable comment. For Maryland's historical exhibit in the Maryland Building a silver medal was awarded. It was one of the very few medals, of any kind, given for exhibits in a state building."

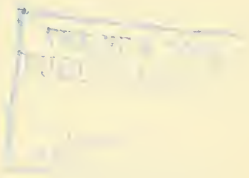
Mr. McCreary's chief characteristic is his kind and honest way of dealing with all, and those with whom he was associated in his historical work all agree as to his painstaking care and faithfulness. He has also prepared an index to genealogical work in Maryland which is soon to be printed. In 1901, as historian of the Ancient and Honorable Mechanical Company, he published a history of that company. He is also registrar of the Maryland branch of the Sons of the American Revolution and holds membership in the fraternal order of Odd Fellows.

WILLIAM MEADE DAME

WILLIAM MEADE DAME, D.D., since 1878 rector of the Memorial (Protestant Episcopal) church, of Baltimore, Maryland, was born at Danville, Virginia, on the 17th of December, 1844. Although the last thirty years have identified him so thoroughly with all the best interests of Baltimore that Baltimoreans claim him as their own and as a Maryland man, he is, by descent, by his student training and by his early pastoral work, a Virginian. His father, the Reverend George Washington Dame, D.D., a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was professor of Latin in Hampden-Sidney College, was for several years superintendent of public schools in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and later was, for the remarkably long period of fifty-six years, rector of Camden parish, Danville, Virginia. He was a man of "dauntless energy, gift for teaching, utter unselfishness and great charity toward all men." He had married Miss Mary Maria Page, daughter of Lucy Nelson and Major Carter Page, of "The Fork," Cumberland county, Virginia. On the paternal side his family ancestors came from Cheshire, England—John Dame settling in Dover, New Hampshire, in 1633. His family on the maternal side traces its descent from John Page, of Middlesex, England, who came to the Colonies in 1650, establishing his home in Williamsburg, Virginia, and also from Thomas Nelson, "of York," who came from Penrith, Cumberland county, England, in 1700, and settled in Yorktown, Virginia, as the first American ancestor of the Nelson family, who are among the ancestors of Doctor William Meade Dame. William Nelson (1711-1772), president of the Council of the Colony of Virginia; Thomas Nelson (1738-1789), signer of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Virginia and major-general of the American army; and Carter Page, a distinguished soldier in the Revolutionary war, may be mentioned among the ancestors of Doctor Dame in earlier generations.

William Meade Dame, while a young boy, lived on the outskirts of a small town, and was able to enjoy, to the full, fishing, riding and hunting. Even in his boyhood he showed that fondness for the reading

Very truly yours
William Meade Dame.



of history, especially of the early history of his own country, which has in later life been with him a favorite line of study and reading. In answer to the question "whether in early life he had regular tasks which involved manual labor," Doctor Dame writes: "None, save those which partook of the character of 'penal servitude,' when I had been in mischief which called for such corrective treatment." The influence of his mother was marked and strong on his intellectual and spiritual life, as was also his reverent love, his hearty respect for, and his genial companionship with his father. He studied at the Danville Male Academy, and afterward at the Danville (Virginia) Military Academy. Homer, Cæsar, the history which involved the Revolutionary and Mexican wars, and the novels of Fenimore Cooper and of Marryat furnished "the idols of his youth." The only serious difficulties he had to overcome, to acquire an education, were those incident to his entering the Confederate army when a boy of sixteen, and to the hard work which became necessary for him, as for so many others who had known easier circumstances before the war, in the years which immediately followed 1865.

He became a private volunteer in the Confederate army of Virginia in 1861; and he served in the first company of "Richmond Howitzers" until the surrender at Appomattox on the 9th of April, 1865. Of his decision to be a minister he writes: "In the last two months of the war, in the trenches at Petersburg, came to me the definite purpose—born of the feeling that as God had saved my life and health through the dangers of a long and bloody war, I was bound to that line of duty for life which would most entirely serve Him." "My own choice made me a soldier, and after the war a worker; the example, the training and the prayers of my parents, and the Spirit of God made me a minister." From 1866 to 1869 he pursued his studies at the Theological Seminary of Virginia. From 1869 to 1870 he was deacon in charge of the Protestant Episcopal church of Haymarket, Virginia. From 1870 to 1874 he was rector of John's parish, Loudon, Fauquier county, Virginia. He served as rector of St. Luke's at Norfolk, Virginia, for the next two years, 1874 to 1876. In 1876 he became rector of Old Christ church at Alexandria, Virginia. After two years in that rectorship, he was invited to Baltimore, and became rector of the Memorial church in 1878. For thirty-two years he has been identified, not only with work of his own parish and with the councils and the business of the Protestant Episcopal church, but with all that

is best in the religious and social life of Baltimore. When, in 1903, the Memorial church celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his rectorship, not only the clergy of the Episcopal church in his state, and many visitors from other cities and states, took part in the observance, but the city of Baltimore showed in many ways its warm appreciation of the minister who for a quarter of a century had done such faithful parish work. The twenty-five years showed these statistics: 920 baptisms, 573 confirmations, 265 marriages and 645 burials; 10,400 services and 35,000 parochial visits; with contributions for all objects amounting to $316,191; 10 candidates for holy orders going from this parish to the ministry; and an increase of communicants from 200, in 1878, to 903, in 1903; a Sunday school of 600, with a separate Sunday school building, and such social and religious auxiliaries in the church work as the Girls' Friendly Society, the Woman's Auxiliary, the Junior Auxiliary, a Men's Club, the Church Aid Society, the Junior Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the St. Cecilia Guild, a cooking school, a Benevolent Society, a Chancel Guild, the Daughters of the King, a chorus class, a Church Periodical Club and a large "Mothers Mission" work. These are among the evidences of work done and results accomplished, which were named in the "Baltimore Sun" at the time. Congratulations from former students, from members of the parishes where he had served in earlier years, and from church papers and church periodicals throughout the South were most gratifying to the many friends of Doctor Dame.

In 1893, St. John's College, at Annapolis, Maryland, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has been claimed for the special service of chaplain by many societies, notably: the Confederate Society in Maryland (since 1878); the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard (commissioned in 1890); the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the Revolution in Maryland, since their organization. He has been a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Maryland for the last twelve years. He was a deputy from Maryland to the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, in 1901, in 1904 and in 1907.

On the 30th of September, 1869, he married Miss Susan Meade Funsten, daughter of Susan Meade and Colonel David Funsten, Colonel of the Eleventh Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., and member of the Confederate Congress for Virginia. They have had five children, four of whom are living.

Doctor Dame is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, and he is chaplain of these orders. He is identified politically with the Democratic party, and in answer to the question, "Have you ever changed your political or party allegiance, and if so, do you care to say upon what issues?" Doctor Dame replies, "Never changed—mind still sound!"

While his favorite indoor amusement is chess, Doctor Dame has always been something of an athlete. He has done a good deal of systematic work in the gymnasium; he is still a good shot in the field; he marches and camps with his regiment, the Fifth Maryland; he rides the wheel vigorously; and he says, "I do the visiting in a large congregation of nine hundred communicants—a task worthy of an A-1 athlete, as I declare, who am a judge, having practically tried almost all other forms of athletics!" As a young man, he played baseball and football, and he has also found recreation in hunting and fishing.

A life which has allied itself to the lives of so many others by genial friendship and kindly service, has won for the man who has lived it the right to be listened to with exceptional interest when he offers to young people suggestions which may help them in attaining true success: "Don't put the blame for your failure on God, or on other people, or on circumstances, but on yourself. Pick your flint and try again, learn wisdom from past mistakes, and you will surely 'get there,' and do the work and fill the place in the world that is really meant for you." "Try to have good parents, of straight Teutonic blood! Keep your body in temperance, soberness and chastity, and your imagination pure. Reverence womanhood and manhood for what it is, utterly apart from what it has. Honor your parents and obey and respect all who are in rightful authority over you. Keep your tongue from evil-speaking. Do your duty in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call you. Do this in the fear of God because it is right, and not because of what you will make by it. Don't fear man or the devil—but always keep a close watch on the last-named."

The esteem in which Doctor Dame is held in the community where he has lived for the last thirty years has given him an influence which is convincing proof of the cumulative value of a good man's influence which comes with prolonged residence in one place.

THOMAS ALMOND ASHBY

THOMAS ALMOND ASHBY, professor and surgeon, was born near Front Royal, Warren county, Virginia, in the year 1848, on November the 18th. His father, Thomas N. Ashby, was a prominent citizen and landowner. He was clerk of circuit and county courts, secretary of a railroad, and mayor of the town in which he lived. He was a man with marked characteristics of integrity, simplicity, sound judgment and executive ability. Doctor Ashby's mother was Elizabeth Almond Ashby. Doctor Ashby's earliest known ancestor in the United States was Captain Thomas Ashby, of England, who lived about the time of Cromwell. He came to America and settled in the eastern part of Virginia. He in turn claimed descent from Richard de Ashby, who was the lord of the manors of South Croxton and Quenby, in Leicestershire, England, in the year 1296. Doctor Ashby is the fifth in line of descent from Colonel John Ashby, who was a friend and companion of General George Washington in the Indian and French wars prior to 1764. Through this same line, Doctor Ashby is related to the late General Turner Ashby, a distinguished Confederate officer in the Civil war. Through his paternal grandmother's family he is descended from the Marquis Calmes, a French nobleman, whose family, with other Huguenots, came to Virginia after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His great-grandfather, Captain Nathaniel Ashby, held a commission during the war of the Revolution in the Third Virginia Regiment, commanded by Colonel Thomas Marshall, the father of Chief Justice John Marshall. Doctor Ashby's youth was spent in the suburbs of Front Royal, where much of his time after school hours was passed in hunting, fishing, horseback riding and other outdoor sports, thereby building up a fine, healthy physique. To the love and high ideals of his mother he feels that his success in life is due. The special line of reading he has followed has been in history, biography, the classics, the poets and essayists. From a boy he has been a great student in natural history and scientific works. His education was received first in the village schools, and from there he went to Washington and Lee University from 1867 to 1870, taking an elect-

ive course with special reference to the profession of medicine. He then entered the University of Maryland, where he graduated in medicine in the year 1873. In 1873 he began active life in Baltimore as a practitioner of medicine. He has devoted much attention to abdominal surgery and has had a large and successful experience as an operative gynecologist. The desire to excel in whatever work he undertook inspired him to persistent effort for success, which he has attained. In May, 1877, he became one of the founders of the Maryland Medical Journal, of which he was an editor for fourteen years. He has been professor in three medical colleges: Woman's Medical College, professor of obstetrics from 1882 to 1897; Baltimore Medical College, professor of diseases of women, from 1889 to 1897; University of Maryland, professor of diseases of women from 1897 to the present time. In 1903 Doctor Ashby published a text-book on Diseases of Women. He has also produced many important pamphlets on medical subjects. It was through the suggestion of Doctor Ashby that a medical college was established in Baltimore for women. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the University Club, several medical associations and societies, the Sons of the Revolution, the American Medical Association, and a fellow of the American Gynecological Association. He was president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1890-1891, and has presided over other local societies. He is also an honorary member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. In politics he is usually a Democrat. Doctor Ashby feels that "Industry, close application, healthy thought, cheerfulness, courage, perseverance, following one definite purpose and line of work, upright, frank and honorable deportment, temperance, self-control and self-reliance, sincerity of thought and action, if followed, will give best results in life.

In 1877, on the 16th of October, Doctor Ashby married Mary Cunningham, of Kentucky. They have five daughters.

Doctor Ashby is a member of the present legislature of Maryland, and in the recent session (1910) made an excellent record.

RICHARD MAREEN DUVALL

RICHARD MAREEN DUVALL, lawyer, of Baltimore, is a native Marylander, whose American ancestry goes back to Mareen Duvall, a Huguenot refugee who came to Maryland about 1655 and settled in Anne Arundel county. Mareen Duvall was born in France between 1630 and 1635, and died in August, 1694, on a tract of some seven hundred acres of land, patented to him by the name of "Middle Plantation," near South river, in said county. He was married three times. He combined the occupations of merchant and planter, and accumulated a large estate in lands and personal property, which he disposed of by his will to his widow and twelve children. He was a prominent and public-spirited citizen, as appears from the Maryland Archives. In 1683 he was, with others, appointed by the Lord Proprietary and the Assembly a Commissioner to purchase sites and lay out towns and ports of entry in the Province. R. M. Duvall's parents were Richard Isaac Duvall and Rachel Maria (Waring) Duvall. His ancestry on both sides, from the first American progenitors down, has been traced, and it is not amiss here to briefly refer to it. One of the Huguenot immigrant's sons was Marcen Duvall, the younger (1680-1741), who married Elizabeth Jacob, October 21, 1701, and by her had a son, Samuel I (1707-1775). Samuel Duvall I married, on the 16th of May, 1732, Elizabeth Mulliken, and had a son, Samuel II (1740-1804), who married Mary Higgins, by whom he had a son, Barton. Samuel Duvall II was a Revolutionary soldier in Captain Hatch Dent's company of the Maryland line. Barton Duvall (1776-1831) married Hannah Isaac, November 26, 1811, and had five sons and two daughters; the eldest to survive to majority was Richard Isaac, who was born September 4, 1814, married three times, and died January 23, 1870—Mr. Richard Mareen Duvall being his eldest child, by Rachel, his second wife. One of Mr. Duvall's first ancestors in America was Captain Sampson Waring, who was born about 1617-8 in Shropshire, England, came to Norfolk county, Virginia, in 1643, and in 1646 settled at "The Cliffs," on the Patuxent river, Calvert county, Maryland, where he died about 1668. He mar-

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ried Sarah Leigh (?). He was a lawyer, a member of the Assembly and of the Council, a Captain of the Militia, and with Captain Richard Fuller and others was one of Cromwell's Commissioners for the Province. Basil Waring, only child of Sampson, was born about 1650, and died in 1688. He was twice married; first to Miss Hance, and secondly to Sarah Marsham, daughter of Colonel Richard Marsham. Basil Waring II (1683-1733), son of Basil I and his second wife, was a Captain in the Provincial Militia, and married Martha, daughter of Colonel Thomas Greenfield and his wife, Martha Trueman, and had Basil Waring III, who married Elizabeth Belt, and was an active patriot and participant in the early Revolutionary period, in Prince George's county, Maryland. His son, James (1757-1813), married, in 1787, Elizabeth Hillary, a daughter of Henry Hillary and Cassandra Magruder, his wife. Francis (1792-1837), son of James, married, in 1812, Elizabeth Turner (daughter of Richard Warfield Turner and Eleanor Williams, his wife), and were the parents of Rachel Maria Waring (1828-1865), second wife of Richard Isaac Duvall. The latter was a man of prominence in his section of Maryland. In 1848, he was appointed, by Governor Francis Thomas, Justice of the Peace for Prince George's county, and he was later appointed to the same office in Anne Arundel county, by Governors Pratt and Philip Francis Thomas. He was elected successively County Commissioner, School Commissioner, and Register of Wills for Anne Arundel county. The latter office he held during the Civil war and until 1868. Richard I. Duvall was a man of great energy and perseverence, excelled in argument, and was given to hospitality. He was a man of positive character and with a high sense of honor, an absolute aversion for all forms of cant, and in his family relations a firm disciplinarian. An ardent Southerner during the Civil war period, he sometimes found himself in conflict with the Federal authorities. Two of his sons served in the Confederate army, one of them—Doctor Philip Barton Duvall—was killed in the battle of Chancellorsville, and the other, Samuel F. Duvall, was wounded in battle more than once, was several times imprisoned, and was with General Lee when he surrendered at Appomattox. Notable among Mr. Duvall's ancestry since 1655 on one side or the other may be mentioned: Colonel Thomas Sprigg, of Northampton; Captain Thomas Stockett, Richard Wells, Captains Sampson and Basil Waring, Colonels Richard Marsham and Thomas Greenfield, all of whom were of Lord Baltimore's Council and the Provincial

Assemblies. Colonel Thomas Williams, of the Revolutionary Militia, was one of the commanding officers at the battle of Germantown. Samuel Duvall, the Revolutionary soldier, the great-grandfather of Mr. Duvall, has already been mentioned. On the maternal side, his mother's grandfather, James Waring, and her great-grandfather, Lieutenant Henry Hillary, of Prince George's county, were also Revolutionary soldiers, and both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were in the War of 1812.

Richard M. Duvall was born and reared near Millersville, Anne Arundel county, Maryland, and while not a robust boy, was active and energetic. He loved all forms of outdoor life, particularly in the fields and woods, wading streams, horseback riding, fishing, following the hounds, and the open country appeals to him to this day. As a boy, his father gave him and his twin brother the task of going into the distant fields looking for the cattle, seeing that the men properly cared for the stock, and later on required them to take part in other plantation work. Although his mother died when he was a child of eight years, he remembers how she always impressed upon him the importance of truthfulness, honesty, and respect for older people, and he recalls his father's enforcement of the same virtues and his strong aversion to horse racing, cards and drinking. Prior to 1861 the elder Duvall had been the owner of between fifteen hundred and two thousand acres of land, but through endorsing paper for friends, together with the failure of his health and the general break-up of conditions in the slave-holding States, resulting from the Civil war, when he died in 1870, he left a family of nine children, six of them small, practically without resources. Mr. Richard Mareen Duvall, with his twin brother, was then less than fourteen years old, having been born on November 1, 1856. Prior to that he had attended a local private school, and that had to be given up for the time being. He went to live with his older half-brother, James, and worked on the latter's farm during the open season, from spring till fall, and attended school during the three winter months. This continued for two years. The third winter he was a student with his twin brother at Anne Arundell Academy under Professor Phil More Leakin. The next year he went to the Academy for about six months, which ended his attendance upon school, except for five months at the State Normal School in 1878. In 1874 his brother James moved to Hanover county, Virginia, and Mr. Duvall then, for a time, lived with his uncle and aunt, the late Mr. and Mrs.

William Jones, of Millersville, Anne Arundel county. He worked on their farm, attended to the garden, looked after the farm hands, etc., and in 1876 taught school for one month as a substitute. In the fall of 1877 he secured a position as a public school teacher, and taught until the following December, when an attack of malarial fever compelled him to resign. Recovering his health later in the winter, he borrowed the necessary money to pay his expenses while attending the Normal School, having secured a scholarship from the Anne Arundel county School Commissioners. In the fall of 1878, he established a private school in the lower part of Anne Arundel county, and taught it for three years, when it was made a public school, which he thereafter taught for two years. Beginning with eight scholars, his school steadily increased, and when he retired from it he had forty odd scholars, ranging in age from eight to twenty years. While teaching school for the first two years, especially during the vacations, he continued his studies under Professor Leakin's direction, in Latin, mathematics, history and English literature. In January, 1880, Mr. Duvall began reading law with the late Judge William H. Tuck, of Annapolis, going on many of the recurring Saturdays to see him, to be coached. He generally went on horseback, a trip of 30 miles each way, sometimes breaking it by stopping over on his way back at the home of his uncle, Doctor Joseph I. Duvall, of Davidsonville, Anne Arundel county.

He was admitted to the bar in January, 1883, at Annapolis, and came to Baltimore in September of that year to pursue his profession.

A glance back over this sketch will show that Mr. Duvall did not enter upon the practice of his profession until he was twenty-six years old, but from the time he was ten years old, he had never for a moment wavered in his determination to be a lawyer. Diverted temporarily from his main aim he ever worked steadily in that direction. He had often heard his father express regrets at not having studied law. The taste for law was also fostered in Mr. Duvall by his father permitting him to make occasional visits to the court room at Annapolis during sessions.

Among the influences which have most affected his life, Mr. Duvall thinks perhaps the companionship of men and women of culture and of Christian character has been the chief, as from them he received his greatest incentive to private study. He regards the lack of a college education a drawback, and in this is supported by the

general consensus of opinion among those who are making a study of the successful men of our generation.

He has practiced law continuously in Baltimore for twenty-six years, and has won an honorable position in the profession, and among the best citizens of Baltimore.

Since 1887, Mr. Duvall has been a member of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, and for a term he was Chairman of its Committee on Admissions, and in 1905 he became a member of the State Bar Association.

Since 1902 he has been a Trustee of Anne Arundel Academy, of which his father was a founder; since 1891 he has been Counsellor, and is now Counsellor and director, of the Maryland Savings Bank. In 1906 he was elected a member of the Society of the Colonial Wars, and its Registrar, and a member of its Council; since 1907 he has been a director of the Library Company of the Baltimore Bar; since 1908, a member of the Sons of the Revolution and a member of the Saint Andrew's Society. He became, in 1910, a member of the Society of the War of 1812. He is connected with the Protestant Episcopal church. He was one of the incorporators, and for a year the Treasurer of the Maryland Original Research Society.

Much of his relaxation is found in the reading of history and biography, and in historical research. In these lines his reading has covered a wide range. In his early boyhood, he delighted in reading Scott's novels; and later the biographies of famous men and women, as well as history and poetry. Probably the most instructive historical reading for him was Stephens' "War between the States."

Mr. Duvall thinks that two important things to be impressed upon those starting in life is a willingness to begin at the bottom, laying chief stress upon the opportunity for promotion and improvement rather than upon salary, and the determination to live within one's income.

On October 31, 1895, Mr. Duvall married Miss Juliana W. Goldsborough, daughter of the late Doctor John Schley Goldsborough, of Frederick, Maryland. Doctor Goldsborough was a direct descendant of Honorable Robert Goldsborough, a member of the Assembly of Maryland of 1775, and the Continental Congress of that year, and also of Colonels Nicholas Worthington and Henry Ridgely, and John Thomas Schley, one of the founders of Frederick, Maryland.

The Duvall arms are:

Arms: Gules, a Chevron argent between two mullets, of the second, pierced, and a battleaxe of the last.

Crest: A lion sejant, per pale argent and gules, sustaining a shield as in the arms.

Motto: Pro Patria.

THORNTON ROLLINS

ROLLINS, as an American surname, has two distinct origins; the first is English, and the family bearing that name was first established in this country by James Rawlins, who came to Massachusetts from England and settled in Ipswich in 1632. By an evolution, not uncommon in English and American names, the name became changed into Rollins, and under that form the old Puritan immigrant has a long line of descendants scattered over the United States.

Another family, founded in Maryland, goes back to Jewell Rollins, a Huguenot refugee, who came from France and settled in Northwest Fork, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in the early colonial period.

Thornton Rollins, of Baltimore, president of the Maryland National Bank, and one of the leading financiers of the city, is probably in the sixth generation from the old Huguenot immigrant, for while we have not before us his line of descent, we have before us another line which would indicate that he is in the sixth generation. Thus we know Jewell Rollins had a son, Isaac; Isaac had a son, Luke; Luke, a son, John. Nancy Rollins, daughter of John, married William Marine in 1818 and would be about contemporary with William Rollins, father of Thornton Rollins. This would put Thornton Rollins in the sixth generation from Jewell.

William Rollins was a sea-captain and an able man in his profession. He married Julia Silvester, and of this marriage the subject of this sketch was born in Baltimore, October 7, 1840. Wm. Rollins' father was born near Chestertown, some time prior to the Revolutionary war. Thornton Rollins' maternal grandmother was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. One of his grandfathers fought at the Battle of North Point, in the War of 1812, and his father, William Rollins, as a boy, assisted in building a fort at the foot of Eutaw street, during that same war, for the purpose of resisting the British invasion of Maryland.

Mr. Rollins, as a boy, attended the Union Academy, on Lombard street near Green, and was evidently well-grounded in the rudiments,

for while he admits that he was a healthy boy and loved to idle away his time, like most healthy boys, his later career has proven that he had a good foundation. His business career began in 1859, when he went to work as an office boy or junior clerk on Smith's wharf. The fifty years which have since elapsed have been years of hard labor and steady growth. Starting in at the bottom, he mastered the duties of one position after another, until finally he was at the head of a large business as a coffee importer, running his own line of boats between Brazil and Baltimore. During all of these years, he had been accumulating capital and gaining financial experience, until in 1900 his reputation as a financier reached that point that he was elected president of the Maryland National Bank. In 1902, the presidency of the Continental National Bank was added to this. He is now serving as the president of the Maryland National Bank, and is recognized as one of the strong financiers of the city. He has also served as a director of the Continental Trust Company, an immense concern, of the Guardian Trust Company, of the Firemen's Insurance Company, and of the South Baltimore Street Car & Foundry Company.

In civic affairs he has given public services as grand juryman, city councilman and member of the harbor board. He holds membership in the Maryland and Baltimore yacht clubs. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party, but he has on several occasions voted against the party nominees, on account of the financial question, being a strong adherent of the gold standard.

Mr Rollins finds his recreation in attendance upon the theaters.

On October 26, 1866, he married Miss Julia Porter, daughter of Robt. B. Porter, of Baltimore.

Mr. Rollins is a fine example of the conservative banker. If space permitted, a sketch of the growth of banking from the earliest day to the present would be of absorbing interest. This much, however, may be said: the business world, broadly speaking, may be divided into two classes, producers and distributors. On the side of the producers may be counted farmers, miners and manufacturers. On the side of the distributors may be counted bankers, transportation lines and merchants. No business man's function is of more vital importance to the general welfare than that of the banker. The very health of business depends upon his fidelity and capacity. In this honorable station, it must be said to the credit of Mr. Rollins, that he is discharging his duty faithfully and well.

CLEMENT ANDARIESE PENROSE

DOCTOR C. A. PENROSE, of Baltimore, is a young man of thirty-six, who has already won a commanding position in his profession. It would be hard to classify him as far as nativity goes. Strictly speaking, he belongs to Pennsylvania, where his family has been domiciled since they first came to America. The son of a United States army officer, he was born in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1874, and his early life partook of the migratory character of the families of all army officers. His father, Colonel Chas. Bingham Penrose, was a native of Pennsylvania, who married Clara Andariese, who was descended from an old New York Dutch family. Colonel Penrose was appointed from Pennsylvania as a Captain in the Commissary department of the Volunteer Army on August 3, 1861. For faithful and meritorious service during the war, he was promoted to Major of Volunteers in 1865, and to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1867. His marked ability in his work had attracted the notice of those above him, and in May, 1865, he was transferred to the regular army with the rank of Captain. The reduction of the army after the conclusion of the Civil war caused many good officers to be stationary in rank for long periods, and it was October 4, 1889, before he reached the rank of Major. After thirty-four years of faithful service he died at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, on September 18, 1895, while on sick leave.

The Penrose family comes from Cornwall, England, the only English county in which the original British stock yet predominates. The original seat of the family appears to have been in Sithney, county Cornwall, where it was established in 1620, and is known to have been located for six generations prior to that time. In 1531 the Penroses of Sithney bore the following coat of arms: Erm. on a band az. 3 roses, or. For some reason this coat of arms later was changed to the present one, which is described as: Ar. 3 bands sa. each charged with as many roses of the field. Crest, a trout naiant, or. From Cornwall branches of the family settled in Ireland, and in Bristol, England, and from Bristol, in the year 1700, Bartholomew Penrose, ship-builder, emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in Philadelphia. In 1706 he built the ship "Diligence," William Penn, William Penn, Jr., James Logan

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and William Kent being partners in the enterprise. Benjamin Penrose married in 1703 Esther, daughter of Tobey Leech, Esquire, a native of Gloucestershire, England. Bartholomew Penrose was the progenitor of the American family, which has given an unusual number of notable men to our country.

Without entering into details as to the line of descent, or a connected history of the family, it is not amiss to mention a few of the more notable personages: Mary Penrose, daughter of Bartholomew Penrose, Jr., and granddaughter of the immigrant, married on March 25, 1776, Major-General Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary fame. The Honorable Clement Biddle Penrose, great-grandfather of our subject, married, on August 1, 1796, Anne Howard. He was one of two youthful standard bearers to one of the first Revolutionary companies raised in Philadelphia, and, though a mere child, shared in the sufferings of the terrible winter of 1777 in Valley Forge. In 1805 he was appointed by President Jefferson one of the Land Commissioners for Louisiana Territory, and moved to St. Louis, then the capital of the Louisiana purchase. In 1831 Morris Longstreth Hallowell married Hannah Smith Penrose. Hallowell was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a director of the Bank of North America, and a member of the Union League. The Honorable Chas. Bingham Penrose, eldest son of Clement Biddle Penrose, and grandfather of our subject, married Valeria Fullerton Biddle, the daughter of Wm. McFunn Biddle by his wife Lydia Spencer. The father of this Lydia Spencer was the Reverend Elihu Spencer, a trustee of Princeton, Chaplain in the Revolutionary armies, and a relative of the famous Marlborough family in England. Chas. Bingham Penrose served as a volunteer in the War of 1812 in a St. Louis company. He later moved to Philadelphia, and in 1833 was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate. He remained there eight years, and was for four years Speaker of the body. In 1841 he was appointed Solicitor to the Treasury under President Harrison. In 1849 he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He assisted in the compilation of Penrose & Watts' Digest of the Supreme Court Decisions of Pennsylvania, published in three volumes in 1831-1832. Major Jas. Wilkinson Penrose was the second son of Clement Biddle Penrose. He was breveted for meritorious service in the battle of Cerro Gordo in the Mexican war, and died from wounds received in that campaign. The famous General Tecumseh Sherman saw his first military service in June, 1846, under Major Penrose. Thos. Neal

Penrose, M.D., graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Navy in 1861, served under Farragut's command in the Civil war and had a distinguished record in the West and East Indies. Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, M.D., LL.D., graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1849, was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in 1863, and married Sarah Hannah Boies. A brother of the above was the Honorable Clement Biddle Penrose, Judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. General Wm. Henry Penrose, son of Major Jas. Wilkinson Penrose, served with distinction throughout the Civil war. Honorable Boies Penrose, son of Doctor A. F. Penrose and a cousin of our subject, graduated from Harvard in 1888, studied law, served in the State Senate, and has for the past twelve years represented Pennsylvania in the Federal Senate. Chas. Bingham Penrose, M.D., a brother of Boies, was appointed Professor of Gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania in 1893. As above stated, the Penrose family, through the Spencers, is related to the Churchills, who hold the dukedom of Marlborough in England, and through the Biddle line goes back to Sir Nicholas Skull, who fought under William the Conqueror in 1066. Up to about 140 years ago the arms of the Penrose family in stained glass, and also on a wooden tablet, were preserved in the east window of the south aisle of the parish church of Sithney, Cornwall, and also there was a tablet inscribed to the memory of Benard Penrose, Prior of St. John's Hospital, who died in 1532.

The record above given illustrates the strong character of this family.

Doctor Penrose, as a boy, was of good physique, healthy, fond of music, nature and outdoor sports. His life was spent in the army posts, largely in the West, Texas, Minnesota, Kansas, and other sections, and he was much of the time in the saddle, hunting or fishing. He was fortunate in the possession of an intelligent father and a good mother, who exercised a strong influence over him. Naturally fond of reading, especially books of a scientific and adventurous character, at a comparatively early date he had a good knowledge of many standard authors. He received some school training at the High School in Leavenworth, Kansas, and Deichman's School in Baltimore, and then entered the Johns Hopkins University, where he obtained the B.A. degree in 1893, when but nineteen years of age. In that same year he became a member of the charter class of the Johns Hopkins Medical

School, the youngest member of this class. The next year he was appointed a resident in the Johns Hopkins Hospital. He remained the full four years in the Medical department, graduating in 1897 with honors and the degree of M.D.

For one year after his graduation he remained in the Hospital connected with the University, and in 1899 established himself as a practicing physician at 21 West Mt. Royal Avenue, Baltimore, where he has since resided, built up a large practice, and won the reputation of a most able and skillful physician. It seems that his father was rather opposed to his taking up the medical profession; but even as a boy this predilection had been a strong one, and he relates that he took great pleasure in practicing on the soldiers in the various posts where they were stationed. The history of the Penrose family indicates that soldiering, physic and law are the main things that appeal to them. His present position in a professional way is due to hard work, combined with natural aptitude. He is now an alumnus of Johns Hopkins University and the Johns Hopkins Medical School, is a member of the visiting staff of the Church Home and Infirmary, chief examiner in Baltimore to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is affiliated with a majority of the medical societies. In 1903 he served as Vice-Director and Surgeon of the Bahama Expedition, which was largely instrumental in revealing the deplorable conditions existing in the Bahama Islands. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and in 1907 served as president of the Baltimore chapter. Since September 1, 1897, he has been a member of the Maryland branch of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In 1899 he invented an apparatus for holding patients in the knee-chest position. He also devised a method of treating bad burns and old unhealed wounds.

He holds membership in various social bodies, such as the Johns Hopkins Club, the Baltimore Athletic Club, Baltimore Whist Club, Baltimore Country Club, etc., and is a member of the American Medical Association, the Johns Hopkins Historical Society, the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the American Academy of Medicine, etc., etc.

Like most healthy American boys, he was at one time devoted to baseball, and was captain of his team. His present physical recreations are found chiefly in tennis, calisthenics, and general physical culture. He is making a study of athletics from a medical standpoint, and has worked out a system which he has found of great value in his practice.

Doctor Penrose was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and probably inclines in that direction.

On December 14, 1904, he married Miss Helen Stowe, of Baltimore, daughter of Thomas G. Stowe and Julia Stowe (Leaycraft). They have one son, Clement Andariese Penrose, Jr.

His political affiliations are with the Republican party, but he gives no special attention to that phase of life's activities.

Questioned as to the best methods of winning success in life, he lays down several very practical propositions. He puts first of all a sound body, with a well-nourished brain and nervous system. Next, he would train the youth to independence in action at an early age, and to thinking without strain. Academic training and all-round culture are of course helpful. He would inculcate, at an early age, pride of race, love of country, and love of humanity, and on top of that imbue the youth with that moral fearlessness that does not hesitate when self-sacrifice is demanded.

He has written some articles which, for conciseness of expression, clarity of thought and ease of understanding by the layman, cannot be surpassed in any medical literature. These articles have drawn editorial comment from some of the leading papers in the country, such as the Baltimore Sun, the New York Times, the Boston Transcript, and The Outlook, which has reproduced some of them in full. In these articles he deals clearly and strongly with many of the foolish heresies which today afflict the people. He thinks we have carried the various forms of "mental suggestion" and what is now known as "psycho-therapy" to extremes, and neglected the growing body, although he does not minimize the value of mental suggestion up to a certain point. He believes that the time has come for doctors to stand up strongly for preventive medicine and the creating of a hardy race able to cope with diseased conditions. His various essays have been widely read, "The Psychic Treatment of Nervous Diseases from a Practical Standpoint," first published in the New York Medical Journal for January 18, 1908, and reprinted in The Outlook for February 8, 1908, being a notable contribution to recent medical literature. In another essay, "The Influence of Certain Exercises on Digestive Disorders," he sets forth a plain, simple and practical system of calisthenics. In the New York Medical Journal of August 21, 1909, was published an address on Leprosy, which was prepared for and read before the Johns Hopkins Medical Society on December 7, 1908. This

also was a notable contribution to current medical literature. Between 1898 and 1905 he published four other essays covering various phases of medical science, which did not attract the same attention at the time, because he was then a young and comparatively unknown man. His present standing in the profession is such that anything he writes at once receives careful consideration.

The keynote of Doctor Penrose's career as a medical man has been usefulness. He is striving constantly to contribute something to the improvement of medical science, and therefore to the betterment of his fellowmen. Judged, therefore, by the most rigid standard, that of service, he has won at a comparatively early age a measure of success which should be to his friends a source of justifiable pride.

WILLIAM A. CRAWFORD-FROST

THE REVEREND DOCTOR WILLIAM A. CRAWFORD-FROST, of Windsor Hills, Baltimore county, is a native of Canada, born in Owen Sound, Ontario, on October 29, 1863. His parents were William and Louisa (Crawford) Frost. About 1820 John Frost, of Sheldon, Devonshire, England, great-grandfather of our subject, emigrated to Canada and settled in Bytown (now Ottawa). John Frost, the second, son of the emigrant, was a successful Canadian pioneer and business man, one of the founders of the town of Owen Sound and one of the fathers of its early enterprises. William Frost, son of John, the second, and father of our subject, was a merchant by occupation, a prominent citizen of his section, serving as reeve in the county of Grey, Ontario. William Frost was noted for his generosity and the love of fishing, that country being very rich in game, and mountain trout offering delightful sport to lovers of the outdoors.

On the maternal side Doctor Crawford-Frost is descended from one of the most ancient and notable families of Scotland, a family which, if it had never done anything else, would have been glorified by the fact that the mother of William Wallace was a Crawford. But the Crawfords go far back of that. We know from historical records that Sir Reginald de Crawford was prominent in the early part of the twelfth century, eight hundred years ago. The earldom of Crawford held by the Lindsays dates back to 1398, and the title of Baron Crawford dates back to 1143, and the family was prominent in Scottish annals long anterior to even that ancient time.

Our subject was a healthy boy, living in a healthful climate, reared in a village up to seven years of age and living in town from the age of seven to fifteen. Even in that early day he had literary ambitions and was fond of musical composition and painting. Speaking of manual labor in his boyhood, he touches upon a humorous note when he tells that all he had to do was to split and carry into the house an armful of kindling-wood every night. He admits that this was always put off until the last thing, and it seemed to him a tremendous task, and

frankly acknowledges that if he had had ten times as much to do he would probably have done it more promptly and with better spirit.

His educational advantages were of the best. He attended the Owen Sound public school and Collegiate Institute. From there he entered Toronto University and graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1884. In 1886 he received the degree of M.A. During the later part of his college career he worked as a reporter for the Toronto World and Globe at night and studied during the day, but, insatiate for knowledge, he allowed nothing to hinder its acquisition.

Interested by his own personal preference and sense of duty, by his parents' wishes and external circumstances, he elected to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church and thus became a student of theology at Wycliffe College, Toronto. He was graduated in 1887, with the degree of Licentiate in Theology. As an illustration of the Doctor's thirst for knowledge it may be mentioned here that ten years later, in 1897, he took a special course in the Baltimore Medical College. He took up his church work in 1888 as curate of St. Paul's, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. From 1889 to 1892 he was rector of St. George's, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. From 1892 to 1896 he was rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Merrick, Long Island, and from 1896 to 1903 he was rector of the Memorial Church of the Holy Comforter in Baltimore.

Doctor Crawford-Frost is a man of enormous industry and great activity in many directions. In 1886 he explored the Rainy river country in Canada, of which he wrote a most interesting description in the shape of letters to the Toronto Globe. In that same year he founded the Young Men's Liberal Club of Toronto. In 1890 he founded the Christian Unity League in London, England. In 1896 he was the author of the work entitled "Old Dogma in a New Light." This was followed by the "Philosophy of Integration" in 1906. He has been honored with membership in many distinguished societies. In 1904 he was made a member of the Royal Society of Arts of England. In 1909 he was elected a fellow of the North British Academy. In addition to these he holds membership in the Trans-Atlantic Society, the National Civic League, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, the Geographic Society and other similar bodies.

The work of the ministry and his work as an author did not give his restless spirit sufficient vent for all its activities, and he turned to the field of invention. In 1904 he invented the automatic thought re-

corder; in 1907, an improved passenger car; in 1909, a trolley device; in 1908, a safety aeroplane; and in 1909, a roof-cooling device; also a shoe-polishing machine and other inventions either completed or under way. A majority of these have been patented.

Doctor Crawford-Frost gives credit to Kant's Critique of Pure Reason for the first strong impulse to struggle for the prizes in life. The reading of this great work was an inspiration to him, and in his reading, which has taken an immense range, he has always been partial to the philosophy of Kant and Hegel. Following these, scientific study, especially astronomy and chemistry, with history and biography, have made up his preferred lines of reading.

In speaking of the various forces which have contributed to the shaping of his life, while he does not minimize any of the influences which ordinarily control men, he thinks that he was moved partly by his own internal ambition and partly by the encouragement received from his grandfather Crawford, by whom he was educated.

Doctor Crawford-Frost, in political matters, classes himself as a Democrat, but neither his environment nor tastes have ever carried him into active political warfare.

Trained in a gymnasium as a boy, he has always been partial to every form of active sport, such as golf, cricket, lacrosse, boxing, fencing, fishing, swimming and shooting.

Concerning how best to train the youth of the country to equip them for the winning of true success and the maintaining of sound ideals, he lays down the proposition that beauty, goodness and truth are equal; that it is as much one's duty to try to be beautiful as to be good; but it should be remembered that even beauty and goodness are not perfect without intelligence. We should teach the young to live usefully, intelligently and beautifully, and not to be satisfied with anything less than living up to all three of these ideals.

On August 28, 1889, Doctor Crawford-Frost married Miss Damaris Constance, daughter of John Ings, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada. Of this marriage three children have been born, of whom two are living.

JOHN PERRY AMMIDON

THE late John P. Ammidon, of Baltimore, who, during his life, was one of the prominent men in the business circles of that city, though a native of Massachusetts, where his family had been settled for generations, was a descendant of Huguenot and Irish stock. Mr. Ammidon was born in the town of Southbridge, Massachusetts, on July 24, 1829, son of Jonathan Perry and Sarah Rosebrook (Moore) Ammidon. His father was by occupation a farmer, sober, industrious, and much esteemed in his community as a man of fine personal character. Young Ammidon had the advantages of New England village education, which, in the past generations, has produced in our country some of its most valuable citizens. Upon the sterile soil of New England few farmers grew rich, but their thrift and industry enabled them to give to their children a certain measure of educational advantages, which was with them always a first consideration. After the ordinary attendance upon village schools, John P. Ammidon entered the Lowell High School and graduated therefrom in 1847, at the age of eighteen. Confronted with the problems of life, he decided to enter upon mercantile pursuits, and became a clerk in a mercantile concern in the city of Lowell.

In June, 1851, Mr. Ammidon married Miss Sarah E. Crombie, who was of Scotch descent. Of this marriage four children were born, of whom Daniel C. Ammidon, of Baltimore, is now the only survivor.

In 1860 Mr. Ammidon moved to Baltimore and first engaged in selling kerosene oil and lamps. Later on, he engaged in tin-manufacturing, in which he established a successful business. This business, now conducted as a corporation under the style of Ammidon & Company, Inc., has now behind it a successful record of forty years and is under the management of his son, Daniel C. Ammidon.

John P. Ammidon was a man of very strong character and all his traits were strongly marked. During his life he was identified with practically every philanthropic enterprise in Baltimore, and his strict integrity was known of all men. His devotion to his family was never-failing; a devout Presbyterian, his loyalty to his religious convictions

were such and his unstinted service was so freely given that in time he became recognized as the foremost layman in the Presbyterian circles of the city. He was president of the Presbyterian Association, president of the Maryland Tract Society, vice-president of the Maryland Bible Society, vice-president of the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital, and in every move made by the church in Baltimore his counsel and his co-operation were sought. He served efficiently as a director in the People's Bank. A life-long adherent of the Republican party as a matter of conviction, he took only that part in political affairs which every good citizen should, and was in no sense an extreme partisan.

On the paternal side he was descended from Roger Ammidoun (as the name was then spelled), who came from Europe and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637. This Roger Ammidoun was of French Huguenot stock and is believed to have come from Holland, many of the Huguenots having refugeed from France to Holland about 1600. On the maternal side, Mr. Ammidon was descended from the Irish Moores, a most brilliant family which has given to the world a great poet in Thomas Moore, and which has long stood in the front rank of Irish families, the head of the family at the present time being the Marquess of Drogheda.

Mr. Ammidon, after a long life of usefulness and good citizenship, died on September 4, 1906, leaving a reputation for stainless integrity and practical philanthrophy that should be a source of pride to his descendants.

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Faithfully yours
A. C. Swenson

DANIEL CLARK AMMIDON

THE American people are composite. England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Scandinavia and the south of Europe have all contributed their share to the making of this wonderful people that we call American. Of the many strains of blood that have entered into our national make-up the most forceful, numbers considered, was the French Huguenot. These Huguenots, for the sake of their religion, gave up everything which men hold dear, and it is a wonderful testimony to the virility of their character that their descendants, down to the eighth and ninth generations, show the same characteristics which made of their courageous ancestors such a notable people.

To get a clear understanding of these Huguenots, one wants to read French history, where it will be found that they never spoke of their religion as the reformed or the protestant, but as "*The* religion." From this one gets a clear idea of what it meant to them. Of this stock, combined with sturdy Scotch blood, comes Daniel Clark Ammidon, a prominent merchant of Baltimore.

Mr. Ammidon was born in Wakefield, Massachusetts, on January 28, 1857, son of John Perry and Sarah E. (Crombie) Ammidon. His mother was of Scotch ancestry, and his father was a lineal descendant of Roger Ammidoun (as the name was then spelled), who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, some time prior to 1637. This Roger Ammidoun was married twice, and his first wife's given name was Sarah. As the name is not found in England, the probabilities are that he came direct from Holland to Massachusetts.

Roger Ammidoun's descendants did not increase in numbers to the extent that some other of the Puritan families did, but in 1790 they had grown to twenty-nine families, all of which were settled in New England, twenty in Massachusetts, five in Connecticut, two in Vermont and two in New Hampshire. As an evidence of the indifference of our ancestors to the spelling, even of their own names, it is worth while to know the various spellings found in these twenty-nine families,

which are: Ammidown, Amadown, Amedown, Amesdown, Amidon, Ammedoun, Ammedown, Ammidon and Ammidoun, which last was the original spelling.

In the present generation we find Edward Holmes Ammidown, born in Southbridge, Massachusetts, in 1830, who was a few years ago one of the business leaders of Seattle, while Charles Fremont Amidon is United States Judge of North Dakota, and Holmes Amidon, a merchant of New York City, has written a history of the town of Southbridge. John Perry Ammidon, the father of Daniel C., was born at Southbridge, Massachusetts, the old home of the family, on July 24, 1829, son of Jonathan Perry and Sarah Rosebrook (Moore) Ammidon. Jonathan Perry's wife was of Irish descent. Jonathan P. Ammidon was a farmer, who died before his son was sixteen, and the youth was compelled to struggle for an education, but he finally succeeded in going through the Lowell High School, from which he graduated in 1847, then a youth of eighteen. His biography, which appears elsewhere in this work, shows that he became a most useful and successful man.

Coming from such an ancestry, one is not surprised to find Daniel C. Ammidon the man he is. His father's success in business gave to young Ammidon better educational advantages than had been enjoyed by the father. He was prepared at Doctor Pingry's Preparatory School at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and entered Princeton College in the class of 1879, but did not complete the course. He made an experimental venture into business for one year in Lawrence, Massachusetts, and then entered his father's office in 1879. From that time to the present his principal business interest has been as a partner in Ammidon & Co., and later as Ammidon & Co., Incorporated.

Mr. Ammidon has shown the same business qualifications that made his father a successful business man, and is now recognized as one of the substantial business men of Baltimore, enjoying the full confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a director in the Maryland National Bank and United States Fidelity and Deposit Company, vice-president of the Hopkins Place Savings Bank, trustee of the McDonogh School for Boys, director of the Board of Trade, and director of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

He is a member of Brown Memorial Presbyterian church. Mr. Ammidon has been twice married: On November, 1885, to Miss Julia A. Bevan of Baltimore. She died, leaving him one daughter; and in

October, 1902, he married Miss Estelle J. Hoyt, of Stamford, Connecticut, of which marriage there are two children, one girl and one boy.

Mr. Ammidon is, in himself, an illustration of the various strains of blood which have entered into our life. His father was of French origin, his mother of Scotch, his paternal grandmother of Irish. Loyal to the traditions of his ancestors, useful in business, in philanthropic and in religious circles, he is a type of the good citizens in whom America is rich, despite the cry of the pessimist, and who will in future years, by reason of their strength of character, place this republic upon the sure foundations of justice and equity.

Mr. Ammidon is a director of the Presbyterian Association and of the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital. He is treasurer of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, and a member of the Maryland Club.

JAMES HOUSTON ECCLESTON

THE thoughtful patriots of the present generation are beginning to realize that our ancestors, great and good men as they were, in their anxiety to divorce church and state, left the American people under the impression that religion ought not to enter into the public life of the people. This we now know to be a tremendous error, and, indeed, a fundamental one. Under no other form of government is a sound religion so absolutely essential as in a democracy. If history teaches anything, it teaches conclusively that an irreligious democracy cannot stand. If this republic is to endure, it must endure as a Christian democracy. It is not meant by this that church and state need be joined officially, but it is meant that Christian ethics must be applied to the conduct of all public affairs, and that Christian ethics must be recognized openly as the basis upon which all our public acts are founded. We have catered far too much to the non-Christian element in our country.

Thoughtful men, again, are recognizing what had been lost sight of for a time, that ministers of the Gospel, by preserving and propagating a sound faith, by enduring hardships in order to do that, have been amongst our most useful public servants.

Ranking high in this most valuable class of our citizenship is the Reverend Doctor James Houston Eccleston, rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal church, of Baltimore. Doctor Eccleston is a native of Maryland, born in Chestertown, Kent county, May 10, 1837. His father, John Bowers Eccleston, was a circuit judge, and later on a judge of the court of appeals. His mother's maiden name was Augusta Chambers Houston. On the paternal side, Doctor Eccleston comes from two ancient English families—Eccleston and Bowers. Both the Eccleston and Bowers families, from which Doctor Eccleston comes, were located in Kent county, England, before the migration to America, and both were possessors of ancient coats of arms, which indicates that they have for generations been people of standing in the old country. His mother's family, the Houstons, are purely Scotch, and have given name to a parish in that country. They were eminent in

Scotland and have been more so in America. In the Revolutionary struggle, John Houston, of Georgia, was one of the sternest and strongest patriots of that period, and in a later day the celebrated Sam Houston, of Texas, made a world-wide reputation as a strong soldier, a wise legislator and a devoted patriot. All of these belong to the original Scotch family.

Doctor Eccleston's boyhood was passed in a village, where he attended the local schools and, best of all, received careful instruction in his home, especially from his mother, whose influence was so strong in shaping his life that it has abided with him even to this day, when he himself has passed the Biblical limit of three score and ten. From the grammar schools he became a student at Washington College, Chestertown, and later went to Princeton University and was graduated with the degree of A.B. in the class of 1856. After graduation he read law and was admitted to the bar. He began practice near Baltimore in 1861, but within a year he decided that the call of duty pointed to the Christian ministry. He entered upon a course of theological study in 1862, was ordained a deacon in the church in 1865, and priest in 1866.

The best evidence of the character and quality of his work may be gathered from the fact that he has served but few churches. He was rector of St. Matthews, Philadelphia, from 1866 to 1870; of the Church of the Savior, Philadelphia, from 1871 to 1876; of Trinity church, Newark, New Jersey, from 1877 to 1884; and since the last-named date has been rector of Emmanuel church, Baltimore.

On January 11, 1887, Doctor Eccleston married Miss Helen McLeod Whittridge.

His favorite form of exercise is horseback riding. During his summer vacations he is fond of camping in the woods or mountains.

To young people starting out on the journey of life, he gives in a sentence a code which will make strong and true men and good women. His own words cannot be improved on when he says: "Be honest, first with yourself, then with others; and most of all be honest and sincere with your Maker and Savior."

He has reached a ripe age. For more than forty years he has preached the Gospel and lived by its precepts. He is both a wise and a strong man. Surely the experience of such a man should be worth something; and when now in his later years, with this vast experience behind him, he is stronger than ever in the faith, and is more than

ever impressed with its sufficiency for all the emergencies of life, it is worth while for those who are just taking up the serious work of living as men and women to profit by the observation, the experience and the judgment of this long-tried soldier of the Cross.

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JAMES ALBERT GARY

THE HONORABLE JAMES ALBERT GARY, of Baltimore, has long been a prominent figure in Maryland. Mr. Gary was born in Uncasville, Connecticut, October 22, 1833, son of James Sullivan and Pamelia (Forrest) Gary, grandson of John Gary and great-grandson of John Gary, the emigrant who came from Lancashire, England, in 1712, and settled in New Hampshire. James S. Gary, the father of the subject of this sketch was a notable man of his generation. He was born in Massachusetts in 1808, and learned the business of cotton manufacturer in the mills of his native town of Medway, and in 1831 married Pamelia, daughter of Deacon Ebenezer Forrest, Foxbury, Massachusetts, and, having by rigid economy saved a small capital, moved to Mansfield, Connecticut, where he became partner in a cotton factory. The venture was a disastrous one; the failure of the agent of the factory cost him his entire investment. He then engaged with the Lonsdale Manufacturing Company in Rhode Island, and in 1838 removed to Maryland, taking charge of a department of the Patuxent Manufacturing Company, at Laurel. In 1844, with three others, he established the Ashland Manufacturing Company, of which he had the entire charge, and operated it successfully for ten years. At the same time he had the supervision of the Patuxent Company's mill. About 1853, with a partner, he established the Alberton Manufacturing Company, at Elysville. This company got into difficulties during the panic in 1857, and a new organization was effected under the name of Sagonan Manufacturing Company. In 1859 Mr. Gary discovered that his associate, who looked after the finances, had allowed the company to become involved. Mr. Gary at once took over the sole ownership and assumed all the indebtedness, though the creditors, sympathizing with him, offered a liberal compromise which he declined to accept. He paid the indebtedness in full in one-half the time that he had asked. In the meantime James A. Gary had arrived at manhood, and in 1861 the well-known firm of James S. Gary & Son was organized, consisting of James Sullivan and James Albert Gary.

From that time forward the name of Gary has towered up in the cotton manufacturing world as a synonym for probity, ability and successful management. In 1863 a branch house was established in St. Louis under the name of James S. Gary & Company. In 1866 the plant at Alberton was damaged by flood, and in 1868 yet more heavily damaged, the loss by that flood amounting to $150,000.

In 1870 James S. Gary passed away, leaving an able successor in the son, who continued the business without change of firm name and maintained in every respect the high prestige which for so many years had made the firm leaders in the cotton business.

James S. Gary was an old-line Whig, and the son, James A. Gary, growing up under that sort of influence, and himself an earnest student of political conditions, gravitated, as did so many men of Whig proclivities, into the Republican party. The Republican party was not popular in Maryland in that early period, and it took considerable courage for a man of any prominence to advocate its cause. In 1858 he was nominated for the State Senate and defeated. In January, 1861, he was a delegate to the Union convention held at the Maryland Institute. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, which nominated Grant. In the face of certain defeat he accepted the nomination for Congress as a Republican. In 1876 he was again a delegate to the national convention, and in 1879 was nominated by his party for the governorship. By that time he had become a leader of his party in Maryland, and his continual attendance at national conventions had given him more than a state-wide reputation. He was prominent in every national convention up to 1896, and did very effective work in the campaigns when President Harrison was nominated. When President McKinley was elected in 1896, he nominated Mr. Gary to be his Postmaster-General, which nomination was confirmed by the Senate on March 5, 1897. He served but little more than one year, and on April 21, 1898, resigned on account of illness. His year of service as Postmaster-General was chracterized by the same fidelity and ability which have controlled him through life, and he left office much to the regret of his Chief and his associates in the Cabinet, who had found him a most congenial and capable official.

During his business career in Baltimore he has been associated with many local interests, having served as president of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and of the Citizens' National Bank. He has been vice-president of the Consolidated Gas Company and di-

rector in the Savings Bank of Baltimore and Baltimore Warehouse Company, the American Fire Insurance Company, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and the Baltimore Trust and Guaranty Company.

Mr. Gary and his father together have a successful business record of seventy-two years' duration in Baltimore, without a mark to their discredit, and during all these years both father and son have not only stood in the front rank of Baltimore business men, but have stood in the front rank of Baltimore's citizenship as useful and public-spirited men.

Mr. Gary married, in 1856, Miss Lavinia W. Corrie, daughter of James Corrie, and his son, E. Stanley Gary, is now junior partner in the old firm of James S. Gary & Son.

The sketch of E. Stanley Gary, which appears in Volume I of this work, shows that he possesses the same qualities of sound judgment and concentration of purpose which have made the lives of his grandfather and father so noteworthy. Now in middle life, he is recognized as one of the capable, representative and public-spirited men of the city.

From father to son, and from son to grandson, the record of this old firm is one of continued success and constant growth, which reflects credit on the proprietors and makes the people of Baltimore proud of such citizens.

ALLAN McLANE

ALLAN McLANE, lawyer, of Baltimore, bears a name which is historic on two continents. His ancestry goes back to one of those great Scottish clans, the story of which is one of the most romantic in history. For five hundred years these old Highland clans made the Scottish history picturesque and, in the last three centuries, have carried the Scottish name and the Scottish virtues into every corner of the world.

The great clan of McLean, or McLane, had its seat along the west coast of Scotland, in the Island of Mull off the west coast, and the graves of many of their chieftains may still be seen at Iona. The American history of this particular offshoot of the clan has been equally as distinguished as the history of the original Scottish clan. Allan McLane, the founder of the American family, came from Scotland to Philadelphia about 1740. In the Revolutionary war, Captain Allan McLane, son of the preceding, was a noted partisan officer. Louis McLane, son of Captain McLane, was born at Smyrna, Delaware, on May 28, 1786, and entered the United States Navy a boy of twelve. At eighteen he began the study of law, and began practice in Smyrna, Delaware, in 1807. He served in the War of 1812, was a Democratic Representative from Delaware to the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth Congresses; a United States Senator from 1827 until 1829; Minister to England, 1829 to 1831; Secretary of the Treasury, 1831 to 1833; Secretary of State, 1833 to 1834; again Minister to England in 1845; president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from 1837 to 1847; and a delegate to the Maryland Constitutional Convention in 1850.

His son, Robert Milligan McLane, had an equally distinguished record. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware, January 23, 1815, graduated at West Point in 1833, commissioned Second Lieutenant of Artillery in 1837, served in the Florida Indian war, resigned from the army in 1843, studied law, admitted to the bar and moved to Baltimore in 1845. He served as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, he was a member of the thirtieth and thirty-first Congresses, Democratic Presidential elector in 1852, Commissioner to China and other

Oriental countries, Minister to Mexico in 1855, served in the State Senate of Maryland, Democratic member of the forty-sixth and forty-seventh Congresses, Governor of Maryland and United States Minister to France. He died April 26, 1898, in the eighty-third year of his age.

Allan McLane was born in Baltimore, December 8, 1864, son of James Latimer McLane, a lawyer and banker, who was the youngest son of Louis McLane of Delaware, and who married Fanny King, a daughter of James Gore King, of New York, a son of the Honorable Rufus King, a noted patriot in the early history of the country. James Latimer McLane, like many other members of his family, has served in many capacities in the city of Baltimore, and shows the strong traits which seem inherent in his family. He is a man of much personal force, of a high order of ability, and he is at present the president of the National Bank of Baltimore. Mr. McLane's mother, Fanny King, was a granddaughter of the celebrated Rufus King who was delegate from Massachusetts to the Federal Constitutional Convention in 1787, a member of Congress, Minister to England, United States Senator, and one of the most prominent men during the first thirty years in the history of our Republic. Her father, James Gore King, of New York, by occupation a banker, served in the Federal Congress as a representative from New Jersey, and was at one time president of New York Chamber of Commerce.

Allan McLane, as a boy, was strong and healthy, fond of horseback riding and reading. His academic training was obtained in the schools of Mrs. Donald and Geo. G. Carey, in Baltimore, from which he was sent to St. Paul's school, in Concord, New Hampshire, where he remained from 1879 to 1881. He entered the academic department of Johns Hopkins University, and was graduated therefrom in 1886, with the degree of A.B. Taking up the study of law, which seems to have been almost an inherited profession, he graduated from the Law Department of the University of Maryland in 1889. Since that time he has continued in the practice of his profession in Baltimore, with a large measure of success.

On April 22, 1890, he married Miss Augusta James, daughter of the late Henry James, of Baltimore. They have four children—two boys and two girls.

Mr. McLane is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and, since 1898, has been a vestryman of St. Paul's parish. In politics he is a Democrat, both by tradition and conviction; but in the un-

happy divisions which sprang up in the Democratic party over the financial question, he adhered to what was known as the "sound money" wing of the party, and in 1896, and again in 1900, he voted the Republican national ticket solely upon the currency issue. Upon other matters of public import he yet adheres to the Democratic party.

During his college career he took much pleasure in football, cricket and lacrosse. His favorite relaxation at present is horseback riding, and he is especially fond of fox hunting. While not given to fads, he is exceedingly partial to all forms of athletics.

Mr. McLane is partial to all good English literature, but is particularly fond of history, especially English and American history.

He has served as treasurer and president of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association, is a member of Maryland Alpha, Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, of the Maryland and Baltimore Clubs of Baltimore, of the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, and is chairman of the Alumni Council of the Johns Hopkins University. Like many other prominent citizens of Baltimore, he has given a term of service to the state military, and for four years was a faithful member of the famous Fifth Maryland Regiment, in which he rose from private to First Lieutenant. He then became successively Judge Advocate, Acting Chief Quartermaster and Assistant Adjutant-General on the Brigade Staff, and was then transferred to the Governor's staff, with the rank of Inspector-General.

Perhaps the strongest evidence of ability given by Mr. McLane was an episode outside of his profession. In August, 1903, he became third vice-president of the Maryland Trust Company, and in October, 1903, that company failed, because of a policy which had been instituted prior to his connection with it. He was appointed receiver. His receivership was one of the most successful on record, as he succeeded in making a sale to the Mexican government, on most favorable terms, of a railroad in which the larger part of the company's assets had been invested, resulting in the payment of all creditors, dollar for dollar with interest, and the reorganization of the trust company by its stockholders. This incident showed that he inherited the business, as well as the legal, ability of the long line of able men from whom he is descended.

He has several times served as Register of Voters, and has been very active in securing fair elections in Baltimore City.

To the young American starting out in life Mr. McLane does not

give much advice, but what he does give is strong and terse. His words cannot be improved on. He says: "The building up of character should be the chief aim. A sound mind in a sound body; temperance in all things, a high standard toward others and towards yourself, and never hesitate to take responsibility. I believe absolute frankness in dealing with men to be more important than anything else."

Allan McLane started in life the possessor of a noted name, which is sometimes a handicap, and sometimes an incentive. In his case, the traditions handed down by a long line of able and patriotic ancestors have been lived up to, and the family credit has been enhanced in his hands.

YATES STIRLING

BALTIMORE has among its honored citizens two retired officers, one of the army and one of the navy, whose combined active service exceeds eighty years.

General Peter Leary, Jr., retired, whose biography appears in this work, has to his credit more than forty years' army service, while Rear-Admiral Yates Stirling, retired, the subject of this sketch, served actively in the navy for forty-five years.

Admiral Stirling comes of that excellent Scotch stock which has contributed so much to America, and bears one of the historic names of Scotland. His immediate family goes back in this country to James Stirling, who came from the parish of Stirling, Scotland, in 1774, and settled in Baltimore. James Stirling is said to have been of the family of Keir.

We know of him that he was a prudent man of good character, for he had the forethought to come properly accredited, as will appear from the copy here given of the credentials he brought, which is not only a matter of historic interest, but also charming in its quaintness of expression. It reads thus:

"This certifies to all concerned that the bearer hereof, viz: James Stirling, has resided in our neighborhood from his infancy and these last four years in this town of Stirling, behaving himself soberly honestly and inoffencivly. Is unmarried free of Scandall or ground of Church Censour—And is in full communion of the Church of Scotland—And as he desires to go to some of the Colonies in America we would recommend him as a sober person to any Christian Society where Providence may order it in his Lot. This signed by us the Ministers and Elders of the Town of Stirling the fourteenth day of June one thousand seven hundred and seventy four years.

THOMAS RANDALL, Min.
JOHN MUSHER, Eldr.
HENRY JAFFRAY, Eldr."

Evidently the careful Scotchman intended to found his family in the new country on a sound basis. Archibald Stirling, grandson of the immigrant, gained prominence in business circles and rose to be presi-

Yours Truly
Yates Stirling
Rear Admiral
U. S. N.

dent of the Savings Bank of Baltimore. He married Elizabeth Ann Walsh, and of this marriage Yates Stirling was born in Baltimore on May 6, 1843. His given name is derived from a great-grandfather, Thomas Yates, who was in the patriot armies during the Revolutionary war. Another of his ancestors was Jacob Walsh, who came over in the colonial period. Others of his ancestors who may be noted are Charles Frederick Von Meyers, of Prussia, who came over in the colonial period and settled in Baltimore, and Andrew Gibson, who came later and settled in Pennsylvania. Admiral Stirling's great-grandfather, Thomas Yates, married the daughter of Von Meyers, and his grandfather, James Stirling, married the daughter of Gibson. This makes Admiral Stirling, in his combination of racial strains, a typical American. Stirling is Scotch, Yates is English, Gibson is Scotch-Irish, and Von Meyers is German.

After good academic training in private schools in Baltimore, young Stirling was appointed to the United States Naval Academy as an acting midshipman, upon recommendation of Honorable Henry Winter Davis, Representative in Congress from the fourth district of Maryland. He entered the Academy September 27, 1860, and graduated May 28, 1863, one year in advance in consequence of the war, and was commissioned as ensign. He served, until the close of the war, in U. S. S. Shenandoah, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. In April, 1864, he was temporarily detached from the Shenandoah, while that vessel was undergoing repairs at Philadelphia, in consequence of damages incurred in a cyclone, and served, until June, 1864, on the flag-ship Minnesota, on the staff of Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, and on the monitor Onandoga in the James river, during Grant's advance upon Richmond, and was in both attacks upon Fort Fisher, in the Shenandoah. After the capture of Fort Fisher, the Shenandoah joined the blockade off Charleston, South Carolina, which city was shortly after evacuated, having been cut off by General Sherman's march to the sea. Upon the close of the war, he was ordered to the U. S. S. Monango, a "double-ender" built for river service, and sailed for Pacific stations in June, 1865. The Monango had a difficult passage through the Straits of Magellan, being obliged to cut and use green wood for fuel, there being at that time no coal supply in the Straits. He was promoted to master, November 10, 1865; lieutenant, November 10, 1866; and lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868. He served in various ships and was executive officer of the U. S. S. Lackawanna,

1878-1881. He was promoted to commander, November 26, 1880, and was on duty at Washington navy yard, 1882-1884; commanding U. S. S. Joaquin, Pacific station, 1884-1886; commanding receiving-ship Dale, Washington navy yard, 1887-1890; commanding U. S. S. Dolphin, 1890-1891; member examining and retiring boards, 1891-1892; lighthouse inspector of fifth district, Baltimore, Maryland, 1892-1894; promoted to captain, September 16, 1894; commanding U. S. flag-ship Newark, June, 1895, to March, 1896, South Atlantic squadron; commanding U. S. S. Lancaster from March, 1896, to December, 1897, same squadron, and was also commander-in-chief of squadron. He was a member of the Lighthouse Board, 1898-1900; commandant naval station, San Juan, Puerto Rico, November, 1900, to June, 1902; was promoted to rear-admiral, June 8, 1902; commandant Puget Sound navy yard, August, 1902, to April, 1903; commanding Philippine squadron, Asiatic fleet, June, 1903, to April, 1904; commanding cruiser squadron, Asiatic fleet, April to July, 1904; commander-in-chief Asiatic fleet, July, 1904, to March, 1905. He was retired May 6, 1905, upon reaching 62 years of age.

The bare record here given can convey to the reader no adequate idea of the life of a sailor whose active service covers forty-five years, but all men know at least this much, that it is a far cry from midshipman to rear-admiral, and that the man who enters the navy, a youth of twenty, and retires, after more than forty years, with the highest rank, has been a faithful servant of his country, a capable officer, and has fairly won the honors which have come to him. The work of the navy in the Civil war has never been fully appreciated by the American people. Thoughtful students of history can now see clearly that if the Federal Government had been compelled to rely on the armies alone the issue of the struggle would have been different. The navy was the deciding factor.

Since his retirement from active service, Admiral Stirling has resided in Baltimore, and maintains an active interest in historical and social matters, being affiliated with the St. Andrew's Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Historical Society, the University Club of Baltimore, the Army and Navy clubs of Washington and New York, and the Masonic fraternity.

For the current year (1910) he is serving as president of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution.

On August 29, 1867, he married Miss Ellen Salisbury Haley. Of the seven children born of this marriage, five are now living.

Yours truly
Wm. J. Bailey

WILLIAM HENRY BOSLEY

WM. H. BOSLEY, of Baltimore, is seventh in descent from Walter Bosley, the immigrant from England who came over in the early days of the colony of Maryland, and died November, 1717. His will, now preserved by his descendants, bears date of July 29, 1715. Walter Bosley is said to be the ancestor of all the American Bosleys. Apparently the Bosley family originated in Staffordshire, England, for there is in existence a coat of arms granted to the Staffordshire Bosleys, which has neither crest nor motto. As these coats of arms without crests or mottoes are among the most ancient, this in itself is proof that the Bosleys were established in Staffordshire many centuries ago. The immigrant, Walter Bosley, was a man of attainments, and a barrister by profession. By his wife, Mary, he left five sons: Joseph, John, James, William and Charles. John, the second son, whose will bears date of September 20, 1767, had by his wife, Hannah, two sons, Walter and Joseph. Walter died without issue. Joseph, whose will bears date of October 9, 1775, married Mary Hall, and by this marriage there were five sons: Joshua, William, John, Philip and Daniel. John, the third son, married a Cole, and of this marriage there were two sons: Thomas, who died without issue, and William of John, who married a Parks and left three sons: Peter, John of William and William H. J. John of William married Rachel Harryman Cole, and of this marriage three sons were born: William H., our subject; John C. and Richard W.

An interesting fact in connection with Mr. Bosley's genealogy is developed on the maternal side. In the Revolutionary war Maryland had four particularly distinguished soldiers: Generals Mordecai Gist and Wm. Smallwood, with Colonels Otho H. Williams and John Eager Howard. The Maryland line in that struggle won immortal reputation. General Mordecai Gist, who was one of Washington's most trusted lieutenants, was descended from Christopher Gist, who settled on the Patapsco river in Maryland, 1682. This Christopher Gist had married a Cromwell, the daughter of a kinsman of the great Oliver. Their son, Richard Gist, was one of the surveyors of the western shore

of Maryland in 1727, and assisted in laying out Baltimore town in 1736. He was a prominent man, served in the Assembly, and became a Presiding Justice. He married Lapora Murray, and one of his daughters married James Calhoun, first Mayor of Baltimore. Three of the brothers married daughters of Joshua Howard and Johanna O'Connell, while a sister married in the Ridgeley family. Richard Gist's and Lapora Murray's son, William, married Rolitta Howard. Joseph Gist, a son of this marriage, married Elizabeth Elder. Cecil Gist, a daughter of this marriage, married Abraham Cole. Their son, Lewis Richard Cole, married Sarah Harryman. Their daughter, Rachel Harryman Cole, was the mother of Wm. H. Bosley. So Mr. Bosley is descended in the direct line from the Revolutionary General Mordecai Gist.

This is one of the comparatively small number of American families in which the line can be traced back to the original immigrant without a break.

Wm. H. Bosley was born at Beaver Dam, near Cockeysville, Baltimore county, on October 14, 1849. His father, John Bosley of William, was a farmer and manufacturer. He was a man of high character and great energy. He represented his county in the General Assembly of Maryland, was County Treasurer, held other official positions, and was a member of the Maryland Club.

Young Bosley, a sturdy boy, had the advantage of country training, assisting in the work of the farm when not at school, varied by fishing and hunting. His education was completed at the Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

On the completion of his schooling he entered the banking firm of John S. Gittings & Company as a junior clerk. After fifteen years of service, backed by strong natural ability, he had won such a position that he was admitted to the firm. This old banking firm now occupies the honorable position of being the second oldest private banking house south of Mason and Dixon's line, with a long and honorable record. In the twenty-five years which have elapsed since his admission to the firm, Mr. Bosley has become one of the prominent figures in the business world of Baltimore. He has built two railroads and served as president of both. He is a director in numerous corporations, and is reckoned a valuable addition to any enterprise which can secure his co-operation. It is worthy of note that when he entered upon a business career as a junior clerk, which he did upon the advice of his father,

his salary was $16.66 per month. Mr. Bosley frankly admits that he inherited the desire to win success and to enjoy the respect and confidence of his fellows. Looking back over the line of his ancestors in this country, this can readily be believed.

The records show that these Bosleys from the very beginning identified themselves thoroughly with the country and planned to perpetuate their name in their landed possessions. Between 1734 and 1812, eleven patents for lands were issued to the Bosleys. Note the names: June 4, 1734, "Bosley's Delight," 143 acres, Baltimore county, patented to James Bosley; December 1, 1743, "Bosley's Meadow," 21 acres, to John Bosley; November 30, 1758, "Bosley's Range," 178 acres, to Charles Bosley; April 5, 1764, "The Great Tobacco Man's Loss," 200 acres, to John Bosley; October 30, 1764, "Bosley's Adventure," 499 acres, to John Bosley; June 15, 1773, "Bosley's Plains," 384 acres, to Elijah Bosley; December 7, 1774, "Bosley's Inclosure," 144¾ acres, to Thomas Bosley; February 8, 1785, "Boreing's Chance," 60½ acres, to Gideon Bosley; December 23, 1793, "Well Enough," 138 acres, to Vincent Bosley; March 2, 1798, "Fertile Marsh," 291 acres, to Ezekiel Bosley; May 29, 1812, "Phillip's Choice," 11¾ acres, to Wm. Bosley. With the exception of the tract patented under the name of "Well Enough," all of these lands are situated in Baltimore county. The family has therefore been identified with that county since the immigrant, Walter Bosley, 250 years ago.

Mr. Bosley is identified with the Democratic party, is a member of the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Club, the Merchants' Club and other social organizations, in addition to which he holds membership in the Maryland Commandery of Knights Templars, one of the most famous organizations of the United States, and is also a member of the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity. Religiously, he is a member of the Episcopal church.

In our migratory American population, it is refreshing to come upon a family like this, which has been identified with one county for 250 years, which has preserved an unbroken record of good citizenship, and which in the present generation is displaying as true a spirit of adventure in accordance with prevailing conditions as inspired the old barrister when he broke loose from the comforts of an old and well-ordered society to establish a new home for himself and his descendants in the wilderness of America.

The grandfather of William H. Bosley developed the celebrated Beaver Dam Marble Quarries located at Cockeysville, Baltimore county, Maryland. The lime industry, which has so long been owned by the family, is located at Texas, Baltimore county, Maryland. It is a very remarkable occurrence that so valuable properties as these remain in the same family generation after generation. In this instance they are now being owned by the fifth generation of the family that originally started the industry. The Bosley family have everywhere been active in advancing the material interests of Maryland and the country. They have improved their properties, given employment to a large number of people and helped in a hundred different ways in the material prosperity of the State; at the same time members of the family have always fixed and lived up to a high standard, being men of recognized character and standing, and exercising a happy, healthful influence over those with whom they come in contact. It is perhaps true that Wm. H. Bosley, without these family advantages, being a man of natural force, would have accomplished results, but he himself would be the first to acknowledge his indebtedness to a good ancestry, which has been of undoubted assistance to him, as it is to any man who wants to live on a high plane.

On December 23, 1875, Mr. Bosley married Miss Mary E. Cockey, a daughter of John Robert Cockey, of Baltimore county. The Cockey family had the largest land holdings in the county and is one of the old and prominent families of the State. It dates back to William Cockey, who came to Maryland in 1666, settled in Annapolis, and became the founder of the Maryland family.

The children of Mr. Bosley's marriage are Captain Jno. Robert Bosley, surgeon in the U. S. A., William H. Bosley, Jr., attorney, Miss Marie E. Bosley, Chauncey Brooks Bosley and Harriman Gist Bosley.

According to Sir Bernard Burke, who is the recognized English authority, the following is the correct description of the Bosley coat of arms:

Bosleys of Staffordshire, England: Argent on a fesse engrailed between three cinquefoils, sable, three fleurs-de-lis of the field.

Yours very truly,
Robt. S. Copeland.

ROBERT SAUNDERS COUPLAND

THE journalist dealing with current events is often of necessity superficial. The news of the day given in readable form is his business. When the sober historian or biographer comes into the field and takes stock of the doings either of his own or preceding generations, he is not to be excused if he overlooks any factor which bears upon the historical matter he is treating, or the individual subjects whose biographies he may be writing. The reader of current events from day to day, noting the happenings in every part of the country, might not catch the tremendous part which religion plays in our national life in its full force and extent; but the biographer has no such excuse. It is his business to study carefully from every angle everything, however trifling it may appear, that contributes to the make-up of a character. There is perhaps no more striking fact in the early history of our country than the part played in the individual lives of our good citizens and in the general history of the times by religion. The old Bruton Parish church in Williamsburg, Virginia, and the old Puritan church of Plymouth, Massachusetts, are reflected to a great extent today in the lives of the descendants of the men who founded the Episcopal church in Bruton parish and the Congregational church in Plymouth. A very common mistake fallen into by many people is that the Massachusetts Puritan was intensely religious and the Virginia Cavalier was the opposite. The fact is that the Virginia Cavalier was quite as religious a man as the Massachusetts Puritan. His spiritual expression merely took a different form; and Puritan Massachusetts can show no finer characters in a religious sense than Cavalier Virginia; for in George Washington, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, Virginia has given to the world great statesmen and soldiers whose spiritual character will compare with that of any man of any age; and these are but examples of a great multitude of equally devoted but less conspicuous Christians.

Of this Virginia stock comes the Reverend Robert Saunders Coupland, of Baltimore, who was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1870, son of John Randolph and Susan (Henley) Coupland. Mr. Coup-

land's father, John R. Coupland, was, prior to the Civil war, a lawyer. After that struggle he engaged in farming. He was at one time an instructor in the famous old William and Mary College, and was for years a vestryman of Bruton parish, Williamsburg. He was a gentleman of the old school, genial and courteous, and strongly devoted to the church.

The Couplands are a very ancient English family. There are in the family four coats of arms, three of which are so ancient that they have no crests, proving that they go back beyond the twelfth century. The American family was founded by David Coupland, who came from England in the first years of the settlement of Virginia, and settled in what is now Cumberland county. In the three hundred years which have since elapsed, the Couplands have been connected in some way with many of the most distinguished families of Virginia. Noting his early ancestors, we find that Wm. Ruffin, of England, settled in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, in 1666; Benjamin Harrison settled in Surry county in 1634; Richard Cocke settled in Surry county in 1644; John Cocke came over in 1724; Reynolds Henley, son of Lord Northington, came from England to James City county, Virginia, in 1661. All of these were ancestors of our subject, and were among the most distinguished names in Virginia. Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was great-great-great-grandfather of Mr. Coupland. Wm. Henry Harrison, President of the United States, was a great-great-uncle, and Mr. Coupland's father spent part of his vacation in the White House with President Harrison. Edmund Ruffin, who fired the first gun at Fort Sumter, in the Civil war, was a great-uncle of Mr. Coupland.

Mr. Coupland was reared in the small town of Williamsburg and the surrounding country, one of the most cultivated communities in the world; and, though not a robust boy, the necessities of the case, his father's property having been lost during the Civil war, forced him to do a boy's part of the labor around the farm. Naturally a lover of nature, as well as of books, with a character sobered by the adversities of his people, trained under the eye of a father who was a man of fine spiritual character, it is not surprising that the lad grew up possessed of a serious turn of mind. When he was but two years of age, his mother was taken away, and he thus lost what is perhaps the finest influence in any man's life. His education was not obtained without difficulty. Those who are old enough to know the conditions

which obtained in Virginia for the first twenty years after the Civil war will appreciate how very difficult it was for even the most ambitious boy of that period to obtain a good education. The lad attended the grammar school of Williamsburg, and was finally able to enter the old home college of William and Mary, from which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of A.B. He also obtained the degree of Licentiate of Instruction.

He had early been impressed with the idea that it was his duty to preach the gospel of Christ. Leaving college, he entered the theological seminary in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1891, and graduated therefrom in 1894. The sixteen years which have since elapsed have been years of hard service in the highest of all callings. Yet a young man, as years count, he has done much effective work and won a strong position in the church. His first service was as assistant minister of the St. Luke's church in Norfolk, Virginia. From there he went to Covington, Kentucky, as rector of St. John's church. From Covington he went to Charlestown, West Virginia, as rector of Zion church, and from Charlestown came to Baltimore as rector of the Church of the Ascension. It is not out of place here, as evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Coupland is held by his co-workers, to mention that he has been offered the rectorship of Grace church, Chicago; Trinity Cathedral, Omaha; St. Paul's church, Boston; St. Paul's church, Richmond (Virginia), and St. Paul's church, Lynchburg (Virginia). In November, 1908, he came within a few votes of being elected Bishop Coadjutor of Maryland.

Aside from the Bible and books of purely religious character, Mr. Coupland's reading has taken a very wide range. Shakespeare, Dickens, Bacon's Essays, biography, great orations, history, and sermons of great preachers have all been interesting, and all have been of some value to him in giving him a constantly better equipment for his work. He makes one statement so strong and so clear, and which contains so much wisdom, that it is worth reproducing in his own words. He says: "I have never striven for any prizes. Whatever prizes have come to me have come through my one great desire to help and win people for Christ. This great desire came first when I first realized the nobility of the life and love of Jesus, as interpreted to me by members of my family, my Sunday school teacher and my friends." That sentence is worthy of much study. While he acknowledges his indebtedness to home influence and school and early companionship, he is

also impressed that no man can succeed in the calling of a minister without intense private study, and without a knowledge of men by a constant personal contact. In October, 1909, Bishop Paret appointed Mr. Coupland Archdeacon of Baltimore, which position he declined. He is a member of the Diocesan Committee of Missions of Maryland. He served two years as vice-president of the Maryland Sunday School Institute, and was elected president, but declined the office. He is now serving as a trustee of the Church Home and Infirmary of Baltimore. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa College Association, an honor conferred by William and Mary College in 1904. By virtue of his descent from Benjamin Harrison, he is a member of the Society of the Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Coupland's political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

In early years he found relaxation and exercise in baseball, football and tennis. He now prefers golf and bowling.

Mr. Coupland has been honored recently by being appointed one of the special preachers for Princeton University, and preached there on January 16, 1909. In 1905 he was appointed by Governor Warfield Chaplain of the Fourth Maryland Regiment, with the rank of Captain, and served for three years in that capacity, from 1905 to 1908.

While Mr. Coupland admits that he has accomplished more than he had hoped to do, he equally admits that there has been to some extent failure, and that where he has failed he can see now that it was due to lack of appreciation in his younger days of the need of thorough preparation, the storing of the mind with knowledge, the cultivation of a broad sympathy—a sympathy that embraces all sorts and conditions of men—a sympathy that is realized only by an intimate knowledge of the life of Christ, and kept fresh by constant communion with him. His standard of success in life is the correct one. He rates everything as subordinate to true Christian character, and his summing up of what constitutes a Christian man is brief and to the point. He puts it thus: "To be a Christian man means to be pure, to be industrious, to be honest, to be God-fearing, to be a lover of one's fellowmen, to be brave and courageous, to be humble in the sense of not being egotistical or overbearing." And then he adds a great truth which many men overlook, when he states that the world needs such men, the world honors them, and for such there is always an honorable place.

This necessarily imperfect sketch of Mr. Coupland—imperfect because it cannot deal with the details of the great work which he has

done—at least shows one thing: that he has grasped the fundamental truth of the Christian religion, and puts into practice in his own life that truth in the form of love and service.

On October 5, 1897, Mr. Coupland married Miss Cornelia Wickham Whitehead, daughter of Harry Colgate and Margaret Walker (Taylor) Whitehead, of Norfolk, Virginia. Of this marriage three children have been born, of whom two are living—Robert S. Coupland, Jr., and Margaret Walker Coupland.

JAMES MILES FARROW

JAMES MILES FARROW, choir-master and organist, was born at Winsboro, South Carolina, on October 13, 1871. He is the son of Miles Marion and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Farrow, who died when Mr. Farrow was seven years old. His father was a professor of French and mathematics, and during the Civil war served as lieutenant in the corps of engineers in the Confederate army. Mr. Farrow traces his earliest ancestry in the United States to Lieutenant Edward Waters, who married Grace O'Neil and, coming to Virginia, settled there in 1608.

In boyhood, Mr. Farrow lived in the city, and was of sound health. He showed marked interest in music and in steam engines and locomotives. The works of Dickens and Thackeray especially appealed to his literary sense. His early education was received at the Baltimore City College. He then served for a time as a private secretary to a capitalist, and in that position learned much of business and money transactions. He left this occupation to devote his time to the study of music, and pursued a course in the same at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Music in 1901. He has also followed a special course in German at the Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore. Active life was begun by the subject of this sketch as an organist in the Franklin Street Presbyterian church in Baltimore, where Doctor W. U. Murkland was pastor. His relatives were at first opposed to his following music as a profession, but finally gave their consent. Referring to the impulses which made him strive for the best in life, Mr. Farrow mentions " the love of church music and the organ and the influence of visits to England, where the teaching of and association with the organists of Magdalen College at Oxford and of St. Paul's Cathedral at London had great weight in forming my ideas and ambitions." He ranks the relative strength of influences on his life in the following order: First, that of a Christian home, and next, the influences of competition, of manly companionship and of hard work." From 1887 to 1890, Mr. Farrow was organist of the Cathedral in Baltimore, and in 1891 he was

organist and choir-master at the First Presbyterian church in that city. In 1892 he held the same position at Mt. Calvary church. Since 1894 Mr. Farrow has been choir-master and organist at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church, and has held the same positions in Christ Protestant Episcopal church since 1900 and in the Madison Avenue Synagogue since 1897. As a successful choir-master and organist, Mr. Farrow has well deserved the reputation he holds in Baltimore and elsewhere. The St. Paul's choir, which is so admirably trained by Mr. Farrow, has, through its excellent music, aroused general interest. The training that he has given the boys has been most vigorous, and he has developed several notable solo boys who have had more than a local reputation. As a concert organist, Mr. Farrow has many times proved his popularity at recitals by playing the highest order of music with fine skill.

Mr. Farrow, in 1898, published "About the Training of Boys' Voices." He is a member of the following clubs and societies: the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, the University Club of Baltimore, the Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York City. He also is a fellow of the Guild of Organists of London, England. In politics, he is a Democrat. In church affiliations, he is connected with the Protestant Episcopal church. For exercise he turns to long walks across the country. Mr. Farrow's suggestion to the American youth is: "Absolute devotion to your profession or business, 'minding your own business,' and going ahead when you know you are right."

FREDERICK HERMAN GOTTLIEB

A MAN commands attention, exerts influence and becomes a power in the world in proportion as he proves to the public that intelligence, energy, honesty of purpose and integrity are the underlying principles of his character. The foundation for these qualities must be laid in early life, as it is rare that they develop in a man after he has attained maturity and his habits are formed.

The subject of this sketch, Frederick Herman Gottlieb, vice-president of the G. B. S. Brewing Company, of Baltimore, in his early years doubtless conceived ambitious projects and subconsciously laid the foundation of character that has made him notable in the business, art and musical world. Born in Nagyvarad, Hungary, October 12, 1852, the son of Emanuel and Rosalia (Fischer) Gottlieb, he imbibed, during his childhood, a taste for the artistic and refined. His father was a lover of art and music, and his home was frequented by the artists and musicians in that locality. When in his twelfth year, young Gottlieb, with his parents, came to the United States, and two years later he found his first avocation as one of the messengers on the New York stock exchange. The opportunity to acquire an education in the schools of Hungary and of this country was supplemented by hard study, and it was not long before he became an efficient bookkeeper and accountant, and found no difficulty in securing a lucrative position in that capacity, besides obtaining a knowledge of salesmanship and managerial direction.

Going to Wheeling, West Virginia, about 1873, he assumed the position of bookkeeper in the malt-house of John Butterfield. His industry and devotion to the business of his employer caused him to be highly esteemed, not only by Mr. Butterfield, but by the members of the family, including the daughter, Miss Christine Butterfield, whom he married, June 6, 1876. Of this marriage nine children were born, only four of whom are living.

Shortly after Mr. Gottlieb married, his father-in-law, Mr. Butterfield, obtained possession of the old Baltimore Brewery, Hanover and Conway streets, which, for a century and a half, had been famous for

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Frederick Coudert
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the ale and porter it produced. Under the active management of Mr. Gottlieb, who had been admitted to partnership, the business grew until, a few years later, he interested Messrs. F. Wehr and H. H. Hobelmann in the manufacture of malt, the firm being Wehr, Hobelmann and Gottlieb. The old brewery was razed and a modern malthouse erected on the site, to which was subsequently added the Globe Brewery, which, in the process of merging, passed into the hands of the G. B. S. Brewing Company, of which Mr. Gottlieb is vice-president. Besides retaining the management of the Globe Brewery, Mr. Gottlieb has been honored by election on the directorate of banks and trust companies, and he has been and is a notable factor in many movements which have for their object the civic, artistic and commercial uplift of Baltimore. In politics he classes himself as an Independent and, while holding aloof from partisan activity, he has been more than once tentatively considered for important public office.

Successful as his business career has been, his interest in the realm of art, music and literature has brought him still greater renown. A musician himself, he has done more, perhaps, than any other private individual to promote the taste for classic and meritorious music in the community. Nor are his efforts in the direction of art less conspicuous. As president of the Charcoal Club, he has rendered material aid in the development of that organization, which has produced artists who have attained international renown. Few art connoisseurs in the country are more capable critics of paintings than Mr. Gottlieb, and his private collection, which is quite extensive, bears evidence of his discriminating judgment.

Mr. Gottlieb has been, for several years, honorary president of the Journalists' Club, an honor conferred upon him for the interest he takes in literature. His taste in this connection runs chiefly to biography and history, his library being well represented in this particular.

Personally, he is most genial in temperament, kindly, generous to a fault, a devoted husband and father and one whom it is an honor to claim as a friend. His talent as a musician (and he is known as the best amateur flutist in the country) brings him into requisition for entertainments for charity, and he invariably complies when time will permit, irrespective of creed or nationality.

Naturally a man of his disposition is an optimist, and his sanguine belief that success will follow effort and merit has saved, in more than one instance, what appeared to be a hopeless venture.

To the young man starting to carve a career for himself, Mr. Gottlieb offers these fundamental principles: 1st, honesty of purpose; 2d, not to be discouraged over seeming failures; 3d, a determination to do all that any one can do. By living up to these principles, keeping inviolate his promises, maintaining his commercial credit, adhering to the truth, even when it hurts, sticking to his task, however irksome, forming good habits and avoiding evil associates, he need have no fear but he will win a measure of success commensurate with his abilities and efforts.

JOHN HINKLEY

JOHN HINKLEY, lawyer, is a native Baltimorean, born on March 1, 1864, son of Edward Otis and Anne M. (Keemle) Hinkley.

Edward Otis Hinkley was an eminent lawyer of his day, who practised his profession for fifty years in Baltimore.

This family was founded in America by Samuel Hinckley, who came with a son, Thomas, from Tenterden, Kent county, England, and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1634. Thomas Hinckley, the son, born in England in 1618, and a youth of sixteen when his father came to America, arriving at manhood, settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1639. He became active in the affairs of Plymouth colony at the age of twenty-one years. Six years later he became a deputy, and for the succeeding thirty-five years continually held public place as deputy, representative and magistrate. In 1680, he became deputy governor, and in 1681 governor, in which capacity he served the greater part of the ensuing eleven years. His public service covered a period of more than fifty years. He died in 1706, at the age of eighty-eight. The old governor was the direct ancestor, seven generations back, of the subject of this sketch.

Another notable ancestor, also seven generations removed, was the Reverend John Robinson, of Leyden, Holland, pastor and leader of that famous congregation which came over in the Mayflower. Also in Major Hinkley's line may be mentioned Captain John Hinckley, of the fifth generation back, who held a commission in the Colonial wars, and the Reverend John Hargrove, of Baltimore, the third generation removed, who was one of the first ministers in America of the New Jerusalem church (commonly known as Swedenborgian).

The origin of the family name of Hinkley is Saxon, being more than nine hundred years old in England. The manufacturing and market town of Hinckley, in Leicestershire, dates back as far as 1080. The name is derived from a Saxon word meaning "horse" and "lea" or meadow. The armorial records of England show curiously enough

the grant of coat armor to "Hinkley or Hinckley," that being the precise form of the grant, and indicating that both spellings were used indifferently.

Major Hinkley was fortunate in his immediate parentage, was a healthy boy, surrounded by the best home influences, and aside from the natural fondness of boys for sports had a decided partiality for reading. He pursued his studies in the private school of George G. Carey in Baltimore, a school noted for the thoroughness of its instruction, and from that school in 1881 he passed to the Academic Department of Johns Hopkins University. In 1884 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and then took up the study of law in the Law School of the University of Maryland, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1886. The succeeding twenty-four years have been passed in the practice of his profession. The profession of law came to him as an inheritance, for his father and both grandfathers were capable lawyers. His first legal work was done under his father's eye, and, to some extent, under his direction. That direction, however, was wisely exercised, as he threw upon the young lawyer matters requiring self-confidence and judgment, and thus taught him self-reliance.

In 1888 he was admitted as a junior partner in the old firm of Hinkley and Morris, of which his father was the senior member. In 1893 he succeeded his father as secretary of the American Bar Association. The elder Hinkley was the secretary of that association from its foundation in 1878, and had given fifteen years of service. The son was the second secretary and gave sixteen years of service, declining a re-election in 1909. Thus father and son contributed more than thirty years of hard work to the building up of that association, which has been of immense value to the legal profession in our country.

Politically, Major Hinkley may be classed as an independent Democrat, for while his convictions hold him in line with the Democratic party as a rule, he has frequently, on occasions of local reform movements, voted for opposing candidates, and on the question of the gold standard voted with the Republican party in national elections. Many of the leading men of Baltimore of the present generation have given some service in the Fifth Maryland Regiment. Major Hinkley joined that famous organization in 1884 and is still a member, having held since 1903 the rank of major. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when the regiment was mustered into the United States

Volunteer army, he served with the rank of captain from May to October, 1898.

In this day of the making of many books, he has not contributed to literature beyond editing the proceedings of the American Bar Association. He is a member of many societies and clubs, among which may be mentioned the University Club, the Johns Hopkins Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Baltimore Whist Club, of which he has been president, the Sudbrook Golf Club, the Baltimore Reform League, the Maryland Historical Society and the Civil Service Reform Association of Maryland.

His religious affiliation is with the New Jerusalem church. He has served as a director and counsel for the Female House of Refuge, as a member of the Executive Committee of the Baltimore Reform League and as a director of the "Friendly Inn." He holds membership in the state and city Bar Associations and the International Law Association.

Major Hinkley has led the life of a hard-working lawyer, but has not become so absorbed in his professional work as to forget other needful things. He has given careful attention to civic duty, both in peace and war, to the cause of religion and to the support of philanthropic institutions.

OAKLEY PHILPOTTS HAINES

OAKLEY PHILPOTTS HAINES was born in Petersburg, Virginia, on the 29th of December, 1837, and died in Baltimore, Md., on March 5, 1909. His parents were Hiram Haines and Mary Ann Currie (Philpotts) Haines. Both were of English descent, and their ancestors were among the early settlers of this country—both families coming to Virginia in 1660 and 1680.

Mr. Haines was educated at the Petersburg Classical Institute, the preparatory school of Charles Campbell, the Virginia historian, and the Presbyterian High School in Rockbridge county, Virginia. The studies that most interested him were the classics, history, ancient and modern, and English literature as represented by its best authors.

His father, Mr. Hiram Haines, was editor of the Petersburg Constellation, the principal Democratic paper in the Atlantic states south of Richmond, and though he died in 1841, when the subject of this sketch was but four years old, the son inherited the father's aptitude for journalism, and in 1855, when but eighteen years of age, began his career as a reporter upon the staff of the Petersburg Express. In 1860, when the Civil war became inevitable, Mr. Haines was appointed one of the staff of reporters of the Virginia State (Secession) Convention. In 1862 he was one of the reporters of the Confederate Senate and afterwards an official reporter of the Confederate House of Representatives. When these bodies found it expedient to conduct their proceedings in secrecy, after the manner of executive sessions, the services of reporters were no longer needed. Mr. Haines then went into the field as chief reporter around Richmond for the Enquirer. This service brought him repeatedly to the front, and he was in the midst of the fight of Seven Pines (or Fair Oaks), in the Dahlgren raid, and on the field of the battle of the Crater and other engagements within his sphere of duty between Richmond and Petersburg.

Having removed to Baltimore in 1869, Mr. Haines was, in 1870, engaged upon the editorial staff of The Sun, and in 1881 was promoted to the position of managing editor of the paper. Immediately after his appointment, he organized, from time to time, a staff of editorial

writers, whose contributions made the editorial columns of The Sun unexcelled, if equalled, by those of any journal in the country. In the number of contributors were included the late Judge Wm. M. Merrick, who had been active in the redemption of the state of Maryland from the misrule engendered by the Civil war; the late Major Thomas W. Hall, a brilliant and incisive writer, and a distinguished authority upon international law; Mr. John C. Rose, afterwards United States District Attorney for Maryland; Honorable Pere L. Wickes, later one of the Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore; Honorable William L. Wilson, afterwards a member of the Cabinet of President Cleveland; Honorable Z. B. Vance, United States Senator from North Carolina; and Mr. James W. Clarke, one of the most distinguished editorial writers of Boston and New York. Probably a more brilliant galaxy of writers was never engaged upon the editorial work of an American newspaper.

Mr. Haines attributed the formation of his character largely to the wise influence of a loving mother and to early association with men of earnest purpose in life. He deemed the most important element contributing to success in life to be the diligent performance of duty, when and as presented.

In 1866 Mr. Haines married Miss Anna Elizabeth Hopkins, daughter of Wm. R. and Mary J. Hopkins, who were of English Colonial descent.

In addition to the journalistic work done in a professional capacity, Mr. Haines was a frequent contributor of literary articles to various periodicals. His career affords an example of useful work, ably, faithfully and conscientiously performed, but in so modest a way that his own personality was often obliterated, and the public, while recognizing that the course was well steered, frequently lost sight of the pilot whose hand was on the wheel.

O. P. Haines was a man of noble character and great usefulness.

JOHN PRENTISS POE

THE late John P. Poe was for fifty years one of the most conspicuous figures in the legal, social and political life of Maryland. He was born in Baltimore in 1836, son of Neilson and Josephine E. Poe.

The Poe family is Irish, and the American ancestor of this branch of it was John Poe, who came from Ireland early in the eighteenth century. That wonderful genius, Edgar Allan Poe, whose superlative talents were accentuated by the tragedy of his life, was a relative of the subject of this sketch. The family in Ireland is an ancient one. The first authentic record we have of it is, that Doctor Poe, an able surgeon of his day, was physician to Queen Elizabeth, James I and Charles I in succession, and was granted a coat of arms for distinguished service. Since that time we find the Poe family located in Harley Park, county Tipperary, Ireland.

Mr. Poe, during his life, speaking of his father, said that he was characterized by "public spirit, courage, intellectual vigor, devotion to literature; great elegance, force and skill as a writer; strength and fervor as a speaker; and was of a most gracious and attractive personality, and of singular beauty and purity of life."

As a boy, John P. Poe was active and healthy, fond of sports and also of reading. He spent some years of his youth at Elmwood, on the Monocacy river, in Frederick county, and the remainder of his life, both as a youth and as a man, was spent in Baltimore, except for occasional absence.

Speaking of his mother, Mr. Poe described her as "a woman of rare gentleness, combined with unusual strength of character. She and my father were cousins, studied diligently together in their childhood and early youth, and were married when he was twenty-two and she was twenty-one years of age. My mother's nature was deeply religious and pious, and her influence in our household was always of the best and strongest. Her memory is cherished with the tenderest affection and deepest reverence."

When in a reminiscent mood, Mr. Poe could not recall that, as a boy, he was particularly quick, though he thought he had learned his task with average ease, and that he was considered fairly studious and diligent. There was no occasion for him to do manual labor, and he was encouraged in reading by both his parents, who were themselves great readers, and much of the beautiful diction of his later life was the result of the encouragement which he received to read the classics and standard English authors. He recalled one book especially valuable, the title of which was "Elegant Extracts," published in four volumes something like sixty years ago. His father regularly went over his Latin and Greek lessons with him while he remained in school and college; and the taste for reading, which was a natural one with him, was stimulated by the constant encouragement of a wise father.

Mr. Poe's early education was obtained in the public schools, at Monsieur Boursand's French and English Academy, at St. Mary's College, and at Topping's Academy. He later entered what we now know as Princeton University, then called the College of New Jersey, and graduated in the class of 1854 with the degree of A.B. Notwithstanding the eminent position to which he attained in life, it cannot now be doubted that the honorary degree of LL.D., conferred on him by his alma mater in 1904, on the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, was to him a genuine pleasure.

On July 24, 1854, a month after graduation, Mr. Poe began his work in life as a clerk in the Commercial & Farmers' Bank, and at the same time entered upon the study of law. During his professional study he served as librarian of the Library of the Baltimore Bar for sixteen months. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, August 22, 1857. A personal inclination toward the law had been aided and encouraged by his parents. His first strong impulse to strive for the prizes of life came, according to his own statement, from a desire to be independent and to earn a respectable position in the profession of his choice. Later on, the ambition to give to his own household all reasonable comforts and attractions of home spurred him forward.

On March 2, 1863, he married Miss Anne Johnson Hough, of which marriage there were nine children—three daughters and six sons. In connection with his sons there is a remarkable record. All six of them are graduates of Princeton, and all six of them were members of the Princeton football team during their college course.

According to his own statement, the chief influences which had been important factors in shaping his life were the home precepts and example, next to which he placed the reading and study which had prepared him for his lifework.

During his entire life he was a man of one work—the law—and possessed enormous industry. Next to the law—if, indeed, it was second to the law—his strongest passion was a sense of civic duty; and, a Democrat both by tradition and conviction, he was for forty years one of the strongest champions of that party, and in that capacity won a national reputation. During those forty years of active political service, he not only filled many honorable positions, but his handiwork was in evidence in many party platforms.

In 1869 he was chosen one of the regents of the University of Maryland, a position which he held for forty years, and for many years was secretary of the board. He was active in the reorganization of the Law School of the University in 1870, and was shortly afterwards made dean of the school, which position he held for the remainder of his life. From February, 1871, to February, 1888—seventeen years—he served as one of the commissioners of public schools for Baltimore; and, while thus giving such valuable service to the cause of education, he found time to take a profound interest in the training of candidates for admission to the bar, a subject which always lay very near to his heart. In 1885 he was chairman of the Baltimore Tax Commission, and in 1886 chairman of the State Tax Commission. In 1899 he was president of the State Bar Association, and in 1900 was president of the Bar Association of Baltimore City. In the Law School of the University he was a constant lecturer on the subjects of pleading, practice, evidence, damages and torts, and exercised a vast influence on the legal profession in Maryland by his eminent services in this capacity. From 1882 to 1884 he served as city counsellor, and from 1890 to 1891 as a state senator. In 1891 he was elected attorney-general of the state of Maryland, and served a four years' term.

The record above given is some evidence of the immense industry of Mr. Poe. Many of the Maryland Democratic platforms showed his skillful hand, and in the national convention of 1904 he had an important part in shaping the party's platform. For many long years he held himself in readiness to serve the party in which he believed, and delivered innumerable addresses on all sorts of occasions in maintenance of the principles and policies of Jeffersonian Democracy. Any

man will concede that the late Senator Arthur Pue Gorman was a capable judge of men, and in this connection may be noted his opinion of Mr. Poe: "Mr. Poe is a Democrat from conviction. Believing that our government, both state and national, can only be wisely conducted through parties, he is an advocate of party organization, and is one of the most influential and forceful party leaders in Maryland. He has never sought public position, but has ever been ready, with pen and voice, to defend the principles of his party. His party friends, however, have more than once insisted that he should render service to his party and the state in public station, and they induced him to serve a term in the senate of Maryland, and also elected him attorney-general. During his service in those positions, he drafted measures of the greatest importance affecting the general welfare of the city of Baltimore and the state. Since the termination of his official career, he has served his party with rare ability, and it would be entirely within bounds to say that by his wise counsel he has contributed more than any man in the state to shaping its policies, and has been its foremost defender on all occasions."

His industry in his profession seems equal to that of his public service. Among the numerous laws drafted by him may be mentioned that governing the relations of husband and wife. As a result of his law-school lectures, he prepared for publication in two large volumes a text-book on "Pleading and Practice at Law," which was highly regarded by the courts, and is in constant use by both bench and bar, having gone through four editions. He did an important work in the codification of the laws. In 1885 he compiled a supplement to the Baltimore Code of City Ordinances, and in 1883 a new Baltimore City Code. His unwearied industry and unusual capacity for labor are commemorated in the so-called Poe Code of 1888, a compilation of the public general laws of the state in two volumes, and of the public local laws in two other volumes. He also compiled Supplements to the Public General Laws in 1898 and 1900, and a new Code of the Public General Laws in 1903. Upon the destruction of the latter work in the great Baltimore fire of 1904, he was authorized by the General Assembly to prepare a new code, embodying the whole general law of the state, including the legislation of 1904. This work was compiled in the fall of 1904 in two large volumes of twenty-six hundred pages.

In the trial courts, Mr. Poe was a famous cross-examiner of witnesses, and in the conduct of cases his fidelity to the interest of his

clients, and his skill in taking advantage of every circumstance that would tend in their favor, were most notable.

Combined with his wide knowledge of men and of law, a great personal charm contributed to give him a unique place in the community.

Some idea of the extent and variety of his personal labors may be gathered from the fact that the first two cases argued by him in the court of appeals of Maryland are reported in Eleventh Maryland Reports, 1857-1858, and that, with the exception of Twelfth Maryland, every succeeding volume of the state reports, up to and including the One Hundred and Eleventh Maryland, contains reports of cases in which he appeared as counsel. During his long career, he was frequently called upon for obituary addresses in honor of distinguished Maryland judges and lawyers. Many of these eulogies have been preserved in the Maryland Reports, and furnish ample proof of his oratorical elegance and force.

For more than fifty years he was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. His favorite relaxation, in his own words, was "watching the manly athletics of others."

Looking back upon a long, eventful and successful life, Mr. Poe made the following statement: "The dreams of my early life have not been realized as I unreasonably fancied they might; but I feel that my success has been beyond my deserts. In the competitions of life, now so keen, I commend persistence, courage, cheerfulness, and, above all, a steadfast adherence to principle, with a respectful toleration and consideration of the rights and opinions of others."

Mr. Poe died on October 14, 1909, leaving behind him the reputation of an eminent lawyer, a Christian gentleman of stainless honor, a pure patriot and a most useful citizen.

EDGAR ALLAN POE

EDGAR ALLAN POE, lawyer, of Baltimore, bears the name of his relative, the immortal genius who, though his life was one long tragedy, despite the shadows, left the imperishable marks of his wonderful genius upon American literature.

The subject of this sketch, Edgar A. Poe, was born in Baltimore, on September 15, 1871, son of the late John Prentiss and Anne Johnson (Hough) Poe. His father, John P. Poe, was for fifty years one of the most conspicuous figures in legal, social and political circles in Baltimore. A man of enormous industry and great ability, who filled with eminent ability many public places, including that of attorney-general of Maryland, he has but lately gone to his rest, leaving behind him the reputation of one of the most valuable men of his generation. His life is given elsewhere in this work in detail. The influence exerted by such a father and an excellent mother have been most powerful factors in the life of the son, who has in a measure inherited the mantle of the father.

Young Poe was a healthy boy, fond of athletics, and with an inherited taste for study and literary pursuits. In his youthful reading he was partial to history and biography, a taste which has abided with him until the present. His earlier academic training was obtained in George G. Carey's Private School in Baltimore, which was notable for the many prominent men it trained. From Carey's school he went to Princeton University and graduated in the class of 1891, with his Bachelor's degree. From Princeton he entered the Law School of the University of Maryland and graduated in 1893. His work since then has been that of a practicing lawyer.

Early in his professional career Mr. Poe was inspired by an ambition to win a name for himself upon his own merits, and not upon the prominence of his family or of his father. In this laudable ambition he has succeeded, and, while now looking back, he can see the powerful influence exerted by the precepts and the example of his parents, and while he can see that this was added to by college training and companionship, and while he can see how he was broadened by

travel, he can also see that his position in his profession at least has been won by his own labor.

His early fondness for athletic sports abided with him while he was a student, and he was a member of the University football eleven, a distinction which was given to every one of his five brothers, all of whom are Princeton graduates. As a college man, he was also interested in lacrosse, his favorite recreation now being tennis. In his student days he held membership in the Ivy Club of Princeton. He now belongs to the Baltimore Club, the Bachelors' Cotillon Club and the Junior Club.

Mr. Poe's father was one of the most eminent members of the Democratic party for forty years, and he is, therefore, a traditional Democrat; but he is something more than a traditional Democrat, inasmuch as he is a Democrat by conviction, because he believes in the rights and duties of the individual citizen, and because he believes in the reserved rights of the states which make up this republic. As a Democrat, he not only knows why he is a Democrat, but is ready to give the reason for the faith that is in him.

Admitted to the bar in 1893, four years later he became a professor in the School of Law of Baltimore University, and in 1900 and 1901 he held a professorship in the Baltimore Law School. In 1901 he became connected with the Faculty of Law of the University of Maryland, of which his father had many long years been the dean. Mr. Poe enjoys the distinction of being the only man who has taught in all three of the law schools of Baltimore. From January, 1900, to May, 1903, he served as deputy state's attorney for Baltimore City, and from May, 1903, he served as state's attorney to fill the unexpired term of the Honorable Robert M. McLane, who had been elected mayor. In November, 1903, he became deputy city solicitor, and in September, 1908, city solicitor.

Religiously, Mr. Poe walks in the footsteps of his fathers, and is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. On December 10, 1905, he married Miss Annie T. McCay, of Baltimore. They have one child.

Mr. Poe believes that true success in any calling is to be obtained only through straightforwardness, honesty and hard work, combined with the constant and rigid scrutiny of one's own actions and conduct to ascertain whether one is living up to the standard one fixes for others.

The Poe family is of Irish origin, and their ancestry is referred to in a detailed way in the biography of John P. Poe. It is probable that the great literary distinction of this family is due largely to that racial strain, which has been distinguished for centuries by brilliancy in the literary and professional world. The great poet, Edgar Allan Poe, was himself an example of these brilliant Irish people, though in his own make-up there was a sombre streak suggestive of the Spanish Hidalgo. No higher compliment can be paid to the subject of this sketch than to state what is true: that he is living up, worthily and well, to the traditions of a great race and a great name.

WILLIAM ROSENAU

RABBI WILLIAM ROSENAU, B.A., Ph.D., pastor of Oheb Shalom Synagogue, commonly known as Eutaw Place Temple, has been an active factor in the religious life of Baltimore since 1892. He was born in Wollstein, Germany, May 30, 1865, son of Nathan and Johanna (Braun) Rosenau. Doctor Rosenau's father was also a rabbi and a man of much determination, perseverance and precision of character. In 1876 the family came to America. Prior to that time the lad had attended public school in Germany, and, after coming to America, entered the public school in Philadelphia. The removal to Cincinnati brought about his entering the high school of that city, followed by attendance upon the University of Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1888, with the degree of B.A. He then took the theological course at the Hebrew College in Cincinnati, and was graduated as a rabbi in 1889. He entered upon his life's work in the year of his graduation as rabbi, in charge of Temple Israel, Omaha, Nebraska, and after three years of successful work there, was called to his present place as rabbi of Eutaw Place Temple, Baltimore. He has taken conspicuous rank among the moral leaders of the city, and is recognized as a man not only of much learning but much intellectual force. In 1900 Johns Hopkins University conferred upon him the title of Ph.D. From 1899 to 1903 he was a fellow of Johns Hopkins. From 1903 up to the present he has been an associate in post-Biblical Hebrew in Johns Hopkins University.

Doctor Rosenau's effective work in his chosen vocation made him considerable reputation. It thus happened in 1896 and 1897 he was chosen to serve as second vice-president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. From 1903-1905 he served as corresponding secretary of the same body. Since 1900 he has been a member of the board of education of the city of Baltimore.

In retrospective view of his own life, Doctor Rosenau rates as the most important influences the early home training, followed by school training, study and contact with men in active life. The impulse that caused him to take up the work in which he has been so effective was

due to the conviction that moral help offered people was the greatest blessing that could be conferred upon them. With such convictions it was but natural for him to take as his vocation the work of religion.

On August 2, 1893, he married Miss Mabel Hellman. They have two children. Doctor Rosenau is the author of several valuable literary works, among which may be mentioned "Hebraisms in Authorized Version of the Bible" (1903); "Some Ancient Oriental Academies" (1905); "Jewish Biblical Commentators" (1906); "Jewish Ceremonial Institutions and Customs" (1903); "A Historical Sketch of the Congregation of Oheb Shalom of Baltimore" (1905). Besides, he at various times contributes valuable articles on the discussion of questions of current interest of importance. He is affiliated with various fraternal associations, such as the Masons, Elks and United Workmen. He also holds membership in the American Oriental Society. Politically he classes himself as an Independent, voting on the merits of the case as it is presented. He is a strong advocate of the public school, and suggests as the proper training for our youth the public school education, a knowledge of American history and the habit of being democratic.

His own preferential lines of reading embrace the Bible, history of all countries and all religions, English literature, philosophical and ethical treatises.

ROBERT LEE RANDOLPH

DOCTOR ROBERT LEE RANDOLPH, of Baltimore, combines within his name the surname of two of the greatest historic families of the South—the Randolphs and the Lees. Both of these have also an equally historic distinction in the old countries. As far back as 940 in England we find the name of Randolph under the Anglo-Saxon forms of *Randulf, Randolf* and *Ranulf*. The name became very popular with the Normans, and Fitz Randolfs were numerous. It is believed to have originated in Germany, under the form of *Randwulf,* meaning "the boss of a shield," from which it can readily be inferred that the first Randolphs were fighting men and ready to take a front place in the ranks. In England *Randle* is a favorite variation, and Randle, the earl of Chester seven hundred years ago, added greatly to the popularity of the name. From England it drifted into Scotland, and Thomas Randolph, nephew of the heroic king, Robert Bruce, led the right wing of his army at the famous battle of Bannockburn.

In America the Randolphs go back to the early settlement of Virginia, and they have made a record in our country in no wise second to that made by their famous ancestors in Great Britain. Edmund J. Randolph, of Virginia, first Attorney-General of the United States, was one of the great lawyers of his day. John Randolph, of Roanoke, stands out as one of the most conspicuous figures in our national history. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was president of the Continental Congress of 1774. Thomas Mann Randolph, Congressman from Virginia, was a son-in-law of Thomas Jefferson. These are but a few of the notable men which the family has furnished.

Doctor Randolph was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, on December 1, 1860, son of Reverend Alfred Magill and Sallie (Hoxton) Randolph. His father is one of the most distinguished ministers of the Protestant Episcopal church, which he serves as bishop of southern Virginia. This immediate branch of the family traces its American ancestry back to Wm. Randolph, of Chatsworth, who came from Scotland and settled on the James river in 1640. Wm. Randolph was a large landowner, owning 10,000 acres or more, was a member of the

House of Burgesses and of the King's Council, and one of the prominent men of his generation in the new colony. His son, Sir John Randolph, of Williamsburg, was even more prominent than the father; and from that early day down to the present the family has been giving illustrious men to the country. Colonel Robert Randolph, great-grandfather of Doctor Randolph, served on Washington's staff during the Revolution. His maternal great-grandfather was the Reverend Doctor Griffith, one of the earliest Episcopal bishops in the United States. If Doctor Randolph cared to trace back his family connections, he would find himself akin to nearly every prominent family in the state of Virginia, through the marriages made in the last seven generations.

Reared in the country, young Randolph had the healthy tastes of a country boy. He had good educational advantages, attending the Episcopal high school near Alexandria, from which he graduated in 1880; and even to this hour he feels grateful for the excellent influences there thrown around him, and which, next to home influence, has done most to color his life.

Having chosen the medical profession as a calling, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, and was graduated in 1884, with the degree of M.D. From that school he went to the University of Vienna, where he spent two years, the last nine months of his stay there serving as an assistant in ophthalmology in the Royal Polyclinic of that city. Returning to this country, he became assistant surgeon of the Presbyterian Eye and Ear Hospital, in Baltimore, in 1887. Doctor Randolph's success, based on natural aptitude and thorough equipment for his profession, was immediate, and after fifteen years of residence in Baltimore his professional standing and attainments had obtained such general recognition, that Johns Hopkins University conferred upon him the degree of A.M. As an oculist and aurist, he is recognized as one of the skillful practitioners of the country, and has built up a large local practice. At an early period of his career, he spent a part of each week in Cumberland, Maryland; but the increasing demands of the local clientage rendered it necessary for him to abandon that. Outside of his practice, he was called to be associate professor of ophthalmology and otology at Johns Hopkins University, associate ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Johns Hopkins Hospital and Dispensary, and chief ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

On April 15, 1891, Doctor Randolph married Miss Phoebe W. Elliott, daughter of M. W. and Anne Stuart Elliott, of Beaufort, South Carolina.

His literary work, all bearing upon his profession, is of high character, and has won very general recognition in the profession. He was one of the contributors to "A System of Diseases of the Eye," by Norris and Oliver; one of the contributors to "An American System of the Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat," by Deschweinitz and Randall; for a time a member of the editorial staff of the "Annals of Ophthalmology," a quarterly journal published in St. Louis; one of the editorial staff of "The Ophthalmic Record," a monthly journal published in Chicago; one of the editorial staff of "Progressive Medicine," a quarterly publication in Philadelphia. On July 4, 1899, he was awarded the Alvarenga prize of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, for an essay entitled "The Regeneration of the Crystalline Lens." In May, 1902, he was awarded the Boylston prize of Harvard University for an essay entitled "The Rôle of the Toxins in Inflammations of the Eye."

He is a member of the Chi Phi college fraternity, the Johns Hopkins Club, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the American Ophthalmological Society, the American Otological Society, and the American Medical Association. He has held the office of chairman of the section on ophthalmology of the American Medical Association, and the same position in the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

Religiously, Doctor Randolph adheres to the faith of his fathers, and is a communicant of the Episcopal church. His chief relaxation is found in hunting, of which he is an enthusiastic devotee. In giving advice to the young man starting out in life, he does not think that we can improve upon the Scriptural declaration of "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." To this he would merely add that this is only a way of saying, "Do it well," and that doing it well should be always the first consideration, and the wages the second. Doctor Randolph lives up to his creed. In his day and generation he is doing a man's work as well and faithfully as old Thomas Randolph did when he smote the British array at Bannockburn, or as John Randolph of Roanoke did when, in the Congress of the United States, he maintained his patriotic convictions against all comers.

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WILLIAM P. BIGELOW

FOR a young man of forty-three to win his way from the lowest round of the ladder to the head of a great manufacturing enterprise, and to achieve such personal prominence in a city of half a million people as to be strongly solicited to run for the chief magistracy of the city, argues the possession of unusual force, as well as superior business abilities. Such a man is Wm. P. Bigelow, president and general manager of Rennous, Kleinle & Company, brush manufacturers, who have a business of such magnitude that it covers not only our own country, but deals largely with South America, Cuba and Porto Rico, Australia, the Philippines and the East Indies.

Mr. Bigelow is a native of Maryland, born in Annapolis on April 15, 1866, son of Waldo O. and Mary L. (Phillips) Bigelow. His father served four years as an officer in the Civil war, and twelve years as postmaster at Annapolis. Mr. Bigelow is of English and Scotch descent. On the paternal side his ancestry goes back to John B. Bigelow, who settled in Massachusetts about 1636, and married in 1642 Mary Warren. On the maternal side it goes back to Solomon Phillips. George Phillips was the first minister of Watertown, Massachusetts, where the first Bigelow settled, and the probabilities appear to be that these two families had in America the same starting-point.

Possessed of a good physique and a good parentage, from whom he inherited strong qualities, young Bigelow attended the local schools of Annapolis until he was seventeen years old, when he began work on his own account as clerk in an office. He started with a determination to win, and is yet connected with the concern with which he began business as a junior clerk, having risen in these twenty-five years to be the head of the concern. His first important promotion came in 1889, when he was made travelling salesman, and gave ten years to that department of the work. In 1901 the firm was changed into a corporation, and Mr. Bigelow was elected secretary and treasurer, from which position he was promoted in 1903 to be president and general manager.

He lays down briefly a code for the government of young men

starting out in life, which is put so tersely and clearly that it is worth quoting verbatim. He says: "Obey orders promptly. Do not watch the clock for closing time. Finish your work, even if it takes you several hours to do so. Leave intoxicating liquors alone. Be prepared to fill the next position, and have nerve and determination to accept and fill it, always remembering that it is harder for your employer to get the right man than it is for the employee to get a position."

The Baltimore papers on several occasions referred to Mr. Bigelow on account of the large measure of success won by him and his company in the business world, but more especially have they paid compliments to him in connection with the mayoralty, for which he was the favorite candidate of the Columbian Club, a strong Republican organization of that city. He has, however, persistently refused to allow his name to be used for any political office, feeling that the demands of his business upon his time were such as not to justify his slighting his work for any public position, however honorable. A man of many likeable personal qualities, he is a member of numerous orders, including the various Masonic bodies and Heptasophs. He holds membership in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Maryland Motorboat Club, of which he is president; the Corinthian Yacht Club; the Crescent Club; and the Oasis Club, of which he is vice-president. In a religious way he is a member of the Methodist church. His favorite amusements, or methods of recreation, are yachting and automobiling. His preferred reading is along the lines of business and mercantile methods, these being most helpful to him, though of course he keeps in touch with current affairs through the daily press.

On September 18, 1889, he married Miss Georgia Seymour, and they have been blessed with three children, all of whom are living.

Mr. Bigelow comes of that old New England stock, which has written so many pages of our history, and which has scattered in the present generation, not only over our own country, but into other corners of the world; and wherever found, like the enterprising Scotchmen, they are making their mark in business, in politics and in professional life. A young man yet in the prime of life, he has won his way to the front rank of the business men of his adopted city; and, what is better than even business success, he has won the confidence of the men with whom he is associated, as a man of lovable personality and the highest order of integrity.

CHARLES F. BEVAN

DOCTOR CHARLES F. BEVAN, a prominent physician of Baltimore, was born in that city on June 14, 1850, son of Charles Frederick and Sarah I. (Carback) Bevan. The elder Charles F. Bevan was a manufacturer of and dealer in marble. The strongest features of his character were a marked persistency in what he undertook and constructiveness in his work.

The Bevans are of Welsh ancestry, and the favorite home of the family in America has always been Maryland. There are a dozen or more corruptions of the name in the way of spelling, but the original Welsh forms seem to have been Bevan and Beavan, though more than a dozen different spellings can be found today in America. As an illustration of their preference for Maryland, it may be noted that in 1790, of the seventy-two families then scattered over the United States thirty-two were resident in Maryland.

This immediate branch of the family goes back to Charles, who came from the old country to Charles county, Maryland, in 1666, about thirty years after the colony was founded. Still another ancestor, Charles F. Bevan, whose home was in Harford county, was an officer in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. The family has long been prominent in various walks in Maryland.

The boyhood days of Doctor Bevan were spent in the city, and he was an active, wiry youngster, very fond of sports. He had no special manual labor to do, so he picked up some little experience in a mechanical way. His mother was especially ambitious for the boy, and it cannot be doubted that this influenced him in his future conduct.

He had good school advantages, attending the public grammar schools and a private school conducted by John H. Dashiell. After this preliminary training he entered the Academic Department of the University of Virginia, and was a student there in 1867, 1868 and 1869. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, and was graduated in 1871 with the degree of M.D. The young doctor was still not content and took postgraduate courses in London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, entering upon the practice of his profession

in 1873 with all the equipment that was possible for any man to obtain. The value of this training was shown at once, for he was immediately appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, serving until 1877, when he was made professor of anatomy. During 1875 and 1876 he also lectured on osteology. In 1878-9 he was professor of anatomy in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. In 1887 he became professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1904 became dean of said institution. In 1877 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, Maryland National Guards. He served on the State Lunacy Commission from 1904 to 1908, being president of the board for the last two years of his service.

Outside of his teaching work he has built up a large practice and the reputation of a most skillful physician and surgeon. His political allegiance is given to the Democratic party, but he is in no sense an active politician.

He regards as the most powerful influences coloring his life those emanating from home and school training. His religious preference leans to the Episcopal church. He finds his recreations in music, cards and baseball.

Doctor Bevan has been twice married. On January 28, 1881, to Miss Tillie H. Heald. She died, leaving him with two children, and on April 15, 1896, he married Miss Margaret H. Wrenn, of Virginia, and by this marriage there are three children.

There are two things that are surprising in connection with the Welsh blood in America. The first is, the extent of it. Few people realize how large a number of our people are of Welsh stock. And the second is, the quality of it. The people of this stock seem to have the steadiness of the Scotchman, combined with the persistency of the Englishman, and in many cases the brilliancy of the Irishman. It is seldom that the biographer or genealogist finds one of these Welsh-descended Americans occupying inferior or subordinate positions. In Wales the Bevan family occupy an honorable station, as is proven by several coats of arms granted to them in the past, one of which, it is noted, was granted to William Bevan, of Pen-y-coed, county Carmarthen, for his services as high sheriff of that county.

Sincerely yours
J. A. Davis

JESSE ANDREW DAVIS

THE family name of Davis has, like many other of our present-day surnames, a Biblical origin. It goes back to the shepherd king of Israel. The little country of Wales, partial to the name of David, took it as a surname, using it in its original form, then softening it into Davies, or Daves, and then sending it over the border to England, where the English, in some cases, changed it into Davis. Under the various forms of the name the family ranks in the British Empire as third in point of numbers. We now have English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish and American Davises (but it may not be forgotten that all of them go back for their origin to the mountainous little principality of Wales, which has contributed so many family names to the English-speaking people.

Jesse Andrew Davis, of Baltimore, a member of this great Davis family, and the subject of this sketch, was born in South Amboy, New Jersey, on December 6, 1870. His parents were Andrew Jackson and Amanda Woodhull (Houston) Davis. His father was assistant superintendent of steamboat service of the Erie Railroad at the terminal point at Weehawken, New Jersey. He was a man of strong character and much decision. It is rather curious to note that Jesse Davis, deriving his surname from the shepherd king, has in his given name of Jesse the name of the shepherd king's father.

Young Davis, as a boy, was inclined to be frail. He was reared in a village, fond of mechanical pursuits and reading. He attended the public schools of his native village, had private instruction and went to the Hoboken High School. At the age of fourteen he entered the office of the American Lead Pencil Company at Hoboken as an office boy, and, by attending an evening high school in New York and having additional private instruction, he was able, at the age of sixteen, to pass the entrance examinations of the Stevens Institute. He passed this examination on an equal basis with boys whose standing at school had been the same as his own and whose education had been continuous. This in itself is an evidence of the determined character of the lad,

possibly inherited from that positive father. He took up his studies in the Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, New Jersey, one of the famous schools of our country, and was graduated as a mechanical engineer in 1891. The record of Mr. Davis' life since his graduation has been one of hard work and steady devotion to duty.

Upon his graduation he entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad under the superintendent of motive power; for two years he was engaged in the draughting room reporting to the mechanical engineer of the road, for two years on inspection duty reporting to the engineer of tests, and for the next three years he was assigned to experimental work and inspection of cars being built by the Michigan Peninsula Car Company, and of locomotives being built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

Leaving the Baltimore and Ohio in 1897, he spent the next three years as expert steel inspector for the United States Navy Department. Part of that time he was detailed to the Midvale Steel Company, which was manufacturing the machinery forgings for the battleships "Kearsarge," "Kentucky" and "Alabama," thence to the Shelby Tube Company, to inspect seamless steel tubes for torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, completing his government work at the plants of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and Central Iron and Steel Company, where was being gathered the material for a floating steel dry dock for Algiers, Louisiana.

In 1900 Mr. Davis became connected with the sales department of the Pennsylvania Steel, Maryland Steel and Central Iron and Steel companies, which has resulted in his becoming second vice-president of R. C. Hoffman and Company, Incorporated, who are the southern agents of those great corporations.

Mr. Davis has fought his way up from the ranks by industry combined with natural capacity and the faculty of close observation. In looking back over his career he rates as the most important influences in his life, first, school, and secondly, contact with active men of affairs. He regards his training obtained at the Stevens Institute as of the greatest value. He learned there how to apply himself to the solution of problems as they come up, and the training there obtained has been invaluable to him in his active life.

His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, but only to the extent of a voting interest. He finds his chief relaxation or recreation in playing golf, horseback-riding and yachting. He is a

member of the Harrisburg Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Baltimore Yacht Club, the Baltimore Athletic Club and the Merchants' Club. He is at present secretary and treasurer of the Baltimore Yacht Club.

Even in his reading he is loyal to his salt, for he has found most pleasure and most advantage in mechanical editions and scientific papers. He is an illustration of many successful business men of our country, who had, at least in part, to work their own way through college, and learned in the early struggles lessons of self-reliance. Now in his prime, mentally and physically, the success already won is but a forecast of the larger measure of usefulness which the future holds in store.

On November 4, 1907, he married Miss Lucy Chilton Kloman, of Warrenton, Virginia. They have one little daughter. The ancestral lines of Mrs. Davis show several historical names and are of sufficient interest to justify a brief mention. She is a daughter of E. F. Kloman, who married Agnes Pickett Helm, whose father, Erasmus Helm, married Virginia Aisquith. Erasmus Helm was son of Captain William Helm, who married Agnes Pickett, daughter of Captain William Pickett. Virginia Aisquith was daughter of Captain E. A. Aisquith, who was son of William E. Aisquith. Of this Pickett family came General George Pickett, whose division made the historic charge at Gettysburg. The Aisquith family is today represented in Great Britain by the prime minister of that country. The Helm family has contributed a number of strong men to the Southern states, notably Ben Hardin Helm, of Kentucky.

The Chiltons also appear in Mrs. Davis' ancestral lines. This family has furnished congressmen in Virginia and Kentucky and a United States Senator in Texas.

HARRY FRIEDENWALD

HARRY FRIEDENWALD, M.D., professor of ophthalmology and otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, and ophthalmic and aural surgeon to the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital, to the Mercy Hospital, the Hebrew Hospital, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the Baltimore Nursery and Child's Hospital, was born at Baltimore, on the 21st of September, 1864.

He follows the profession of his father, Aaron Friedenwald, M.D., who was professor of ophthalmology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, and was prominent in communal work—a conscientious and excellent physician, noted for his sound judgment, and a lover of his fellowmen. Jonas Friedenwald, grandfather of Doctor Harry Friedenwald, came to Baltimore (in January, 1832) from Hessen, Germany, and became distinguished as a merchant and a philanthropist.

In his boyhood, a hearty and happy boy, fond of reading and interested in his father's practice and business, he had the strong, helpful influence of a most excellent mother, Mrs. Bertha (Bamberger) Friedenwald; and he was constantly encouraged in the interests and the habits of reading and methods of thought of his profession, by his father, who gave him access to the best popular scientific literature. As a boy, he attended Doctor Scheib's Zion Church school. From that institution he entered the Baltimore City College, where he studied for three years. Entering the Johns Hopkins University as a student in the preparatory medical course, he was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1884. A two years' course of study in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, led to his graduation (M.D.) with the first gold medal, in 1886. For the next year he was resident physician in the City Hospital, at Baltimore. Proceeding to Berlin for further special studies, he was an assistant at Professor Hirschberg's Ophthalmic Hospital, at Berlin, from 1887 to 1889.

Returning to Baltimore, in 1890, he began to practice as a physician and specialist, limiting himself to diseases of the eye and ear.

Doctor Friedenwald is one of those always interesting instances where a man, successful in his chosen profession, was led to the choice of that line of work by admiration of his father and his father's work in the profession in which the son chose to follow him.

In 1890 Doctor Harry Friedenwald was appointed lecturer, in 1894 associate professor, and in 1902 professor of Ophthalmology and Otology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore.

In addition to the positions named in the first sentence of this article, Doctor Friedenwald has also served as trustee of the poor for the city of Baltimore, 1895-1896. He is a member of the Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and was vice-president of that faculty 1901-1902; he is a member of the American Medical Association, of the American Ophthalmological Society, of the Ophthalmological Society of Germany, of the American Otological Society, of the American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has published numerous articles upon the methods of that branch of practice in which he has specialized. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa; he is also a member of the Johns Hopkins and University Clubs.

On June 30, 1892, Doctor Friedenwald married Miss Bertha Stein, daughter of Samuel Stein, of Baltimore. They have two children. Doctor Friedenwald is identified with the Jewish church. He is a trustee of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in New York (since 1902) and governor of the Dropsie College for Hebrew in Philadelphia. Since 1904, Doctor Friedenwald has been president of the Federation of American Zionists.

While he is loosely connected with the Republican party, he is not strictly identified with it, but believes in the right and duty of independent voting on local and state issues.

Doctor Friedenwald answers the question, "What has been, and what now is, the sport, amusement, form of exercise, or mode of relaxation which you enjoy and find helpful?" by the answer, "Almost none." It is especially interesting to note the very brief and somewhat exceptional suggestion which he offers to young Americans as "to the principles, methods and habits which will contribute most to the strengthening of sound ideals in American life, and will most help young people to attain true success in life." Doctor Friedenwald's answer is, "The proper celebration of all national holidays, and reading the lives and words of our great men."

WILLIAM HENRY FORSYTHE, Jr.

THE common opinion in our country as to the Forsythe family is that it is of Scottish origin. This is in the main true, as the family is an ancient one in Scotland, and has given a name to a parish in that country. Undoubtedly a majority of the early emigrants of the name to our country were of Scotch extraction. It is also true that there is a French family of this name bearing the name of De Forsyth de Fronsac. There appears to have been some connection between Matthew Forsayth (as it is sometimes spelled in the old records) in Chester, New Hampshire, 1742, and Matthew Forsayth, of Fredericksburg, Maryland, 1774, and apparently these Forsayths belonged to the French family.

The family has never been as numerous in our country as some others. In 1790 there were forty-five families in the Unitel States, of whom four were in Maryland. It is worthy of note that there were ten different spellings of the name among these forty-five families.

The Forsyths contributed to the last century one of the great statesmen of our country in the person of John Forsyth, a native of Virginia, who moved to Augusta, Georgia, represented that state in the lower House of Congress, was a foreign minister, United States Senator, and Secretary of State under two presidents, Jackson and Van Buren.

Among the rising men of Maryland at the present moment is Judge William Henry Forsythe, Jr., of Ellicott City. Judge Forsythe was born near Sykesville in Howard county, on May 16, 1874. His parents were William Henry and Arabella Crawford (Welling) Forsythe. Both the Forsythes and Wellings are among the old families of Howard county and connected with many of the prominent families of Maryland. Judge Forsythe's father is a farmer, a prominent citizen who has served as county commissioner of Howard county, and is a member of the directory of the Springfield State Hospital. He was also a member of Company A of the First Maryland Cavalry in the Civil war, serving from 1862 to 1864. Among Judge Forsythe's an-

Yours truly
Wm Henry Forsyth Jr

cestors may be noted Lieutenant Joseph Cross, a naval officer with a splendid record, and William Winchester, of Revolutionary fame.

Young Forsythe, as a boy, was possessed of a good physique, grew up in the country with healthy, outdoor tastes, with a partiality for reading and studying. Both of his parents were people of strong character, and to each of them he is indebted for some good qualities. He had good educational advantages. After study in primary schools he entered the Western Maryland College and was graduated on June 21, 1894, with the degree of A.B. In 1895 and 1896 he attended Johns Hopkins University. He then entered the University of Maryland in the Law Department, and was graduated on May 30, 1897, with the degree of LL.B. On June 16, 1897, the Western Maryland College conferred upon him the degree of M.A.

Though always considering Howard county as his home, and retaining his citizenship there, he entered upon the practice of law in Baltimore City in connection with the prominent firm of Brown & Brune. The young lawyer, by his industry and ability, speedily won recognition, and in 1901 the people of Howard county elected him a member of the House of Delegates of the General Assembly of Maryland. He served only one term in that capacity, but his service during that term was of such a character as to attract attention and to make for himself the reputation of a strong and capable legislator. He was the father of a bill to create a board of pardons and of another for the taxation of franchises; yet another bill of his was to create a state inspector of baled hay. Still another was to place the convicts upon the county roads, thereby enabling the people to secure a system of good roads at small cost. Other measures, both of general and local importance, were fathered by him, and his support of the measures which he introduced and his action upon measures introduced by others marked him as a man much above the average. His committee assignments were of an important character. He was chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, member of the Committee on Judiciary, on Amendments to the Constitution, and Insurance and Loans.

It is rather curious at this day to note that his bill taxing franchises and his bill providing for convict labor on public highways were both killed in view of the fact that in other states of the Union similar measures are working out such beneficent results. In the state of Georgia both of these ideas have been concreted into law after a desperate fight, and both are working admirably, while the franchise tax

in New York state is bringing to the state a revenue of millions each year without in any way working hardship upon anybody. The young legislator, despite these failures, made such an impression that both his Democratic friends and Republican opponents in Maryland recognized that he was a man to be reckoned with. It was not surprising, therefore, that on December 23, 1907, Governor Warfield appointed him associate judge of the fifth judicial circuit of Maryland. He was then not thirty-four years old and was the youngest man upon the bench in the state of Maryland. On November 2, 1909, he was elected by the people to the same position, after being unanimously nominated by the Democratic convention. This nomination and election was merely a recognition of the fact that he had measured up to the full standard as a judge, and that the people could rest satisfied that the interests of justice were safe in his hands. It is worthy of notice that the first case heard by him after going upon the bench, which was an important one, argued by a long array of able lawyers, was appealed to the court of appeals. The court of appeals sustained the decision of the new and untried judge at every point, in itself a distinguished honor, when one considers the great mass of legal talent that was arrayed against the decision.

Judge Forsythe was one of the incorporators of the Sykesville National Bank and has served as a director since its organization. He is a member of the Maryland society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Maryland Historical Society and the Masonic Fraternity. A Democrat both by inheritance and conviction, he is a strong and able defender of the principles and policies of that party, though naturally since going upon the bench he has not been found in the front ranks of the active fighters as in former years.

He is partial to all forms of outdoor sports, and has given considerable attention to athletics. His religious affiliations are with the Methodist Protestant church. Looking back over the past fifteen years, Judge Forsythe is disposed, in considering the influences which have most governed him, to give first credit to the home influence, followed by private study, and lastly by contact with his fellow men, which has both spurred on his ambition and sharpened his intellect.

On November 23, 1903, he married Miss Mell Adella Osborne. Yet in his early prime, only thirty-six years of age, he has established the reputation of an able lawyer, a good student, a conscientious judge and a strong legislator. Better than all this even, he has made character as a good citizen of approved integrity.

HENRY PERKINS GODDARD

HENRY P. GODDARD, one of the veterans of the life insurance business in Baltimore, was born in Salem, New London county, Connecticut, on July 25, 1842, son of Levi Hart and Mary (Perkins) Goddard. His father was by profession a lawyer, a man of amiable disposition, courteous manners, and served as city clerk and register for Norwich, Connecticut, in which town Henry P. Goddard was reared. Calvin Goddard, his grandfather, was quite a notable man in his day. He was born in Massachusetts in 1768, was graduated from Dartmouth college in 1786, admitted to the bar in 1790, began practice at Plainfield, Connecticut, was state representative from 1791 to 1806, three years of that time being speaker of the House, served as a Representative from Connecticut in the seventh and eighth Congresses of the United States, moved to Norwich in 1807, member of the Executive Council from 1808 to 1815, presidential elector on the De Witt Clinton ticket in 1812, delegate to the Hartford convention in 1814, judge of the superior court 1815 to 1818, and mayor of Norwich for seventeen years.

The Goddard family in America dates back to Edward Goddard, who came to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1665. The family is an ancient one in England and occupied honorable positions, as shown by its possession of coat armor. In England there appear to have been three forms of the name, all with a common origin. The oldest form appears to have been Godherd, succeeded by Godard, and that in turn by the present form.

In his youth Henry P. Goddard was of rather delicate physique, fond of nature and of pronounced literary taste. His education was obtained in the schools of Norwich, and at the age of seventeen he began working as reporter on a Norwich daily newspaper, of which later he became night editor. He found this work interesting, but too wearing for his constitution, and he changed over to the life insurance business, with which he has been identified for nearly forty years.

In his youth he was fond of Shakespeare, Macaulay and Abbott's historical works. History, biography and poetry have always been his

favorite literature, and he has, during his life, been a very close student of Shakespeare. He recognizes now that the strongest influence in his life was the home training, and next in importance to that he places that exerted by Professor Elbridge Smith, of the Norwich Free Academy. His first strong impulse in life to strive earnestly for some measure of success was gained by a knowledge of the career of his uncle, Donald G. Mitchell, who, under the pen name of Ik Marvel, won what proved to be one of the most enduring literary reputations of our country.

Mr. Goddard was a gallant soldier in our great and unfortunate Civil war. In 1862 he entered the Federal army as a volunteer. He was promoted to sergeant-major, second lieutenant and first lieutenant, and rounded out his services finally as captain of the Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.

While as a newspaper man he wrote much, and has since made various contributions of a fugitive character to the literature of the country, his most serious work in this direction was a memoir of Luther Martin, published by the Maryland Historical Society in 1884, and a History of the Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment during the Civil war, published in 1870.

Politically, Mr. Goddard classes himself as a Republican, but admits that he was a mugwump to the extent of voting three times for Cleveland. To put it seriously, while his inclinations are towards the Republican party, he has in him that same touch of independence which characterized his Puritan ancestry.

His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church. He holds membership in the Loyal Legion, the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Maryland Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the University, Country and Churchman's Clubs of Baltimore.

His business career is one of remarkable continuity and steadfastness in a country where we are noted more for change than any other one thing. In 1870 he entered the service of that reliable old company, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, New Jersey. His first work with the company was as a partner in the Connecticut state agency. In 1880 he became the sole agent for Connecticut, and in 1882 was transferred to Baltimore, where he had sole charge of the state agency until 1903, when he took in as a partner Mr. Charles T. Thurman, of Tennessee, to whom he sold out in 1904, and retired from large activities, confining himself to occasional work in connec-

tion with the company that he had served for thirty-four years. At the time of his retirement he was the oldest state agent in point of service. During his period of activity he served as secretary, vice-president and president of the Baltimore Life Underwriters' Association, and has been a prominent member of the National Association. At the time of his retirement, a prominent insurance journal, of Baltimore, made the statement that "it knew of no member of the profession who had more indelibly left his imprint on the business as well as in the literature of American life insurance." In 1908 Captain Goddard connected himself with the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, as one of its Maryland representatives, a position he still retains.

The code which has governed him during his own business life has been personal economy, a careful study of human nature, confidence in his friends and wariness with strangers. His advice to the young man beginning life is to always be honest, energetic and courteous, to serve God and keep his commandments, and remember that all men are our brothers.

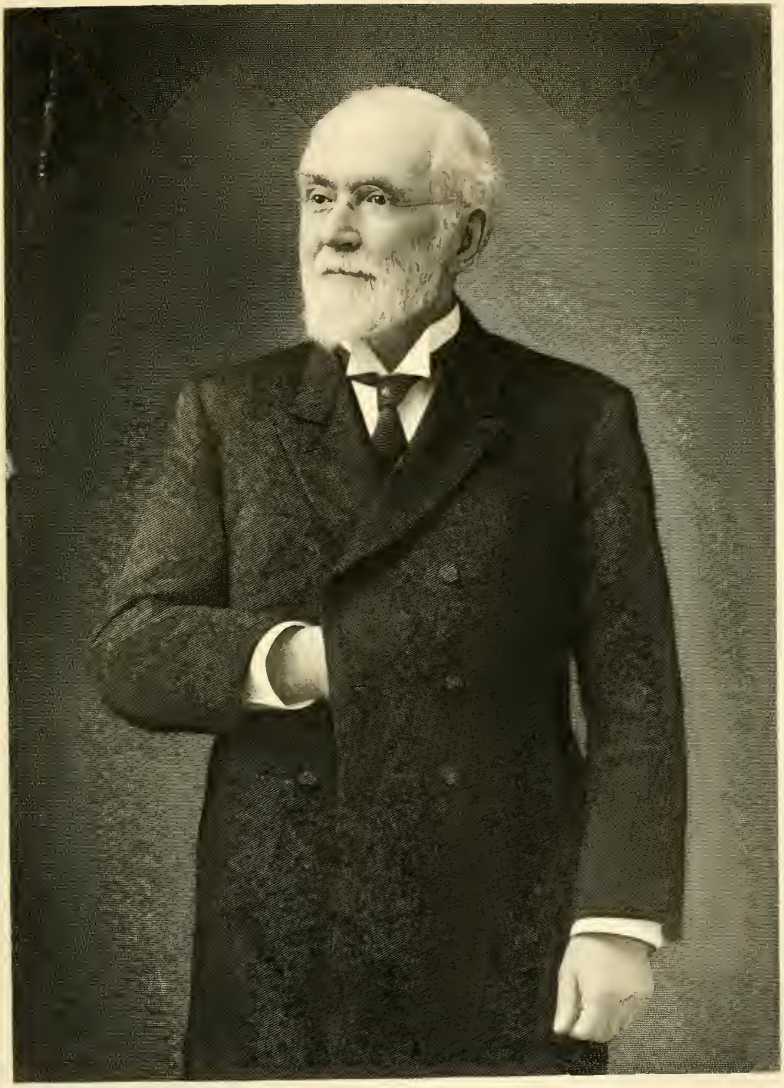
Captain Goddard has been twice married: First in 1875 to Louise Marston, of Hartford. She died without issue, and on February 21, 1882, he married Miss Lida W. Acheson, and of this marriage there is one son.

JOSHUA WEBSTER HERING

DOCTOR JOSHUA WEBSTER HERING, of Westminster, banker, physician, medical professor, state official, legislator, a tower of strength to the educational and religious interests of the state, easily one of the most versatile and useful men in the state, was born near Johnsville, Frederick county, on March 8, 1833, the son of Daniel S. and Margaret (Orr) Hering. His father was a farmer and miller, and served as state flour inspector in Baltimore City from 1856 to 1858. Daniel S. Hering was a man of strong common sense, firm in his convictions, industrious and frugal. His father came from Basle, in Switzerland, about 1790, and settled in Frederick county.

J. W. Hering was not very robust, but always healthy, as a boy. He enjoyed childish sports, but always found his greatest interest in books, especially historical and biographical works. He did light work on the farm when not in school, to and from which he walked three miles every day. In his fifteenth year, he left his father's home to enter a country store at Johnsville. Here he remained from December 13, 1847, until April 7, 1851, when he came to Westminster, which town since that time has been his home. There he entered into the same kind of business in the house of Jacob Reese & Son, and continued in it until April, 1853, when he began the study of medicine in the office of Doctor William A. Mathias. The public school at Johnsville, under the direction of "an exceptionally capable teacher of the English branches," gave him his preliminary training, and his professional course was pursued at the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, which he entered in 1853, and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine two years later. While a medical student, he was a pupil in the office of Professor George W. Miltenberger. In recent years he has been honored by the degree of A.M., which was given him by Western Maryland College, in 1885, and by that of LL.D., which was given him by St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1900.

Doctor Hering's "association with persons who had achieved some distinction in life" was the source of his first strong impulse to strive for success, and private study and contact with men in active life he



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enumerates as among the chief causes of his success. From 1855 to November, 1867, he was actively engaged in the practice of medicine at Westminster, and then, while he was considering retiring from practice and removing to Virginia on account of impaired health, he was offered the cashiership of the Union National Bank. Accepting this position, which he still holds, his activities were transferred from medicine to banking, except as his services have been called upon as a consulting physician. Doctor Hering's reputation as a financier was established by his skilful management of the bank. In 1898 he read an address before the State Bankers' Association, and, at the same meeting, he was elected as the president of the organization and, consequently, presided over its convention in 1899. His probity and uprightness have caused important fiduciary trusts, in the settlement of estates and otherwise, to be placed in his hands.

On October 18, 1855, Doctor Hering married Margaret Henrietta Trumbo, daughter of Lewis Trumbo of Westminster, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. On September 27, 1883, Mrs. Hering died and, on March 7, 1888, he married again, with Catharine E. Armacost, of Carroll county. He finds his chief relaxation in walking and riding, in reading the newspapers and good light literature. Doctor Hering is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias, and has held all the official positions in the Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1868, Doctor Hering was one of the charter members of the Western Maryland College, an institution located at Westminster under the care of the Methodist Protestant church, of which he is a member. From its organization until 1881, during the most trying financial period in the history of the college, Doctor Hering was treasurer of the board of trustees, and he has been president of the board since 1897. For a number of years he lectured on anatomy, physiology and hygiene at the college. He has well been styled "adviser and friend of president and faculty" and "unselfish promoter of all the interests of the school." Doctor Hering was also one of the original board of governors of the Westminster Theological Seminary, incorporated in 1882, under the auspices of the Methodist Protestant church, and has been treasurer of the board, from the beginning to the present time. His interest in institutions connected with his church was also shown in 1895, when he became one of the original board of managers of the Home for the Aged of that church, which is located at Westmin-

ster. Of this board's executive committee, Doctor Hering has been chairman from the organization to the present time, and he has also served as treasurer of the board during the same period. Furthermore, he is a charter member of the Maryland Educational Endowment Society of the Methodist Protestant church, and was for many years a member of the board of publication of the church, from which board he voluntarily retired at the general conference of 1904. The Methodist Protestant church gave Doctor Hering the highest honor in its gift, in 1892, when it elected him president of its general conference, held at Westminster. This honor was repeated at the general conference held at Kansas City in 1896. Doctor Hering is the only layman who has ever held this position, and the only person ever reelected to it. He has been a member of all the general conferences of the church since 1870, including the important conference of 1877, at which the Northern and Southern sections of the church were united. In 1903, he served as chairman of the committee of fifteen to meet similar committees from the Congregational and United Brethren churches for the purpose of considering the question of union between these religious bodies.

In 1870, Doctor Hering was a charter member of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Carroll county, and since 1872, by annual reelection, he has served as president of this company. He is also a member of the board of managers of the Westminster Cemetery Company and a director in the Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike Company.

Though always a firm believer in the Democratic party, Doctor Hering refused to stand for public office until 1895, when he was nominated and elected to the State Senate from Carroll county. As a member of this body, he served on nearly all the important committees and was chairman of the Committee on Revaluation and Assessment in 1896. At that session, he was also chairman of the Conference Committee of the two Houses upon the new assessment law. Doctor Hering has always been a friend of state appropriations to institutions of higher education and, while a senator, did much to obtain grants to the Western Maryland College and to the Johns Hopkins University, as well as to such scientific work as is carried on by the Geological Survey. In recognition of his services as a member of the Senate, President Daniel C. Gilman wrote him on April 5, 1898, " Your knowledge of its interests, your appreciation of the varied necessities of the state and your

active participation in all important discussions entitle you to the gratitude of all our fellow citizens." In 1898, the Senate had a Republican majority, and at the end of the session the president of the body, a political opponent, Honorable J. Wirt Randall, wrote Doctor Hering: "We all owe you a deep debt of gratitude for the manner in which you always kept high the tone and character of debate, for your unfailing good temper and serenity, and for the great ability with which, both in committee and on the floor of the Senate, you discharged all your duties." In November, 1899, Doctor Hering was elected comptroller of the State Treasury and was reelected to the same position in 1901. In 1903, he declined a renomination from the Democratic state convention, preferring to devote himself to the bank and to private business. As comptroller, Doctor Hering's administration of the state's finances was marked by fidelity, carefulness and economy. He gave close personal attention to the duties of the office and diligently husbanded the Sinking funds. In 1907 he was recalled to the office of comptroller. The Democratic state convention, which met in Baltimore August 8 of that year, unexpectedly to him and without his solicitation, unanimously nominated him for comptroller, and he was elected by a majority of nearly 15,000, leading the Democratic state ticket in that gubernatorial year.

Doctor Hering is a fluent, pleasing and forcible speaker, a man of strong convictions, but one tolerant of other men's opinions. In all the varied occupations of his life he has maintained a reputation for "clean, high-minded and progressive citizenship." His life has been busy and helpful, and has been characterized by sound judgment and wise conservatism.

Doctor Hering's long experience and observation teach him that:

"*First,* to attain true success in life, a young man must have a good and well-grounded moral character—a deep conviction of the necessity of maintaining the right, even under the most adverse circumstances. This is the basal structure upon which all true success in life is built.

"*Second,* he must have the best possible mental equipment—as broad and liberal an education as his circumstances will permit. This does not mean, necessarily, a collegiate education, although that is highly desirable if it can be accomplished, but he must be filled with a determination, by self-culture, to improve the mind and enlarge the understanding. By diligent application, this can be done to such a

degree as to qualify a young man for almost any position in life. There are many notable examples of this in American life.

"*Third,* he must study to know in what avocation he is most likely to be useful, for, after all, usefulness is the truest test of success in life. Having entered upon a chosen course, it is essential that it be pursued diligently, industriously, perseveringly. The 'sticking' qualities of a man have a great deal to do with his success. There are multitudes of men in life who fail because they do not hold on. They are constantly changing. The good they seek doesn't come to them quickly enough. The haste for gain, for promotion, for preferment, makes them impatient of delay, and hence they flit from one thing to another, and finally, after struggle and disappointment, fall into the grave, leaving behind them a life all marked over with failure. The largest possibilities lie before the American youth. In no other country in the world are there offered such incentives to nobility of character and life. But every young man should understand that, as a rule almost without exception, the men who have made their impress upon the history of the country, the men who have won places of honor and preferment, are those who have come through privation and struggle, and out of these has been developed the tough fiber of their American manhood."

Of his own career he adds, "My success in life has been as much as I could have reasonably expected, but I have always felt myself embarrassed in my efforts by the want of a broad, liberal education in my youth. This would have enabled me to accomplish easily that which has been done laboriously—and many things that I think might have been possible to me I have not been able to accomplish at all."

JAMES ERSKINE MOFFATT

JAMES E. MOFFATT, clergyman, of Cumberland, was born at Bloomington, Monroe county, Indiana, on December 3, 1844, the son of John and Letitia (Strong) Moffatt. His father, a man characterized by honesty and strong religious convictions, was a farmer and stock-raiser. Ancestors on both sides served in the Revolutionary army. The Strongs were Huguenots, who removed to Scotland after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and later to America. The Moffatts came from the town of that name in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, to America. William Moffatt, the immigrant, settled in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1772. Mrs. John Moffatt was a woman of a strong mind and of devoutly religious life, who made a deep impression upon her children.

James E. Moffatt spent his youth in the country, slight in build, but enjoying good health. He worked on the farm and thus laid the foundation for his subsequent work in college and his life as a preacher. He loved reading, especially the historical literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and was greatly interested in the speeches and life of Edmund Burke. His early education was obtained at the county schools and the preparatory department of the University of Indiana, which is located in his native town. He entered the collegiate department of the university and later studied at Monmouth College, Illinois, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1866. During his college course he expected to be a lawyer, but an overruling Providence led him into the Presbyterian ministry. On graduating from college he entered McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago, and graduated in 1869, after a three years' course. In 1891 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Lenox College, Iowa.

On May 11, 1869, he was married to May J. Jameson. They have had three children, all of whom are living. He took up the work of the pastorate, inspired by love to God and his fellows, and became pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Decatur, Illinois, where he remained until 1873. From that time to October, 1877, he held the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church at Ottawa, Illinois, and in

1878 he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cumberland, Maryland, of which he is still the honored minister. Doctor Moffatt has always been a Democrat in politics. He is fond of outdoor life and enjoys driving and horseback riding, owning a fine Kentucky saddle mare.

His advice to all who are striving for success in life is "To be honest, sober, pure, fear God and keep his commandments." Next to the influence of his mother and his home, school and the needs of his fellow men have been the dominant factors in his life, which has been a most useful one.

Thomas Hill

THOMAS HILL

THOMAS HILL, of Baltimore county, Maryland, who was most prominently connected with the organization and promotion of companies for the protection of real estate purchases through guaranteed titles, was born in Baltimore on the 31st of October, 1834, and died on September 21, 1909. He was one of the founders of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York, of the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company of Boston, and of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Baltimore, in 1879. Since that time he was a director, and since 1898 the vice-president, of that company; from 1886 to 1890 president of the Real Estate Exchange of Baltimore, and vice-president of the Savings Bank of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Baltimore.

His father, Thomas Gardner Hill, was a business man, manufacturers' agent for the Providence Paper Mills, remembered for his intelligence, industry, courage and strict integrity, a soldier at North Point in 1812, as first sergeant of Captain McKane's company, 27th regiment of Maryland Militia, and prominent in the Sunday school and church work of the Methodist Episcopal church. His mother was Mrs. Martha Ann (Bryant) Hill. His father's father, George Hill, was a native of Scotland who came to America about 1792, and in 1796 settled in Baltimore as a merchant. His mother's grandfather, Cornelius Bryant, came from the British Islands to New Jersey about 1736.

His boyhood, which was healthy and happy, was passed in Baltimore, but with plenty of out-of-door life and social pleasures, together with an early-developed fondness for study, and interest in business organization. The moral and spiritual influence of his mother, he said, was of inestimable value to him in his later life. He studied in the primary and the grammar schools of Baltimore, and afterward in private schools; but he did not prepare himself for college or university. At the age of fifteen, he began to earn his own living as a clerk; and this business training, with the cordial interest taken in him by his employer, Mr. Hill recognized as of great value in their effect upon his

later life. In 1854 he entered the law office of Messrs. Brown and Brune, and studied with them, especially to fit himself for the work of conveyancer and examiner of titles. He did not apply for admission to the bar.

From 1854 he pursued the profession of conveyancer and examiner of titles, until 1884; and he also took up the management of estates and general real estate business, acting as trustee, executor, etc., in the management of estates of the living, as well as of those who were deceased. His knowledge of real estate law and his experience in tracing titles to real estate had awakened in him an interest in the new subject of guaranteed titles to real estate. No one in the country was more prominently connected with the organization and establishment of such title and guarantee companies than was Mr. Hill.

In 1859 he became senior member of the brick-manufacturing firm of Hill, Thompson and Company, of Towson, but he retired from that business after two years. In 1879, he organized, with others (out of what had been the Baltimore Title Company), the present Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Baltimore, of which he was a director, and, for the last ten years, vice-president. In 1882 he, with others, organized the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company of Boston, remaining for several years a member of its board of trustees. He helped to organize, in 1883, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of New York, and was a member of its board for four years. In 1886 he organized the Real Estate Exchange of Baltimore, acting as president of the exchange from 1886 to 1890. The Bond and Mortgage Company of New York was organized in 1892, with Mr. Hill as one of its first stockholders. About 1894 he became one of the first stockholders of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company. From 1900 to 1903 he served as a member of the board of directors of the McCay Engineering Company of Baltimore. He was one of the directors of the Hammond Ice Company of Baltimore, and from 1902 to 1904 was its treasurer. He was an incorporator and member of the board of directors of the Malcolm W. Hill Company, of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Of the Savings Bank of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Baltimore, organized in 1901, he was a director and its vice-president from the beginning. Of the Druid Ridge Cemetery, of Baltimore county, organized in 1898, Mr. Hill was president for several years, and was a member of its board of trustees.

This active interest in the organization and management of cor-

porate business interests did not prevent Mr. Hill from most active participation in religious and charitable work in Baltimore. By religious convictions he was identified with the Protestant Episcopal church. He was a vestryman of Saint Peter's church, Baltimore, from 1868. He served as a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. From 1868 he was a director of the Boys' Home Society of Baltimore, reelected annually. He was a director of Saint Peter's School, having served since 1877. From the organization of the board of visitors of the Maryland Asylum and Training-school for Feeble-minded (a state institution) Mr. Hill was a continuous member, and in recent years he served as treasurer of the asylum. From 1890 to 1895 he was president of the Saint Peter's Financial Aid Society, which went out of existence when it had completed the work of raising ten thousand dollars. He was a life member of the board of trustees of Saint Peter's Asylum for Female Children, elected in 1899, and was also the treasurer of that institution. Identified with the work of the Maryland Bible Society, he was a life director since 1880. The Young Men's Christian Association, the Friendly Inn, the Home for Mothers and Infants, the Association for the Improvement of the Poor, the Prisoners' Aid Association, and other charities of Baltimore profited by his interest, his experience and good judgment, and his generous gifts.

On the 6th of November, 1862, Mr. Hill married Miss Harriet L. Westcott, daughter of George B. Westcott, of Kent county, Maryland. They had eleven children, three of whom are living.

During the Civil war Mr. Hill served in the Baltimore County Horse Guards, under Captain John Ridgley, of Hampton, from 1861 until they were mustered out of service. By political convictions, Mr. Hill was identified with the Democratic party; and he never swerved from his allegiance to the principles and the nominees of the party.

After he retired from active business in the city some years since, Mr. Hill devoted himself to extensive farming and fruit-growing in Kent county, Maryland, while the collection of material for a family history commanded much of his time.

He was a member of the Saint Andrew's Society of Baltimore, of which his grandfather was one of the founders in 1806. He was a member of the Society of the War of 1812, was vice-president and served on the executive committee and as a delegate to the conventions of the national society. He was an active member of the Academy of Sciences in Baltimore, of the Municipal Arts Society, of the Maryland Historical Society, and of the Actors' Church Alliance.

FRANK WINDER MISH

FRANK WINDER MISH was born at Clear Spring, Washington county, Maryland, on April 4, 1865. He is the son of George and Sarah A. Mish. His father was a farmer and a landlord, a man of good sense, judgment and firmness. Mr. Mish dates his ancestry in the United States back to 1750, when Frederick Mish came from Baden and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. His son was Mr. Mish's grandfather and came to Maryland in 1810. As a boy, Mr. Mish spent much of his time, when not at school, on the farm, where he was kept at regular duties, such as caring for the stock, etc. He was strong in health, and found in his mother a very helpful moral and intellectual influence. Mr. Mish received his education at public schools; at Franklin and Marshall College, where he graduated in 1885; and at the foreign universities at Göttingen, Heidelberg, Paris, Madrid and Rome; and so he has learned to speak in five languages. From 1887 to 1888 he attended the Columbia Law School in New York City. He then read law with General H. Kyd Douglas and was admitted to the practice of law in the circuit court for Washington county, in December, 1889. Mr. Mish began active work in life as a lawyer at Hagerstown, Maryland, on January 1, 1890. He chose law as a profession through his own personal preference. Mr. Mish has been the attorney for the First National Bank of Hagerstown, and drew up the charter and is counsel for the Hancock Bank. He has transacted a civil rather than a criminal business, though he has been counsel in many important criminal lawsuits. In 1889, he was a candidate for the legislature, but was defeated. Mr. Mish, from 1892 to 1893, was county superintendent of public education, street commissioner for Hagerstown in 1899, president of the board of street commissioners in 1900, in which year he was appointed school commissioner and was elected president of the board at their first meeting. Mr. Mish says: "During my term as president of the board of street commissioners I drew up most of the contracts and assisted in the installation of the municipal electric light plant."

He has spent a great deal of time in the development of livestock on his farms in western Maryland and has won more prizes than any other man exhibiting at the Hagerstown fair. In politics Mr. Mish is a Democrat. He is a member of the German Reformed church. His favorite exercise is that of walking. Mr. Mish offers this thought to the youth starting out in life: "I would advise all young men to pray and strive for, as the greatest blessings of life, good health, good sense and good morals. There is no smart rascal. All rascals are stupid and deficient. The good things of life belong to the industrious, honest, moral people."

On December 18, 1895, Mr. Mish was married to Eleanor Elizabeth Dubbs. They have four children.

DANIEL HARVEY HAYNE

DANIEL HARVEY HAYNE, of Baltimore, attorney-at-law, was born in that city on December 10, 1863, son of George Washington and Sarah Ann (Bowen) Hayne. He comes of that noted South Carolina family which has furnished to our country so many eminent men of literary and oratorical tastes, some of whom have rendered large public service. The family came from England and settled near Charleston, South Carolina, about 1700. They became owners of large estates and have been prominent in that state from the Revolution down. On the maternal side his people are of English stock and were among the early settlers in Baltimore county, Maryland, the descendants of these early settlers still owning the original estates. Prominent members of this family who deserve mention were Colonel Isaac Hayne, the Revolutionary patriot who died a martyr to the cause of American liberty; Arthur P. Hayne, soldier and statesman, who represented his state in the United States Senate and declined a foreign ministry; Robert Y. Hayne, a governor and United States Senator, who was one of the most eminent men of his generation; Paul Hamilton Hayne, who ranks as one of the great poets of our country; George Hayne, of Baltimore, great-uncle of our subject, who was an extensive owner of vessel property which became involved in the well-known French spoliation claims. Mr. Hayne's father, who was engaged in the real estate business, was a man of much energy and personal force, with marked tastes for literature and scientific study.

Mr. Hayne's boyhood life was divided between town and country. His parents wisely kept him with daily work to do, in addition to attending school, and taught him the value of all the cardinal virtues. His father died when he was comparatively a small boy, and he had the misfortune to lose his mother a few years later. She was a woman of cheerful and sunny disposition of pronounced optimism, and imparted to her son much of that cheerfulness and optimism which has given him abiding faith in mankind and sustained his courage in trying periods.

His academic education was obtained in Knapps Institute and the

Faithfully Yours,
Daniel H. Hayne

Baltimore City College, where emphasis was placed on elementary work. The loss of his parents threw him for counsel and advice upon an uncle, Mr. William Wallace Hayne, and he now gratefully acknowledges his obligation to that kind uncle who continually urged him to strict independence, and to strive for high ideals. As a youth he entered a coal office, keeping accounts at a very small salary. From that place he went into the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company as an operator, and from that to the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he was telegraph operator, changing over to the passenger and freight service in local and general offices, and thence into steamboat service. Altogether he spent ten years with the Pennsylvania Railroad and five years with the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company before taking up the law. In the service of the railroad and the steamboat companies, being a constant student, he had acquired a very clear view of the questions of shipping and admiralty and the practical side of navigation. He became impressed with the fact that there was a career in the law for one who would make an intelligent specialization of these questions, and in 1891 he entered the Law Department of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated on May 25, 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His career from that time to the present has been one of constant growth in a professional way, and, though he has built up a successful general practice, his great work has been along the lines outlined in his mind before he entered upon the profession.

On August 23, 1884, he married Miss Annie Estelle Sheriff, daughter of D. T. and Matilda Sheriff, of Landover, Maryland, and of this marriage there is one son, George Harvey Hayne. Mrs. Hayne has been a most valuable assistant and a helpful stimulant to Mr. Hayne in his labors.

Such is a brief outline of the life of this hard-working lawyer.

Now let us look at the work that he has accomplished. The question of transportation is one of the most vital to our people. It enters into the life of every human being and affects the value of every commodity, so that no one can escape. It becomes therefore a question of first importance.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, recognizing this fact, projected the revised uniform bill of lading. Notwithstanding the experience of the men who planned this bill of lading, its clauses did not fit with the conditions surrounding the southern rail lines, nor did it con-

tain provisions protecting water transportation. While a large part of the railroad territory was united upon this bill of lading, there was no uniformity of view south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers, which region included all the water lines serving that territory and where were practically all the water lines plying on the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico. The objection to the revised uniform bill of lading was that it did not meet southern conditions, chief among which was the movement of cotton and other products common to that territory; nor did it take care of the quarantine question with sufficient fullness, and the provisions protecting coastwise shipping had not received proper treatment. Mr. Hayne, who had risen to be general solicitor of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, was delegated by the water lines serving the Atlantic coast and the railroads connecting with those water lines to frame a bill of lading upon which all could unite and which would be in the direction of uniformity, so that it might be possible at some future time to unite on a single form for the entire country. This was accomplished under what is now known as the Revised Standard Bill of Lading, which was prepared by Mr. Hayne and assented to by substantially every rail carrier south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers and all the water lines on the Atlantic coast serving that territory.

One of the most interesting developments of this work was the ascertainment of the fact that this bill of lading today covers contracts of more than three billions of dollars of property values daily. It was found also that the entire bill-of-lading movement throughout the United States on any day mounts to contracts covering values of over fifteen billions of dollars. For practically two years the greater part of Mr. Hayne's time and thought and labor has been put into this question. On February 23, 1909, at the request of the transportation lines of that locality, he delivered an address before the Senate Judiciary Committee of North Carolina, in which he dealt quite fully with the questions presented.

In August, 1908, he wrote his second pamphlet referring to some new questions with reference to the regulation being applied to water lines. Since then effort has been made to incorporate language in an amendment to the commerce acts, which is now being considered by the present Congress, which would, if passed, have subjected the water lines to a control not intended under the policies which have always been pursued in this country with relation to its water traffic.

A meeting of independent water lines was called at Washington on February 1, 1910, of which Mr. Hayne was made chairman, resulting in the issuance of a third pamphlet and supplements. After a long and hard struggle, with strong support from the water lines and many public-spirited citizens, together with trade organizations and press notices, Mr. Hayne was able to carry his contentions. In his own language it was a contest of the people for the recognition of the principle that the success of free and open waterways is dependent upon free and unobstructed vessels on such waterways. He further says the tendency to include the water lines in hurtful regulation, which has been opposed by the people, may now be said to be arrested, and there is pending legislation relating to this branch of transportation service which will redound to the advantage of the public. In this great contest for the establishment of a correct principle, Mr. Hayne, believing that he was giving direct service in the interest of the people, gave that service to the water lines without compensation.

In the Centennial Edition of the History of the University of Maryland, Volume II, page 124, the statement is made that Mr. Hayne is one of the original fourteen members who launched the Maritime Law Association of the United States, an organization of great influence in shaping national and international maritime law. In a History of Baltimore City, published in 1902 by the Baltimore American, on page 247, a sketch of Mr. Hayne is given, and high praise accorded him for the able and faithful manner in which he has protected the interests of his clients and mastered some of the most difficult branches of the laws. In his present position as general solicitor of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, his practice carries him from Boston, Massachusetts, to Jacksonville, Florida, covering practically every Atlantic seaport and many interior points.

For four years Mr. Hayne was in charge of the movement to establish a lightship at the buoy marking the tail of the horseshoe at the entrance of the Chesapeake bay. The old course was so hazardous that there were many wrecks. A strong opposition developed from national sources on account of the expense and from local sources on account of locality, some desiring it on the middle ground, two miles above its present location. The movement headed by Mr. Hayne succeeded because, as he says, "their position was a broader one, the present location of the lightship serving vessels large or small, while the middle-ground location would have served chiefly the deeper-draft vessels."

Mr. Hayne has always taken special pleasure in work which yielded beneficial results to others. It is his strong belief that all men should add to and not subtract from the world's storehouse, and even though the carrying-out of such policies should involve personal sacrifice, it should be done without publicity or the desire for reward, for that often leads to the vices of vanity and selfishness.

Outside of his legal studies his reading has been of philosophic and scientific works which appealed to reason, but he says that perhaps the greatest help he has had in life was the trite words of wisdom used by his grandmother, Angeline Bowen, in condensed, short form of folk-lore, many of which sayings he has preserved. He has always found one of Emerson's expressions most helpful: "Shall I tell you the secret of the true scholar?" He can see where he has drawn value from many sources; of first importance was his home training; secondly, the noble men of his acquaintance who are doing their duty without ostentation and without hope of financial reward. His own study, school associations and other things have been controlling factors. In political matters Mr. Hayne may be classed as an Independent. When elections come and there are no great controlling interests involved he looks to the platform represented by the man himself.

Religiously reared in the Methodist church, he naturally has for that organization the most kindly feeling, but he sees good in all sects and creeds. In the matter of relaxation and recreation Mr. Hayne's own words are: "First and above all fresh air and plenty of it to improve the blood. Light exercise and an understanding of the value of hydrotherapeutics to keep the blood circulating, with temperance in all things. As diversions I find music, the study of the sciences and particularly the new school of rational medicine to be helpful and interesting."

Speaking of the results of his labors, he says that he has no real cause for complaint, and has been treated better than he had any right to expect. In his work he strives to do each day better than he did the day before. He possesses the power of concentration with determination and capacity for long and continuous work; coupled with this, his friends say that he has extreme caution, which, however, is merely the result of close analysis. He holds a sincere respect for the other man's views and has found this most helpful in his dealings with men. Mr. Hayne regards chess as not only a pleasant diversion, but one of the

very best forms of mental acrobatics, as it develops concentration and careful analysis, firmness, courage, caution, patience and judgment. When asked to express himself in the way of advice to the young man starting out in life, he makes this statement: "Next to an abiding faith in some one of the forms of worship, or reaching the same result through a philosophic basis, enabling one to become attached to the good, the true and the beautiful, I regard essential qualities toward proper advancement to be: well-directed concentration intensely directed to the work in hand, with capacity for continuous effort. It is essential that sound analysis should always be a preliminary to the adoption of sound methods. I draw a sharp distinction between animal courage and spiritual courage. The former may and often does find its incentive in a vain effort to secure applause. The latter is more often applied unostentatiously under the dictates of conscience and usually requires self-sacrifice, without anyone being aware of the struggle or result. The true heroes of the day are the quiet sufferers self-sacrificed to the principle of right, with a modesty which cannot be penetrated. It is by no means always the worthiest men whose work becomes known. Never abuse authority; remember that those dependent on you need your protection. If you are of militant spirit and spoiling for the fray, take it up on principle with those who have an equal or better chance to defend themselves. Never take advantage of an enemy in an unguarded moment."

VICTOR GUSTAV BLOEDE

VICTOR GUSTAV BLOEDE, of Baltimore, chemist and manufacturer of chemical products, president of the Victor G. Bloede Company, and president of the First National Bank of Catonsville, Maryland, was born in Dresden, Germany, in 1849. His father, Gustav Bloede, a physician who had been a member of the city council of Dresden during the Revolution of 1849, was characterized by a lofty idealism and an intense love of liberty which shortly afterwards caused him, with his wife, Marie Franziska Bloede, to come to America, where they settled in Brooklyn, New York. His father and Mrs. Bloede's progenitors had been distinguished for work in natural science, and two of her uncles were well known for what they did in politics and literature.

Victor Gustav Bloede became a bread-winner when twelve years old "through force of circumstances," and he worked first as an office boy in the endeavor to secure the means to pursue his studies. From his earliest recollections the influence of his mother was intense, not only in awakening and strengthening his material life, but in the ethical and spiritual standards which she held before him. As a small boy, he had attended the public schools of Brooklyn; and, while engaged as an office boy, he began to study at the Cooper Institute night school in New York City. From the natural science division of that institution he was graduated in 1867, his being the first class of the institute to receive diplomas for the scientific course.

Mr. Bloede names as the strongest influence in leading him to seek to be useful and successful in life, "reading the biographies of men who have achieved success." The desire to gain success in order that he might help the mother who had done so much to help him, soon became a strong motive in his life; and he had the privilege of a personal acquaintance and of kindly intercourse with that wise philanthropist, the late Peter Cooper, the founder and benefactor of Cooper Institute, whose example and teachings had a very strong influence on the life of the young German student and chemist.

In 1868 he secured a position in chemical works in Brooklyn

and began to study the manufacture of chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations. In this study his own personal preference was strengthened and encouraged by his mother, who ever wisely cultivated the honorable aspirations of her ambitious son.

In 1877 Mr. Bloede established himself at Baltimore as a chemist and manufacturer of chemical products, and he has been president of the Victor G. Bloede Company since its incorporation in 1893, a step rendered necessary by the rapid development of the business.

A deep thinker and close observer, he early decided there was a rich field along the lines of improvement in the methods then obtaining in similar factory plants. Applying himself to study and research, he evolved decided advancement, and between 1880 and 1895 he was granted fifteen or twenty patents upon chemical processes, principally connected with dyeing cotton fabrics. One of the most important of these is the patent upon his process for dyeing in "sun-fast," unfading shades. He has also received a number of valuable medals for highly meritorious inventions.

Not content with directing his studies and investigations along lines which might prove pecuniarily profitable, Mr. Bloede has sought to make his studies practically serviceable to the cause of public health and to the public welfare. Love for humanity has always been one of his prevailing characteristics, a trait carefully encouraged by an excellent mother's precept and example; hence the sufferings and needs of the incurably sick appealed most strongly to his vigorous manhood and sympathetic nature; and, as his horizon widened, his views increased, formed a purpose and blossomed into fruition. On November 10, 1908, the new and handsome structure erected in the midst of some twenty-three acres of beautiful and park-like grounds at Towson, Baltimore county, was dedicated to suffering humanity and to the memory of his mother, as the "Marie Bloede Memorial Hospital for Advanced Consumptives," and presented to the "Hospital for Consumptives of Maryland," being accepted by Doctor Henry Barton Jacobs, as president thereof, in the presence of Governor Austin L. Crothers, Right Reverend Wm. Paret, Protestant Episcopal bishop, Mayor J. Barry Mahool, and a distinguished audience.

In the realm of literature Mr. Bloede has also contributed value, he being the author of the "Reducers' Manual and Practical Metallurgy," a text-book of recognized worth.

Strongly imbued with civic pride, Mr. Bloede has displayed inter-

est and taken a leading part in the beneficial development of his home town, Catonsville, Maryland. He projected the Baltimore, Catonsville and Ellicott City Electric Railway. He organized the First National Bank of Catonsville and served as its first vice-president ten years, until in 1908 he was elected its president. In 1910 he helped to organize the National City Bank of Baltimore and is one of its directors. He organized and financed the Patapsco Electric Company, for furnishing electric light and power to Catonsville and the surrounding country.

On the 5th of June, 1883, Mr. Bloede married Miss Elise, daughter of Carl and Marie Franziska Schon of Toledo, Ohio. They have five children: Marie, Carl S., Ilse, Victor G. and Vida Bloede.

In his political convictions and party relations he is "independent," voting and working at all times for the men he thinks best qualified. He has given no special attention to athletics or physical culture, except in the practice of long-distance walking, in which he is a warm believer. He has found his favorite forms of recreation in fishing, rowing and walking.

To the young people of Maryland, this successful scientist and business man offers these suggestions: "No man of high ideals and strong desire to accomplish is satisfied with the results of his efforts, for the ideal is the unattainable; but I have observed that men seldom fail to accomplish any task or aim which they have set before them, when their motto is '*Never give up trying.*' Persistency is the greatest single element in success. Have a purpose in life. Study and observe men and women of strong character and ability. Always seek association with those to whom you can look up. Never give up an undertaking because it is hard and unpromising; but make up your mind to persist until you succeed."

He is a member of the Society of Chemical Industry (International), the American Chemical Society, the Chemists' Club of New York City, and the Johns Hopkins Club.

Very truly
Theodore Marburg

THEODORE MARBURG

THEODORE MARBURG, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, is a native of that city, born on July 10, 1862, son of William August and Christine Marburg. His father was conspicuous in the business life of his generation and a most successful manufacturer. His mother, a woman of cheerful temperament and courageous disposition, exerted a most beneficial influence over the growing boy. He had everything in the way of educational advantages that his strength would permit him to take advantage of. He studied in Princeton Preparatory School, spent one year each at Johns Hopkins University, at Oxford University, England, and in the schools of Paris, and two semesters at the famous University of Heidelberg, Germany. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. Marburg in 1901, by Johns Hopkins University. His personal inclination was to follow a profession, but the condition of his health, impaired by a weak digestion, warned him that he could not hope to undergo the arduous labor incident to establishing himself in one of the learned professions, and as the only alternative he entered business life as a partner in the firm of Marburg Brothers, large manufacturers of smoking tobacco. This interest he retained until the business was sold to the American Tobacco Company in 1891, and shortly after that Mr. Marburg retired from active business pursuits, and went abroad for the purpose of taking up the study of political science. While engaged in business in Baltimore, on November 6, 1889, he married Miss Frances Grainger, and of this marriage there are three children.

Mr. Marburg was fortunately situated so that he could give the time to study and, possessed of adequate ideals, he has tried to give the results of this study to his fellow citizens in such shape as would be of value to the commonwealth. In 1896 he published "The World's Money Problem"; in 1898 he followed with "The War with Spain," and in 1900 with "Expansion." In 1905 he translated from the French Emile Levasseur's "Elements of Political Economy," which was published by the Macmillans. Mr. Marburg is a member of many learned and social associations, such as the Century Association

of New York, The Pilgrims of New York and London, corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects, The Political Science Association, The American Society of International Laws, and member of the American Economic Association, which he served as vice-president from 1900 to 1902. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party. He has participated prominently in the formation of several important organizations, such as the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore (1899), The American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes (1910), and The Maryland Peace Society (1910). Religiously, he is affiliated with the Unitarian church.

With the thoroughness characteristic of the Teutonic race, from which he is descended, his reading has been along the lines that would give precise and thorough information in a way that would round out his intellectual training. Thus he has found Blackstone most excellent for reason, Emerson for stimulus, and the physical sciences (chemistry and physics) for exactness. Mr. Marburg has a sound philosophy of life. As he sees it, one should make service and not fame the aim of life; and absolute intellectual honesty should be cultivated vs. special pleading in conduct as well as speech. He believes it is a good practice to go out in the open alone to take one's bearings. He believes that the cultivated man should saturate himself with Shakespeare, Bacon and Plutarch, cultivate the classics, get a thorough grasp on human history, and by training in the natural sciences correct habits of loose thinking. From his standpoint these are all parts of the machinery of civilization, and to fail to equip oneself with that machinery is throwing away one's inheritance. Certainly no fault can be found with Mr. Marburg's definitions nor with his ideals, unless it may be that he magnifies the intellectual and possibly to some extent overlooks the practical, for life is a combat, whether it be in business life, in political life, in moral life, or whether it be in the spirit of the individual where the forces of good and evil combat, or whether it be out in the hurly-burly of life where fellow contends with fellow. The great value of this intellectual training can be realized only if one uses it as an effective weapon for winning the struggles which we cannot evade. The price of good government is not only watchfulness, but constant battling. For Mr. Marburg this much may be said: In the beginning he set for himself a lofty ideal and, to the extent of his opportunity, he has lived up to it.

LEIGH BONSAL

LEIGH BONSAL, lawyer, of Baltimore, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, July 4, 1862, son of Stephen and Frances Land (Leigh) Bonsal. His father was descended from Richard Bonsal, who came from the village of that name in Derbyshire, England, to Philadelphia in 1683 and owned three hundred acres of land within the present limits of that city. Bonsal, or Bonsall, as the name appears in old English records, was probably originally of Welsh extraction, as the Herald's office in London shows the grant of coat armor to Sir Thomas Bonsall, of Fronfraith, county Cardigan, Wales, and apparently later on descendants of this Sir Thomas Bonsall settled in Montgomery, Wales and Derbyshire, England. On the maternal side of his family, the Leighs are not only among the most ancient, but were at one time one of the most numerous families of the English gentry, the various branches of the family being in possession of fifty different coats of arms. In our own country the ancestors of Mr. Bonsal appeared as members of the colonial legislatures in Pennsylvania and Virginia, on committees of safety, as militia officers, and one certainly was a member of the Virginia Council.

Mr. Bonsal's father was a coffee importer, possessed of much cordiality of manner and quick perception, who was highly esteemed in Baltimore, where he established himself after the Civil war, and in which city he served on various commissions for the improvement of the Baltimore City government.

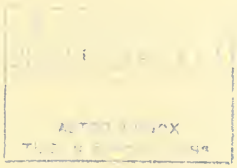
Leigh Bonsal's boyhood was divided between city and country life, and as a boy he was devoted to athletic sports and yet partial to reading. His early educational training was obtained in St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, from which he went to Harvard University, and was graduated by that institution in 1884 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having decided to enter the profession of law he became a student in the Law Department of the University of Maryland, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1886. While in attendance at the law school he also attended the historical lectures at the Johns Hopkins University. Immediately upon his

graduation he entered upon practice in Baltimore, and in the twenty-five intervening years has built up a large and successful general practice. Not an office-seeker, he has yet taken a keen interest in politics as an independent Democrat and has been a prominent member of the executive committee of the Baltimore Reform League. In 1895 he assisted in the movement for honest elections, and in 1896, declining to support Bryan, the Democrat nominee, he was a delegate to the Convention of Gold Democrats which nominated Palmer and Buckner for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Mayor McLane appointed him president of the board of visitors of the Baltimore City jail, and in February, 1904, he served as a member of the executive committee of the General Relief Committee, which determined how needy citizens should be relieved after the great fire. Through the self-reliance and independence of the people of Baltimore, only $23,000 were spent out of the $250,000 appropriated by the legislature.

On October 16, 1890, Mr. Bonsal was married to Miss Mary C. Pleasants, daughter of the late J. Hall Pleasants, who, as president of the Civil Service Reform Association and as a trustee of the Johns Hopkins University, was for many years one of the prominent men of Baltimore. They have six children.

While at college he played football, but his present recreation is found in tennis. Religiously, he is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and holds the office of treasurer of St. Paul's parish vestry. Since 1889 he has served as treasurer of the trustees of the Aged Women's and Aged Men's Home. He holds membership in the Maryland Country Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Maryland Historical Society, the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities.

Mr. Bonsal is something more than a successful lawyer. He is a good citizen, who has given much time and useful service to the moral and philanthropic interest of the community in places where the only compensation is the knowledge of civic duty performed.



Very truly yours
George C. Morrison

GEORGE CLARENCE MORRISON

GEORGE C. MORRISON, lawyer and banker, of Baltimore, was born in that city on June 13, 1869, son of Frederick Douglas and Mary Abby (Patrick) Morrison. Mr. Morrison comes of that excellent Scotch and Irish combination, which has given so many valuable citizens to our country. The Morrisons are Scotch, and this branch of the family was founded by the original immigrant who came from Scotland in 1737 and settled on the Brandywine river, where he took up a large tract of land and was the progenitor of several generations of prosperous farmers. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Patrick, of Jaffrey, New Hampshire. She was a great-great-granddaughter of Andrew Kill Patrick, whose father, Thomas Kill Patrick, brought him from Coleraine, county Antrim, Ireland, where the family had settled after leaving Scotland, to Massachusetts in 1718. Samuel, his oldest son, was town clerk of Fitzwilliam in 1773. William, his second son, was a captain in Colonel Alden's fourth Massachusetts regiment, and was killed by the Tories and Indians at Cherry Valley on May 30, 1778. His third son, John, was commissioned a lieutenant by the governor and council of the Province of Massachusetts Bay on February 5, 1776, under the style of "John Patrick, Gentleman." He served his country faithfully, as did his son, General Marsena R. Patrick, who was made brevet major in 1849 for meritorious conduct in Mexico, and who served throughout the Civil war as provost marshal general, Army of the Potomac.

Mr. Morrison's paternal grandfather was Mansel E. Morrison, who married Susanna Morris. The Morrises were of English stock, descended from Anthony Morris, who settled in Philadelphia early in the eighteenth century, where all his descendants figured prominently in the social and political life of what was then the metropolis of the New World. Three of them were mayors of Philadelphia in successive generations, and one, Israel Morris, was executor of William Penn, Jr. In the early part of the nineteenth century this branch of the Morrison family settled in Harford county, Maryland, at what is now called Emmorton after one of the family.

Frederick D. Morrison, father of George C. Morrison, was born in Harford county, on September 30, 1837. He was well educated, spent his early years as a teacher, and studied law under Henry W. Archer at Belair. Coming to Baltimore, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the House of Refuge. He resigned that position in 1862 to become a member of the faculty of Girard College, where he was singularly successful, but was induced, through the influence of Mr. William Chapin, then superintendent of the School for the Blind in Philadelphia, to accept the superintendency of the School for the Blind in Maryland, which he did in 1864, and this was his work for the remaining forty years of his life. He died on October 8, 1904, rather suddenly, after a surgical operation, and the Baltimore Sun of October 9 paid him as high a tribute as it was possible to put in words.

He took the School for the Blind when it was eleven years old, he being the fourth superintendent, and found it poorly equipped to take care of the twenty-one pupils then in the school. He left it after forty years one of the famous schools of its kind in the world and one of the four leading schools for the blind in America. He left it with a splendid plant worth over $500,000 and with accommodations for more than five times the number of pupils that it had when he took charge. In addition to this the old plant had been turned into the school for the colored blind, and he acted as superintendent also for that. He became one of the recognized authorities of the world upon the teaching of the blind, putting into effect many original ideas and serving in many public capacities and conventions where the interest of the blind was to be promoted. Outside of his special work he was a valuable citizen in everything that would contribute to the public welfare, serving on committees and directorates of useful institutions.

George C. Morrison received his preparatory education in private schools, from these he went to Johns Hopkins University and was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. From there he went to the Law School of the University of Maryland, and in 1893 was admitted to the bar. The next eleven years were spent in active practice, and he was for several years professor of commercial law in the Baltimore Law School. In 1904 Mr. Morrison first came in touch with the banking business by being made trust officer of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company. He developed such remarkable aptitude for the business that in 1908 he was made first vice-president of that company. In 1910 this company was merged with another large

trust company under the name of the Baltimore Trust Company and of the new company Mr. Morrison was elected second vice-president. During his college days, Mr. Morrison had been prominent both in scholastic and athletic pursuits. Twice he won a Hopkins scholarship and was awarded his degree "with honorable mention." He played on the Druid Lacrosse Team when that team won the Oelrichs cup and the championship of the United States at Brooklyn, New York, and he played on the Johns Hopkins team when it won the college championship. He was also a member of the baseball team and was a substitute on the football team. While in college he became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. In 1903 Mr. Morrison was elected to the General Assembly of Maryland. Notwithstanding the fact that he was the only man before the people of Baltimore City who refused to pledge his vote in advance of his election, he received the second largest vote in his district. In that legislature he was made chairman of the Committee on Education and member of the Committee on Ways and Means in the lower house. He has served on the school board of Baltimore and in other places of usefulness to the people's welfare.

Both his professional and business growth have been remarkable, for though yet a young man he has been called to the directorate of some very important concerns, such as the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, the Provident Savings Bank, the Mortgage Guarantee Company and the Georgia and Florida Railroad. He succeeded his honored father as a director of the Maryland Institute and the Maryland School for the Blind. He holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, the Baltimore, the Johns Hopkins, the Baltimore Athletic and the Journalists' Clubs, and is a director of the Maryland Jockey Club.

In April, 1909, he married Nellie Virginia Harrison, whose family came from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and whose mother was of the Ritter family, which, coming over with the early Dutch settlers, located in Carroll county, Maryland. Of this marriage a son was born on March 23, 1910.

In every line of Mr. Morrison's family, whether coming down from the first Scotch immigrant or from the Englishman, Anthony Morris, or from the Scotch-Irishman, Thomas Kill Patrick, this family has a remarkably strong record for generations of patriotic services. To the credit of George C. Morrison it can be said that he is maintaining in a worthy manner the family traditions.

EUGENE F. CORDELL

E. F. CORDELL, physician, was born at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, June 25, 1843, the son of L. O'Connor and Christine (Turner) Cordell. His father, likewise a physician, was a man of refined manners, literary taste, culture and sociability, possessing a handsome form and a graceful carriage. He was devoted to music and painting. The family is descended from Reverend John Cordell, a minister of the Church of England, who came to Virginia from Wiltshire, England, in 1743. At the outbreak of the Revolution he became a captain in the Continental army, and was captured in battle in 1777. Among Doctor Cordell's other ancestors were Colonel Moore Fauntleroy, a cavalier who came to Virginia from England in 1643 and sat in the Provincial House of Burgesses; Colonel Richard Blackburn, who came from Yorkshire, England, to Virginia, in 1700, and became an officer in the provincial militia; Doctor Gustavus Brown, who came from Scotland to Maryland in 1708; and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Blackburn, of the second Virginia regiment of the Continental army, who sat in the Virginia House of Burgesses, the Council, and the Convention of 1776, and, fighting in the Revolutionary army, was wounded and permanently disabled at Germantown. At the time of his disablement he was serving as a volunteer aid on General Washington's staff. Colonel Blackburn maintained a regiment for a whole winter on his country place, without expense to the patriot cause.

Mrs. Christine Cordell, mother of Doctor E. F. Cordell, was a woman of great refinement and genuine piety, whose influence on her son was good in every way.

E. F. Cordell was reared in village and country; he was fond of books and especially helped by the Bible and the classics. He was educated at the Charlestown Academy, the Episcopal High School near Alexandria, Virginia, and the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. His education was interrupted by the Civil war, and on July 9, 1861, he became a drill-master to General Henry A. Wise's

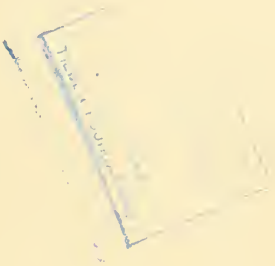
command of the Confederate army, serving in that army throughout the war. In 1862 he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and in 1864 became assistant adjutant-general. He was wounded at the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, and was a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware from March 12 to June 19, 1865. After the close of the war his personal preference led him to take up the study of medicine at the University of Maryland, in 1866. Two years later he was graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and became clinical reporter and assistant physician in the University Hospital. In 1907 he was honored by his alma mater with the degree of Master of Arts. He has practised his profession in Baltimore from 1869 to the present time, and has gained a noteworthy position among the physicians of the state, being finally honored with an election as president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, in 1903. The great influences of his life have been the training received from his mother and at the Episcopal High School and the University, private study, and the companionship of certain physicians, among whom he names Doctor William Osler as "most helpful and inspiring." Doctor Cordell writes: "My chief motives in life have been to promote the good of my profession and my fellow men. I have labored earnestly for my alma mater. I have striven to transmit an honorable and untarnished name."

On September 17, 1873, he was married to Louisa Southall (Cordell), and they have had four children, of whom three are living. He is an independent Democrat in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Formerly music was his favorite form of relaxation, but now he delights most in reading and walking.

In 1882 he became one of the founders of the Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, and until 1903 he held a professorship in that institution. During that period he was also attending physician to the Good Samaritan Hospital connected with the school. He was a founder of the Hospital Relief Association (and its president from 1893 to 1897), of the Home for Incurables and of St. Lukeland Cottage Convalescent Hospital. From 1902 to 1904 he was president of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Historical Club, and is now professor of the history of medicine in the University of Maryland and librarian of its faculty of physic. He organized the Alumni Association of the School of Medicine, 1880, and the General Alumni Association of the University, 1903, and was president of the former, 1890-1891. He was

one of the founders of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the endowment fund of the University of Maryland, of the American Medical College Association, and of the Fund for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and the home for the same. Doctor Cordell was a co-editor of the "Maryland Medical Journal" from 1880 to 1882, and he has edited the "Transactions of the State Medical and Chirurgical Faculty," the "Bulletin of the Woman's Medical College" and the "University Hospital Bulletin." He is now editor of "Old Maryland," the University of Maryland monthly. In 1891 he published a valuable "History of the University of Maryland," and in 1903 he issued a most important volume entitled, "The Medical Annals of Maryland." This work of nearly one thousand pages, commemorative of the Centennial Celebration of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1899, contains the annals of the society, about two thousand five hundred biographical sketches of Maryland physicians, a medical chronology of the state from 1608, and memoirs of a number of distinguished members of the Maryland profession. Over five years were consumed in its preparation, and it is a mine of information upon the subjects of which it treats. In 1907 he edited the "Centennial History of the University of Maryland" in two large octavo volumes.

Doctor Cordell is a member of the American Medical Association. Experience and observation have taught him the value of "concentration of purpose and effort, of wise choice of aims early in life, and of steady pursuit of them. Success does not consist in accumulating a fortune, but in speaking the truth, in doing one's duty, in living a pure, upright, useful and unselfish life. The best condition for man is one of constant employment—work, work, work. There is no better rule of conduct than the Golden Rule."



Yours truly
Ernest Judson Clark

ERNEST JUDSON CLARK

THE life insurance business in our country has within fifty years grown from small proportions to be one of the leading interests of the world. In the process of this growth it has developed a number of men of the first rank, whose talents and energies, if devoted to other pursuits, would have won them eminent and conspicuous positions. These men are not as much in the public eye as our statesmen, but, like the great bankers and engineers of the present day, are serving a most useful purpose in a world-wide field and contributing largely to the general growth, without looking for great reputations outside of their professional work. One of the younger men in this business, who has already won a most enviable position, is Ernest Judson Clark, of Baltimore, state agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Clark was born near Newtonsville, Ohio, on June 27, 1872. His parents are Benjamin Franklin and Sara (Roudebush) Clark. His father was a successful farmer who, after a life of industry, has retired from active business to his country estate near Cincinnati. He is a man of strong physique, of large stature, of forceful intellect, deeply interested in the common welfare, but not a politician in the sense of an office-seeker, though he served his community in various local and county offices. Mr. Clark is, by three lines of descent, of English stock, first settled in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland. His father was a son of Orson Clark, a landowner near Cincinnati. Orson Clark was son of James Clark, a native of Southampton county, Virginia, who migrated to Ohio in March, 1797, becoming the first judge of the Cincinnati courts and a member of the first Ohio state legislature. James Clark was the son of John Clark, of Virginia, said to have been the progenitor of this branch of the Clark family, a native of England who came to Virginia before the Revolutionary war, and with his son James served in the Revolutionary armies. These Virginia Clarks have a history not surpassed by that of any family in our country. It is sufficient here to mention George Rogers Clark, the young Virginian whose marvelous exploits added to our country the territory

from which was carved the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Mr. Clark's paternal grandmother was also of Virginia ancestry, being a daughter of John Corbley, Jr., a Baptist minister, who was a son of John Corbley, another Baptist minister, born in England in 1733, immigrated to Virginia when a young man, and died in the "Redstone district," now Green county, southern Pennsylvania, in 1803. His maternal grandfather was Jos. Roudebush. Jos. Roudebush was the son of Daniel, the son of Daniel, who migrated from "Ellicott Mills," now Ellicott City, Maryland, to Goshen, Ohio, in 1799 or 1800. Jos. Roudebush was of Holland Dutch descent, but on his maternal side was a lineal descendant of Col. Wm. Ball, of "Millenbeck" plantation on the Rappahannock river in Virginia, who was the grandfather of Mary Ball Washington, the mother of General Washington. Col. Wm. Ball, immigrant to the colony of Virginia in 1657, was a descendant of William Ball, Lord of the Manor of Backham, Berks, England, who died in 1480. His mother's maternal grandfather was Adam Lever, Jr., who migrated from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, and whose father, Adam Lever, immigrated to eastern Pennsylvania from the province of Alsace-Lorraine.

As a boy, Mr. Clark was strong and robust, living the natural life of a country boy, fond of outdoor sports, partial to natural history and animal life. His training on the farm and in the care of stock, under the direction of his father, he can see, in retrospective view, constituted a most beneficial effect on his after life. His mother's influence also was potent, both upon the intellectual and moral side of his nature. He attended the Newtonsville, Ohio, schools, and the National Normal University, of Lebanon, Ohio, from which last-named institution he was graduated in 1890. In his earlier years he was partial to history, mathematics, biography and scientific reading; and in so far as a busy man can find time for reading, these tastes have still abided with him. His professional career has been altogether along one line.

On completing his university course, he taught school for one year in western Ohio, and in June, 1891, entered the life insurance business, with the firm of R. Simpson & Sons, state agents for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company for Ohio. He filled the positions of solicitor, travelling special agent and assistant superintendent of agents for the state in the ensuing three years, and, in June, 1894, resigned his position with that firm to accept the place of superintendent of agents for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company,

under J. C. Campbell, state agent for Ohio and West Virginia, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio. His work here was so thoroughly successful and so much appreciated by the company that, on January 1, 1897, being then not quite twenty-five years old, he was transferred to Baltimore as state agent of the company for Maryland and the District of Columbia, with offices in both Baltimore and Washington. He came to Baltimore one of the youngest men who had ever been given such a responsible position, and a stranger. In the thirteen years which have since elapsed, he has built up a large and substantial business for his company, and has built for himself a position of influence and respect, both in professional and business circles, second to that of no man engaged in the same field. In 1900 Mr. Clark was the organizer of the Baltimore Life Underwriters' Association, and was its secretary until 1904, when he became its president. He also served as secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters from 1904 to 1907, at which time his friends urged him to take the presidency of that great association, which he could not see his way clear to do. Outside of the circles of his own business, he was one of the organizers of the United Surety Company of Baltimore, which began business on January 1, 1906, and since that date has served as its first vice-president and as a director and member of its executive committee.

In taking stock of the influences which have been most potent in his own life, he puts in first place the early home training, followed by contact with his fellows in active life, and, again, by school training, private study and youthful companionships.

Possessed of excellent education, to which he has added much by reading, observation and travel, Mr. Clark has not essayed authorship beyond miscellaneous works and publications pertaining to the insurance business. His political affiliation has always been with the Republican party, but he has never sought or held public office. In his university days fond of athletics, he now finds his chief recreations in horseback riding, hunting and fishing. He is a member of the Baptist church, and for the past twelve years has served as treasurer of the Eutaw Place Baptist church, one of the strong organizations of the city. As a working code for the young man starting in life, he suggests the avoidance of alcoholic liquors; hard work when at work, and hard play when at play; strict truthfulness, rigid honesty, and a high sense of honor in all things. As he sees it, no young man should be afraid to do more than that for which he is being paid; and he earn-

estly commends to every young man the wisdom of being always a student, not only of his own business, but of all things which bear upon the common welfare.

On November 14, 1900, he married Miss Marie Breson de La Tour, and of this marriage there are three children, one son and two daughters. Mrs. Clark and her sister, Mrs. John Howard Herrick, also of Baltimore, are daughters of Mr. Louis de La Tour, of Lynchburg, Virginia, who was formerly of Paris. They are scions of that famous French family which produced during the Napoleonic period the "First Grenadier of France," Theophile de La Tour d'Auvergne, whose history and romantic interest rival that of the famous Chevalier Bayard. Mrs. Clark is a lineal descendant of the first governor of Nova Scotia, General Charles de La Tour, whose wife's name she bears. General de La Tour was grandfather of the "First Grenadier of France." This was the family name of the Bouillon dukedom, and the great French marshal, Turenne, second son of the Duke de Bouillon, bore the name of Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne.

In his early prime of physical vigor, with his mind ripened by constant contact in a large field of activity, Mr. Clark has already gained a strong position, and is now in the way to rise much higher.

He holds membership in the Baltimore Country Club, the Merchants' Club, the Maryland Historical Society, the National Geographical Society, various Masonic bodies, from Blue Lodge to Commandery, the Knights of Pythias, the National Association of Life Underwriters, and sundry charitable and business organizations. In everything with which he is connected he is recognized as a valuable and useful member.

MORRILL NATHANIEL PACKARD

NO MAN in Baltimore is better known to the citizens of that great city than Judge M. N. Packard, now serving as associate justice of the juvenile court of Baltimore City. Judge Packard was born in West Paris, Oxford county, Maine, on May 28, 1858. His parents were Amos and Lydia Spofford (Herrick) Packard. Amos Packard was a typical New England farmer, a man of strong character, rigid integrity, devoted to his church, and of necessity industrious, as every New England farmer must be. He was a lineal descendant of Samuel Packard, founder of the American family, who landed in Massachusetts on August 10, 1638, having come from the old country in the ship "Diligence." He settled at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. However little we may know about the old immigrant, we know this, that he was a tremendous success as an ancestor, for in 1790 there were 106 families of Packards in the United States, of which 105 were in New England and one in New York. If not all, certainly the majority, of these families were descended from the immigrant, Samuel Packard.

On the maternal side, Judge Packard is a descendant of Robert Herrick, a lyric poet of England, born in 1591 and died in 1662. Judge Packard grew up on a New England farm, and that means that he knew what real hard work meant. He had a New England love of invention, was specially interested in religion, in law and in oratory. There were many difficulties in the way of his obtaining such an education as he wanted. His early days were laborious. The farm work was succeeded by paper-making and shoe-making. He literally had to earn the money that he needed to secure an education. As he looks back at this period of life he realizes that it was good discipline in that it taught him to be persistent, to be patient, and to know how really to enjoy the fruits of labor. Along with a good father he was fortunate in having a good mother, whose influence was for good upon every phase of his character, intellectual, moral and spiritual.

At the age of twenty-one he struck out on his own account. He had attended the Norway Liberal Institute at Norway, Maine, and got

the groundwork of a good education. At twenty-one he was a lecturer; at twenty-six he was a public speaker in Maryland; at twenty-eight he found himself in a position to carry out a long-cherished design and entered the Law Department of the University of Maryland. In 1888 he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. He was then thirty years old. From 1885 to 1889 he held the position of reading clerk for the first branch of the Baltimore City Council. By the latter year he had begun to get into practice as a lawyer. His practice developed and he made somewhat of a specialty of electric companies, and was, at one time or another, counsel for nearly all of the earlier electric corporations in Baltimore City. From 1904 to 1908 he served as police magistrate of Baltimore City, at the same time serving as alternate justice for juvenile causes in the juvenile court. In May, 1908, he was appointed associate justice for juvenile causes and is still serving in that capacity.

Everything that has any bearing upon the welfare of the country enlists the active interest of Judge Packard. He has been a constant writer and speaker on political and economical questions. In 1904 he published a pamphlet entitled "Voter and the Vote," which is an analysis of the right of franchise. His reading has taken a wide range, preferential lines being history, political economy and law. He testifies that every book read has helped to a wider and more accurate knowledge of affairs, and in turn helped to solve the pending problem. The strongest single influence of his early life, next to his parents, was association with the Reverend Josiah A. Seitz, and he frankly makes acknowledgment of his indebtedness to that good man.

Judge Packard's political affiliations are with the Democratic party, and when a man born in Maine is a Democrat, it means that he is one of the straightest sect.

The Judge frankly states that he has no ambitions that he does not expect yet to accomplish. His only fear is that time is passing more rapidly than he is progressing, and at the end he will be somewhat behind his desired accomplishment. Looking to true success and to sound ideals, he thinks that we should educate our youth in a thorough knowledge of American history and institutions; that we should add to that a knowledge of political economy so clear as to prevent people from being led astray by sophistry, and to that we should add the inculcation of a patriotic and sacred regard for and discharge of all the duties of citizenship.

For twenty-five years the Baltimore papers have constantly referred to Judge Packard and his work. He has been laborious and useful. Coming from the stock he does, no less could be expected of him. His ancestry includes Packards, Herricks, Garlands and Bradburys. Hamlin Garland, the noted author, is a cousin; Robert Herrick, another noted author, is a relative. Former United States Senator Bradbury, of Maine, is another relative.

All of his ancestors belong to the New England Puritan stock from the early colonial period, and coming from such stock, he could hardly be otherwise than a good citizen. To his credit be it said, he has lived up to the very best traditions of his race. Judge Packard is married.

Lest it may be presumed that Judge Packard is destitute of New England inventiveness, it is worthy of mention that in 1885 he invented a balance slide valve for steam engines, the effect of which was to overcome an obstacle which, prior to that time, had been exceedingly troublesome. It will be seen from this that he inherits all the strong qualities of New England.

ROBERT LEE GILL

ROBERT LEE GILL, lawyer, of Baltimore, belongs to a family which has been identified with Baltimore for two hundred years, he being seventh in descent from Stephen Gill, the immigrant who came from Yorkshire, England, about 1700 and settled in what was then known as "The Forest," in Baltimore county, near "St. Thomas," or "Garrison Forest" Episcopal church, of which he was one of the organizers and a member of its first vestry. Stephen Gill married Elizabeth Hubbard on December 16, 1708, and had four children, John, Stephen, Prudence and Elizabeth. John (1709-1797) married Mary Rogers on February 26, 1730, daughter of Nicholas Rogers, Senior, and sister of Colonel Nicholas Rogers, who served as aide to Baron DeKalb of the Revolutionary army. They had eleven children, six sons and five daughters. Their son, Nicholas (1750-1793), married his cousin, Elizabeth Gill, and had four children, Stephen and three daughters. Stephen, born March 17, 1781, died January 7, 1846, married Phoebe Osborn, and they had three children, one son, George Washington, and two daughters. Stephen Gill was a captain in the Maryland Volunteers in the War of 1812. His grandfather devised to him one hundred and thirty-nine acres of "Nicholson's Manor" and "Hickory Bottom." George Washington, born February 23, 1808, died February 18, 1876, married Rebecca Ensor, and they had seven sons. Nicholas Rufus, born March 12, 1838, died October, 1905, married Eleanor Agnes Dowson and of this marriage Robert Lee Gill was born in Baltimore on December 20, 1870. The résumé here given shows the direct line of descent from Stephen Gill, immigrant, to Robert Lee Gill.

Mr. Gill's mother was by another line of descent a Gill, being descended from John of the second generation through his son Edward. This family is one of that comparatively small number of American families which have remained in the territory settled by the original immigrant and kept such records that they are able to show a clear line of descent.

Yours sincerely
Robert Lee Gill

Mr. Gill's father, the late Nicholas Rufus Gill, was a most notable man in his generation. From a biographical encyclopedia published in Baltimore in 1879, and from the issue of the Baltimore Sun of October 31, 1905, a fairly good idea can be obtained of Nicholas Rufus Gill, who was born in Western Run Valley, Baltimore county, on March 12, 1838. He received his early education in Lamb's School and Milton Academy. He then read law for a year under David Stewart, a prominent lawyer of that day. He then went to Harvard and graduated in law in the class of 1859. He was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice in Baltimore in that year. His ability and skill won immediate recognition, and he built up a large and lucrative practice, never associating in partnership with any other lawyer until, after long years, when his son grew up, he formed the firm of N. Rufus Gill & Son.

Though not a politician, Mr. Gill was a life-time and consistent Democrat, and though always refusing to accept any office outside of his home city, he did accept service in the city council when he was needed. He was a member of both branches of the council repeatedly and served as president in both branches. At the expiration of his last term, during which he had frequently acted as ex-officio mayor, his fellow councilmen passed resolutions recognizing his faithful services. He also served as president of the water board along about 1890. For a number of years before his death, Mr. Gill was quite deaf, and this affliction interfered greatly with his practice and finally resulted in his confining himself practically to acting as an adviser to his sons. He was survived by one daughter and five sons. Mr. Gill was an able lawyer, a faithful and conscientious counsellor to his clients, and during his life enjoyed a very large measure of popularity.

Robert Lee Gill, the second son of Nicholas Rufus Gill, was reared in Baltimore, educated in its public schools, and his legal training received from the school of law of the University of Maryland, by which institution he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He had, prior to his graduation, acted in a clerical capacity in the law office of his father, so that he was qualified, upon graduation, with both the theory and practice to enter at once upon the work of his profession.

In taking stock of the motives which induced him to enter upon the profession of law and to strive for the prizes of life, Mr. Gill now recognizes that he was much influenced by the example of his father,

and the controlling influences which have guided his conduct through life came primarily from the home training, followed by his own study, contact with his fellows and school training.

Mr. Gill's record at the bar has been one of success, but, like many other active lawyers of the present day, he has become interested in other matters and may be classed not only as a successful lawyer, but as a capable business man. He is now president of the Lee Electric Company, which he organized. He recently took an important part in combining the larger Baltimore bakery interests in the City Baking Company; he is secretary and treasurer of the Potomac Sand and Gravel Company of Washington, District of Columbia; president of the German Land Improvement Company from its inception; president of the Law Construction Company from its inception, and a director in a number of other companies. Notwithstanding his legal and business activities he finds time to devote to philanthropic and religious work. Since 1900 he has been a member and vestryman of St. Peter's Episcopal church and a trustee of St. Peter's Orphan Asylum; since 1906 he has been interested in the Locust Point Social Settlement.

Both by tradition and conviction he is, in politics, affiliated with the Democratic party. He finds his chief recreation in golf, and holds membership in the Baltimore Country Club. In April, 1898, Mr. Gill married Miss Jane Henderson, and of this marriage there is one child.

Mr. Gill sums up very briefly his views as to the things essential for the young man who desires to make a success of his life. He puts closeness of application to one's vocation, uprightness in dealing, honesty and promptness in all matters as qualities which will go very far toward insuring success. Personally Mr. Gill has made what men call a success of life, but to the student of men and things the strong feature of his career is not that he has built up a large practice or made money, but that he has neglected no interest to which the good citizen is called upon to give service. In his profession, in his business interests, in the church, in philanthropy, he has been constant and attentive, and his life therefore presents the well-rounded career of the good and useful citizen.

JAMES RICHARD EDMUNDS

JAS. R. EDMUNDS, of Baltimore, for many years prominent in the financial and religious life of that city, was born in Baltimore on April 22, 1846, son of Thos. Hughes and Mary Dorset (Crane) Edmunds. Mr. Edmunds' father was a dentist of a lively and humorous temperament and decided intellectual qualities. He died when the son was only ten years old.

Edmund, or *Edmond,* is an old Saxon name, and became a surname by the addition of the genitival *s,* which made it mean "son of Edmund." The principal seat of the English family of this name has always been in Yorkshire, England. The American ancestry of Mr. Edmunds' family goes back to Lynn, Massachusetts, to which place the first progenitor came in the first settlement of Massachusetts. From there a branch of the family migrated to Sag Harbor, Long Island, and from there to Cape May, New Jersey, a little prior to the year 1700; for at that time Jonathan Edmunds was the owner of real property in Cape May. Jonathan Edmunds had a son Richard, who was the immediate ancestor of the subject of this sketch. Richard Edmunds married Mary Downs (sometimes spelled *Downes* and *Dounes*); and their son, Downs Edmunds, was commissioned Adjutant in Colonel Hand's regiment of militia on April 29, 1771, and was one of the "Committee of Safety" of Cape May during the Revolution. Downs Edmunds married Experience Hand, and their son Robert married Thankful Bancroft. The son of this marriage, another Richard, married Lydia Hughes, daughter of the Honorable Thos. H. Hughes; and their son, Thos. Hughes Edmunds, was the father of our subject. The Thos. H. Hughes above referred to, after serving as Sheriff and member of the General Assembly for several terms, was sent to Congress by the Whigs in 1828, serving in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses, from 1829 to 1832. He built in 1816 the first "Congress Hall" hotel at Cape Island. Humphrey Hughes, the first of the Hughes family at Cape May, came there from Long Island in 1687. He was of Welsh origin, served as a Captain in Colonel Coxe's regiment in 1713, was Sheriff of Cape May in 1711, served as a Justice of

the Peace in 1722, and was a member of the Assembly from 1723 to 1733—one of the influential men of his day.

The maternal ancestry of Mr. Edmunds also presents some very interesting features. Going back six generations, Robert Treat, born in England in 1622, son of Richard and Alice Treat, came to America when a young man, and died in Connecticut on July 10, 1710. In 1666 he was one of the founders of Newark, New Jersey, and its Deputy to the General Assembly for several years. He returned to Connecticut in 1672, and served as Deputy Governor of the colony from 1676 to 1682, and for fifteen years was its Governor—from 1683 to 1698—during which time occurred the famous historical incident of the hiding of the charter in the old oak, afterwards known as "The Charter Oak." Governor Treat presided in the Assembly from which Sir Edmond Andros, under orders from King James II, attempted unsuccessfully to take away the charter of the colony. After a short interval, Governor Treat became again Deputy Governor, serving from 1699 to 1708, making altogether thirty years in the offices of Deputy Governor and Governor. He also held military positions as Captain, Major and Colonel during the Indian wars; and at the battle of "Bloody Brook" the historian tells that "he turned the tide of success at a desperate moment, and saved the colonies from being destroyed by a savage foe." Mary Treat, daughter of the redoubtable old Governor, married Azariah Crane, and their descendants lived on the land which had been granted to Robert Treat at the settlement of Newark, and which was Mary's marriage portion. Rufus Crane, great-grandfather of our subject, was born and reared on this land, and served in the patriot armies during the Revolutionary war. In this Crane line, another of Mr. Crane's ancestors was Jasper Crane, who came from England about 1639—possibly a little earlier. He was one of the founders of New Haven, and subscribed its constitution in 1639, served as a Magistrate for several years, and also as a Magistrate in Connecticut colony after New Haven colony was joined to it. He assisted in the foundation of Newark, New Jersey, and his name appears first on the list of signers to its fundamental agreement on October 30, 1666. During the early years of the town he figured very largely in its affairs, was first president of the Town Court, and first on the list of Deputies to the General Assembly of New Jersey, a few years after the settlement of Newark.

It will be noted that Mr. Edmunds comes of pioneer Puritan stock—a stock never surpassed in the country for virile qualities.

As a boy, Mr. Edmunds was healthy. The most notable special taste of his boyhood was a fondness for drawing, and at that time he took up shorthand, learning it from books without a teacher, and has used it more or less all during life. As before stated, his father died when he was ten years of age, and his mother's influence, naturally strong, had therefore an unusual impression upon him, and was of great value to him both in an intellectual and moral way. As a young man he became interested in articles on banking and leading articles of a similar character in the New York "Journal of Commerce," which he read for many years, and which was exceedingly helpful to him in every way. His school life was completed in the Newton Academy at Baltimore, and at the age of fourteen he finally left school, in the year 1860, to take up a clerkship in an insurance office. He says frankly that the direction of his life work was brought about through circumstances which he could not control. On March 24, 1863, he became runner in the Western Bank, and a little later was made discount clerk. From 1864 to 1871 he was a clerk of the Farmers & Merchants' Bank. From 1871 to 1880, he was cashier of the Old Town Bank. In 1880 he was made cashier of the Bank of Commerce, and on December 12, 1902, had the duties of vice-president added to those of cashier. His working life, it may therefore be said, has been spent in the banking business; and he rates as the strongest influence controlling him during that working life, his private study and contact with other men in active pursuits.

In politics he belongs to that class—all too small—the Independent Citizen. He is partial to music. Mr. Edmunds is something more than a mere business man. He is a good citizen, who recognizes that the nation can live and prosper only as its life is based upon sound religious principles, and early in life he became attached to the Baptist church. He has given forty-five years of active work to the various interests of that great religious organization. In 1873 he was president of the City Mission Society of the Eutaw Place Baptist church. From 1874 to 1886, he was superintendent of the Sunday School of the Fuller Memorial, and afterwards of the North Avenue Baptist Sunday School, both of these Sunday schools having been started under the auspices of the Eutaw Place congregation. Since 1885 he has been a deacon in the Eutaw Place church. He is serving his fifth

term as president of the Men's League of his church, has served as secretary of the Baltimore Baptist Church Extension Society, as president of the Baptist Social Union of Maryland. From 1894 to 1902, he was a director of the Female House of Refuge. In 1903 and 1904, he was vice-president (and is now a member of the Executive Council) for Maryland of the American Bankers' Association. He is a member of the University and Twilight clubs.

Mr. Edmunds comes of a stock of nation builders. That he has lived up to the traditions of his ancestors is an undisputed fact, and that he has discharged every duty in his generation as well as the best of them did in theirs, is a fact which proves that the virtues of the stock from which he comes have in no wise diminished in his hands.

On October 29, 1873, he married Miss Anna S. Keyser. Of this marriage there are six children, all of whom are living, and one son is a missionary to China.

Yours faithfully,
Arthur D. Hinsdale

ARTHUR BARKSDALE KINSOLVING

THE REVEREND ARTHUR BARKSDALE KINSOLVING, D.D., rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Baltimore, comes of a family which has been well known in Virginia for one hundred years past. He was born in Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia, on February 20, 1861. His father was the Reverend Ovid A. Kinsolving, D.D., who was thrice married, and Doctor Kinsolving is the son of the second marriage, his mother's maiden name having been Lucy Lee Rogers, a daughter of General Asa Rogers, of Loudoun county, who was for sixty years in public life in Virginia, for twenty of which he was second auditor of the state. Doctor Kinsolving's father was a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church, long prominent in his section, who served as president of the Virginia Diocesan Convention, who was a man of excellent attainments, a fine reader, an eloquent preacher, a faithful pastor and a good man of affairs. Through his mother, Doctor Kinsolving can claim among his ancestors and relatives Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, "Light Horse Harry Lee" and General Robert E. Lee. On the paternal side he comes from a family that came from the Isle of Man to Virginia two hundred years ago, and, according to the family tradition, first settled in King William county. Doctor Kinsolving's mother was a cultivated woman of deep religious feeling, whose spiritual influence, though she died young, had undoubtedly much to do with the shaping of the son's life.

Doctor Kinsolving was a robust, athletic boy, very active about the home, did considerable work on a fruit farm, was partial to his books, fond of writing, speaking and literature—in fine, a healthy boy, both in body and mind. His school advantages were of the best. He attended the Halifax Male Academy four years, the Episcopal High School of Virginia three years, the Virginia University one year, and rounded off his education in the Theological Seminary at Alexandria, where he was graduated in 1886. While at the Episcopal High School he won three medals and a scholarship prize every year. In the theological school he stood at the head of his class. Before taking up the

work of the ministry he taught in the Yeates Institute at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for one year, in the Episcopal High School of Virginia one year, and for two years was instructor in Greek in the Preparatory Department of the Theological Seminary, Virginia.

In 1886 he was ordained deacon, and entered upon the duties of his vocation as rector of St. John's church, Warsaw, Virginia. He served that church until 1889, when he accepted a call to Christ church, Brooklyn, New York, where he remained until 1906, when he became rector of St. Paul's, Baltimore, which he has since been serving with distinguished ability and fidelity.

In recognition of his attainments, he was honored by Washington and Lee University with the degree of D.D. Doctor Kinsolving has been a hard worker and a hard student. As a result of this he stands high up in the ranks of the clergy as an able and successful minister. He has been a deputy to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for four years was archdeacon of Brooklyn, New York, in addition to his rectorate.

During his ministry of twenty-four years Doctor Kinsolving has a record of notable success. Commencing at Emmerton, Virginia, he built Emmanuel church at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars and left it fully paid for.

In Brooklyn, Christ chapel and parish house adjoining were built and paid for at a cost of seventy-six thousand dollars; then a parish house and chantry were erected at Christ church at a cost of twenty-one thousand dollars; then the rectory was enlarged and fitted up at a cost of ten thousand dollars, a new organ built at a cost of nine thousand dollars, and in addition to all this building he started an endowment fund and left it with twenty thousand dollars invested. Thus, in his seventeen years in Brooklyn, he not only saw to it that his parish paid its way, but actually added to its plant and investment one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars in cash. Since coming to Baltimore he has succeeded in bringing to pass a consolidation of Henshaw Memorial church with St. Paul's Guild House, Columbia avenue, thus adding to St. Paul's parish property to the value of thirty thousand dollars.

Seven years ago Doctor Kinsolving received a large vote for the bishopric of Long Island. He has three times been selected to read papers or speak at the Church Congress of the United States.

He received calls to succeed Reverend Doctor Joshua Peterkin,

rector of St. James church, Richmond, Virginia, and Reverend Doctor Charles Minnegerode, rector of St. Paul's, Richmond, Virginia. That he was judged a worthy successor to these eminent men attests his church standing in the strongest possible way.

In looking back and taking cognizance of the influences which have been the greatest factors in shaping his life, he puts as paramount a saintly mother, a strong and godly father, and then the environment of a church boarding school. He has never essayed authorship in a large way, but has given a number of articles to prominent magazines. He holds membership in the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society and the University Club, and for fifteen years has been a member of the Club of New York City, an organization of leading Episcopal ministers. In politics he would be classed as an independent Democrat, for while he calls himself a Democrat he did not hesitate to break loose from the party when Bryan was nominated, as he did not agree with the views then enunciated as the party doctrine. Always fond of outdoor life he finds his chief recreation at present in an occasional game of golf.

On February 5, 1895, he married Miss Sallie Archer Bruce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Seddon Bruce, of Richmond, Virginia. Of this marriage there are five children, two boys and three girls.

Doctor Kinsolving's family has been strongly identified with the Episcopal church for three or four generations past. His father has been mentioned. In the present generation is an elder half-brother, George Herbert Kinsolving, born in 1849, who has been bishop of Texas for the past eighteen years. Another younger full brother, Lucien Lee Kinsolving, born in 1862, has been missionary bishop of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, since January, 1899.

WILLIAM HENRY DUNBAR

WILLIAM HENRY DUNBAR, clergyman, of Baltimore. was born at Stone Church, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, on January 25, 1852, the son of Robert and Susan (Correll) Dunbar. His father was a farmer of Scotch descent characterized by integrity and strict faithfulness to duty. Mrs. Dunbar's ancestors were Germans. Her influence was strong for good on her son's moral life. William H. Dunbar was brought up in the country enjoying good health and fond of books and of play. He worked on the farm until fifteen years of age, when he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, for which he was prepared by the pastor of his home church. His college vacations were always spent in farm work and narrow circumstances forced him to earn his way through the last three years of the college course, which he completed with the degree of A.B. in 1871. He then entered the Theological Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran church at Gettysburg, and graduated in 1874. In 1892, Pennsylvania College gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Doctor Dunbar feels that the strongest influence upon him has been the contact with men in active life. He has always striven "to do everything with all his might," and writes that he "was led into the ministry by the Spirit of God."

He has written a number of magazine articles and pamphlets, and is the author of a book, the first of the Teachers' Training Series of the Lutheran church, called "The Book and the Message," widely used in the training of Sunday-school teachers. In politics, he is a Republican. On October 7, 1880, he married Jennie Chamberlain, daughter of David and Catharine Chamberlain, of Easton, Pennsylvania, by whom he has had two children, both of whom are living.

The work of his life was begun by a pastorate of St. Peter's Lutheran church at Easton, Pennsylvania, which lasted from August, 1874, to 1880. He then became pastor of Zion Lutheran church, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and remained there until 1894, when he accepted a call to St. Mark's Lutheran church, Baltimore, and began a successful pas-

torate, which has continued to the present time. Doctor Dunbar was secretary of the East Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod, from 1877 to 1880, and president of that body from 1888 to 1891. He has been a member of the Lutheran board of publication since 1880 and of the board of trustees of Pennsylvania College since 1885. From 1884 to 1894 he was president of the board of trustees of Trunsler Orphans' Home of the General Synod of the Lutheran church, and is now president of that Synod's deaconess board and of the board of directors of its Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. He was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Chautauqua and a member of the Advisory Council on Religious Congresses of the World's Congress Auxiliary to the Columbian Exposition of 1893. Doctor Dunbar was for a number of years chairman of the committee of arrangements of the Baltimore Ministerial Union, and was elected the first president of that body. He has been president of the Lutheran Ministers' Association of Baltimore since 1897, and for two years was president of the Lutheran Synod of Maryland.

Doctor Dunbar's words of advice toward the attainment of success are "Do not allow yourself to be drawn into many interests of various kinds. Concentrate energy. Do not fritter away energy on what is not worth doing. Do what you undertake with all your might."

ROBERT POLLOK KERR

ROBERT POLLOK KERR, clergyman, was born at Greensboro, Greene county, Alabama, on July 19, 1850. He is the son of John Poole and Sarah Howard (Webb) Kerr. His mother was a native of Granville county, North Carolina. His father, a man of dignity, industry, courtesy and piety, was a merchant and a prominent elder of the Presbyterian church. Doctor Kerr's father and grandfather are descendants of Sir Robert Kerr, of Scotland, a leader of the Covenanters. They came to the United States from Sanquhar, Scotland. His maternal great-grandfather, James Webb, removed to North Carolina from Essex county, Virginia. Doctor Kerr, when but six years of age, moved with his parents to Dubuque, Iowa. He was a sturdy boy, and, though his father was a man of wealth, he had taught his children to work and not be ashamed of it, the work. His mother, he says, "was one of the most remarkable women I ever knew," and he further affirms that "my father and mother, under God, made me what I am." He was always fond of books, and his favorite study has been history, especially the history of the church of God. After the death of his father in 1865, his family went to Arkansas, then to Missouri, and finally returned South. "When my father was dying," he says, "he told me he had always prayed that I might be a minister, and I told him I had always intended to be one." His college education was received at the William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, where he graduated with first honors in 1870. He then entered the Union Theological Seminary at Hampden-Sidney, Virginia, receiving his certificate of graduation in 1873. In 1887 Doctor Kerr was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. Doctor Kerr has traveled extensively abroad and in the East, and is a fine linguist. He began active life as the pastor of a Presbyterian church at Lexington, Missouri, and has been pastor successively of churches in Thomasville, Georgia; Savannah, Georgia; Petersburg, Virginia; and of the First Presbyterian church at Richmond, Virginia, where he had remarkable success for nearly twenty years. Under Doctor Kerr's influence and ministration in the latter

church, the congregation grew to be one of the most powerful of the denomination in the Southern field. It increased in membership and prosperity in excess of any previous period in its history. Doctor Kerr's ability has been conspicuous in the councils of the church. He was the author of the famous "concurrent resolution" adopted at Atlanta in 1882, which was later passed by the General Assembly of the Northern Presbyterian church, and which served to bring closer together the two assemblies in this country. Doctor Kerr was the organizer of the Richmond Ministerial Union, and was president of the board of trustees of the Westminster School at Richmond, also president of the board of trustees of the Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, and president of the Presbyterian Orphanage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church located at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was president of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance of the Western Hemisphere, and is associated with the May Festival of Christian Unity, which meets annually in Richmond, and whose object is to show the purpose of all denominations to work for the uplifting of the world. In 1903, Doctor Kerr accepted a call to the pastorate of the Northminster Presbyterian church at Baltimore, which position he now holds, greatly beloved by the congregation. In spite of his many pastoral duties, Doctor Kerr has found time to add materially to the literature of the Presbyterian church. Among the books written by him are: "The History of Presbyterianism in All Ages," "Presbyterianism for the People," "The Voice of God in History," "Land of Holy Light," "Will the World Outgrow Christianity?" "History of the Covenanters," "Hymns of the Ages," "The Presbyterian Communion Class Catechism," and other minor works. For recreation and exercise, Doctor Kerr follows hunting and fishing during his vacations, which he usually spends in Canada. On September 17, 1873, Doctor Kerr married Miss Ellen T. Webb, of Nashville, Tennessee. They have had no children. His counsel to the American youth is given in a few words, "Fear God, and keep his commandments. Love God and your fellow man."

GEORGE MARTIN GILLET

GEORGE MARTIN GILLET, of the Montague & Gillet Company, straw hat manufacturers, of Baltimore and New York, was born in Baltimore City, on July 9, 1865, son of George M. and Antoinette (Jacobson) Gillet.

The Gillet family has two widely different origins. One branch is of Puritan English stock, and the other of French Huguenot. As a rule, the French Huguenot branch spell the name Gillette. In 1790, however, of the one hundred and fifty-six families of Gillets then settled in our country, there were eight different spellings, which merely illustrates the indifference of our ancestors to the spelling of their own names. Mr. Gillet comes from the Puritan English branch, which was founded by Jonathan Gillet, who came from England in the ship "Mary and John," landing at Nantasket May 30, 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. That the Gillet family in England occupied an honorable station is proven by the possession of three coats of arms. The old Puritan, Jonathan Gillet, must be accorded great success as an ancestor. He moved in 1635 from Dorchester to Windsor, Connecticut, with his wife and three children, Cornelius, Jonathan and Mary. In Windsor there were born to him Anna, Joseph, Samuel, Abigail, Jeremiah and Josias. It is of interest to note the Bible names. This makes a family of nine children of the first immigrant, and to some extent accounts for the large number of families who, one hundred and sixty years later, could trace their origin back to Jonathan Gillet. Among his descendants were General Jonathan Gillet, born in Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1720, who was a distinguished soldier in the colonial wars with the French and Indians. These Gillets have sent five members to the Federal Congress.

George M. Gillet was a healthy and active boy, fond of outdoor life, whose early years were spent in the city in winter and in the country in summer. His mother was careful of his training, and exercised a powerful influence in giving the boy good moral stamina. His educational training was obtained in The Friends' Academy, No. 19 Grammar School, and the Baltimore City College.

In 1882, a youth of seventeen, he entered mercantile life as an employee in the grain business, in which he spent the next eighteen years. In 1900 he engaged in his present line of manufacture of straw hats with Duke & Thompson, which in 1901 became the Duke, Montague & Gillet Company, which so continued until 1906. In 1907 the Montague & Gillet Company was organized, which is his present business interest.

Mr. Gillet frankly admits that the most powerful influence in his early years that influenced him towards striving for a prize in life was his desire to get married. The impulse evidently resulted in a successful movement, for on the 3d day of November, 1891, he married Miss Mary Frances Koons, and of this marriage there are four children.

He rates as powerful influences in his life the home training and contact with his fellow men.

He served for a short time in Company A of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, which famous old regiment appears to have taken a bit of time out of the life of nearly every prominent man in Baltimore.

He has mechanical talent, and has received patents from the government on machines.

Politically, he classes himself as an independent Democrat. That is to say, while his political convictions lie with the Democratic party, he tries in each campaign to cast his vote for the best man, in so far as he can obtain knowledge.

His recreations are found in hunting, fishing and walking.

Mr. Gillet attributes any failures which may have occurred in his life to too much haste; and this is worthy of consideration by other men. More of us fail from too much haste than from too little.

He is a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and strongly devoted to its work, being now a deacon of the Brown Memorial church and a member of the Presbyterian Union of Maryland. He also holds membership in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and the Yacht Club.

In his reading, Mr. Gillet rates as most helpful in his own life the Bible, and next to that, histories and books of travel. He thinks the young man starting in life would find it a most excellent policy to consider well each movement, look before he leaps, and adopt the famous motto of Davy Crockett, "Be sure you are right, and then go ahead." He is a good example of the strong, sturdy, patient, growing

business man, who does the day's work, as it comes to hand, with fidelity, and who is content with the reasonable reward of his labor, striving always to maintain high ideals and to discharge well the duties of citizenship.

Sincerely yours

J. Thomas Kent Jr.

JAMES HALL MASON KNOX, JR.

DOCTOR JAMES HALL MASON KNOX, JR., of Baltimore, one of the prominent physicians of that city, was born on May 20, 1872, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, son of James H. Mason and Helen R. (Thompson) Knox, daughter of the late Judge Oswald Thompson, of Philadelphia. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman. Doctor Knox was the son of the Reverend Doctor John Knox, pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed church of New York City. His longest pastorate was in First church of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and at Bristol. For some years he was president of the Lafayette College at Easton, Pennsylvania. Among Doctor Knox's ancestors was the Reverend John M. Mason, D.D., an eminent clergyman of New York City. The Knox family is of Scotch origin, and from the days of John Knox, the father of the Reformation in Scotland, down to General Henry Knox, Washington's chief of artillery and first Secretary of War, and from that period down to the present, in every generation, the Knox family has furnished useful men.

Doctor Knox's boyhood was chiefly spent in Bristol, Pennsylvania, and Easton, Pennsylvania. At the high school of the latter place he prepared for college and entered the Academic Department of Lafayette College, where he remained for two years. At the end of his sophomore year he left that institution and went to Yale University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1892 and the degree of Ph.D. in 1894. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1896. For four years from the fall of 1894 Doctor Knox followed a professional course at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, where he was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1898. He then spent one year at the Johns Hopkins Hospital as interne, and since that time has been actively engaged in practice in Baltimore. In 1901 several months were spent in the study of pediatrics in Berlin and Vienna. Since 1902 Doctor Knox has been connected with the Johns Hopkins University, first as assistant in pediatrics, then from 1904 to 1909 as instructor, and in 1909 he was made

associate. In 1901 he was elected superintendent and physician in charge of The Thomas Wilson Sanitarium, which position he has since held. In 1904 he was chosen professor of diseases of children at the Woman's Medical College, Baltimore. It was through the enterprise of Doctor Knox that the milk dispensaries of The Thomas Wilson Sanitarium, now conducted by the Babies' Milk Fund Association, were established in the city of Baltimore.

In religious faith Doctor Knox adheres to the creed of his fathers for generations past, and is a Presbyterian, holding the office of trustee in the First Presbyterian church of Baltimore. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Pediatrics Society, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions, and in November, 1909, was made the first president of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. In May, 1908, he was elected president of the Fifth Maryland Conference of Charities and Correction. For several years he has been manager of the Charity Organization Society, and a member of its executive committee.

Politically he is identified with the Republican party. He is a member of the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore and the Maryland Historical Society. In a social way he belongs to the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Wolf's Head Senior Society of the Yale University, the University Club, the Baltimore Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Baltimore Athletic Club, the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, and the Bachelors' Cotillon Club.

On April 28, 1908, Doctor Knox was married to Miss Marian Gordon Bowdoin, daughter of the late W. Graham and Katherine Gordon Bowdoin, of Baltimore. They have a daughter, Katharine Bowdoin Knox, born April 29, 1910.

The record above given shows the effective energy and remarkable growth in a professional way of a young man not yet thirty-eight years old.

EDWARD HERRICK GRIFFIN

WHATEVER may be said of the defects of the commercial age in which we live, it must be said to its credit that we do more for the cause of education than ever before in the history of the world. It must be confessed, however, that we have not yet arrived at that point where we properly reward for their labors those devoted men who give their lives and their splendid abilities to the teaching of our sons and daughters. Even in this direction men of middle age can see that there has been an improvement during the present generation, and the time cannot now be far distant when appreciation of this most valuable class of our citizenship will be in something more substantial than newspaper eulogies and post-mortem bouquets.

Prominent in the educational work of our country at present is Edward Herrick Griffin, Professor of the History of Philosophy and Dean of the College Faculty in Johns Hopkins University since May, 1889. Professor Griffin was born in Williamstown, Massachusetts, on November 18, 1843, son of Nathaniel Herrick and Hannah (Bulkley) Griffin. His father was a professor in Williams College for eleven years, and Librarian for that old institution for twenty years.

Doctor Griffin is of mixed English and Welsh stock. On the paternal side his American ancestry goes back to Jasper Griffin, who was born in Wales about 1648 and settled in Southold, Long Island, about 1675. Another branch of the paternal ancestry are the Herricks, who in our country date from 1629, when the family first settled in Salem, Massachusetts. On the maternal side, his ancestry traces back to Reverend Peter Bulkley, who was born at Woodhill, Bedfordshire, England, in 1583, and was the first minister of Concord, Massachusetts.

Doctor Griffin had the best of educational advantages. After preparatory training he entered Williams College, where he received his A.B. in 1862, and the degree of A.M. in 1865, *in cursu*. From 1862 to 1864, he was a student in Princeton Theological Seminary, and in the academic year 1864-5 he was a tutor in Williams College. He then entered Union Theological Seminary, where he remained one year.

He began his active ministerial career as pastor of the First Congregational church of Burlington, Vermont. He held that position from 1868 to 1872, when he became Professor of Latin in Williams College, which chair he held until 1881. In 1881 he became Morris Professor of Rhetoric, and in 1886 Mark Hopkins Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy. In 1889, after seventeen years of most capable service in Williams College, he became connected with Johns Hopkins University as Dean of the College Faculty and Professor of the History of Philosophy. All men now know Johns Hopkins as one of the great universities in our country, and the work of this modest professor has been one of the strong contributing causes to its upbuilding and its greatness.

He holds membership in the Kappa Alpha college fraternity, the American Psychological Association, the American Philosophical Association, the University Club of Baltimore, and other social and learned organizations. In 1900 he affiliated with the Presbyterian church, and was made an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Baltimore, where he became teacher of a Bible class. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him in 1880 by Amherst College, and that of LL.D. by Princeton University in 1888, and by Williams College in 1905.

On May 22, 1872, Doctor Griffin married Miss Rebekah Wheeler, of Burlington, Vermont, daughter of Reverend John Wheeler, D.D., many years President of the University of Vermont. Of this marriage there are two sons, both of whom are graduates of Johns Hopkins University.

Doctor Griffin is something more than a learned man. As Dean of the Faculty it has been a pleasure as well as a duty to lend a helping hand to the student body in every way possible and he enjoys a well-deserved popularity among the young men. In addition to these qualifications he is especially happy as a public speaker, and is in much demand on public occasions, where he never fails to leave a pleasant impression. He is a strong man, without being rude, a wise man without conceit, a learned man without bigotry, and has won credit in every position which he has been called upon to fill.

Solomon Bulkley Griffin, a younger brother of Doctor Griffin, has been for more than thirty years managing editor of the Springfield Republican, one of the most famous of American newspapers.

WILLIAM JOHN WITZENBACHER

WM. J. WITZENBACHER, lawyer, was born in Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland, in 1862, the son of William and Catherine Witzenbacher. His parents were natives of the Odenwald region in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. In their native country several of the family held public positions, including clerks of courts, tax collectors and municipal officials.

William John Witzenbacher fitted for college at Hagerstown, attending public and subscription schools and the Washington county high school, enjoying excellent health and showing an inclination for books and outdoor life. When young, he was interested in mathematics, metaphysics, history and political economy. He acquired modern languages: German, French, Spanish and Italian, in order to get at their literature and the thoughts of those nations, and made it a point to read only the productions of a single language for two or three years continuously, so as to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the nation selected.

He entered Johns Hopkins University, and was graduated thence with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1883. He then took up the study of law, from his own choice, in which his parents' wishes concurred. He attended some lectures at the University of Maryland, but did not graduate, completing his legal education by private reading. He was admitted to the bar in 1886. During the three years which he devoted to reading law, he was also an instructor at the McDonogh School in Baltimore county.

In politics, he affiliates with the Democratic party, and in religion with the Reformed church in the United States. His favorite relaxation is walking over the country, and he has visited on foot almost every corner in Washington county. He believes that walking is "the employment of a natural use of the body and affords opportunity to become acquainted with the resources of the country and the people who produce its wealth." He is fond of music, and spends considerable time in the study of the masterpieces of the great composers, whose complete works he has in his library.

On being admitted to the bar he settled down to practice his profession at Hagerstown. He was city attorney from March, 1890, to March, 1895, and state's attorney for the county for a brief period during the latter year. From December, 1899, to December, 1901, he served as attorney to the Washington county commissioners, and from June, 1901, to February, 1903, as attorney to the county supervisors of election. On February 9, 1903, he was appointed by the governor associate judge of the fourth judicial circuit, and held that office until November 25, 1903.

For many years, the Washington county jail had been condemned, by the enlightened public opinion of the county, as an unfit place for the confinement of criminals. The county became possessed at this time of a large sum of money from the sale of its stock in the Western Maryland Railroad Company, and, largely through sentiment created by Judge Witzenbacher's charges to the grand juries, it was induced to expend part of the fund in the construction of a modern and properly equipped prison. As judge, the question of crossing the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the Western Maryland Railroad came before him. The interests in charge of the canal opposed this crossing, but Judge Witzenbacher gave leave for the railroad to cross, filing an opinion which was styled "a clear and forcible statement of the case and a convincing argument based thereupon." The decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. On his retirement from the bench the Washington county bar passed resolutions expressing appreciation of his "fairness, fidelity, industry, and ability," in his efforts "in rehabilitating the law library of this county," and of his "zealous and patient labors in recasting the rules of this court."

In 1895 an agreement was made by a company with the municipality of Hagerstown relative to electric lighting for ten years. The service was unsatisfactory to many citizens, and a sentiment grew for a municipal lighting plant. Mr. Witzenbacher denounced the contract with the company as illegal and *ultra vires,* and prepared an amendment to the charter of Hagerstown, requiring the immediate erection of such a plant, notwithstanding the existence of the contract. The question was submitted to popular vote, and the erection of a municipal plant determined upon by a decisive majority. A test case as to the legality of the contract was brought in the courts, and Mr. Witzenbacher's position was affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

Reviewing his career, Judge Witzenbacher writes: "I was

brought up by parents punctiliously honest and having the very strictest regard for a sincere performance of every obligation, either great or small. I was always taught to do my best in everything, to employ only open and direct methods, to cultivate simplicity and truthfulness and accept results without elation, if successful; without depression, if unsuccessful. To work was inculcated as a sacred obligation, and to work in the fulfilment of duty as a pleasure and an end in itself. I believe that the maintenance of sound principles, with sincerity and courage, unswervingly practiced, at all times and in all places, will most certainly bring about success in life. A steadfast devotion to a good end will never fail."

WALTER B. PLATT

DOCTOR WALTER B. PLATT, physician, was born at Waterbury, New Haven county, Connecticut, December 20, 1853. He is the son of Gideon Lucian and Caroline (Tudor) Platt. His father, a physician and surgeon, and president of the Connecticut Medical Association, was a man of great energy, rectitude, self-control and kindness. Richard Platt, the founder of the Platt family, came from Hertfordshire, England, in 1638, and settled in Milford, Connecticut. Other ancestors of note were: Thomas Buckingham, who emigrated from England, in 1638, to New Haven, Connecticut; Owen Tudor, who went to Massachusetts from Wales between 1620 and 1636; Deacon William Gaylord, who emigrated from England in 1630; Joseph Loomis, who came from England in 1638; Elder William Brewster (pastor of the Pilgrims on the "Mayflower") in 1620; Doctor Elihu Tudor, surgeon (1733 to 1826), who was with the British army at the capture of Quebec and Havana. When Doctor Platt was a boy, he lived in a small town, where, he says, "among other duties he was made to take entire care of a horse for a time." This discipline he thinks was most valuable. He early showed a love for chemistry, zoölogy and botany, and in reading found most helpful works in natural science, such as Huxley, Herbert Spencer, and Sir John Lubbock. Doctor Platt received his early education in the public schools and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Massachusetts. He then entered Yale University, and received the degree of Ph.D. in 1874. From that date until 1879 he studied at the Harvard Medical School, graduating with the degree of M.D. in the latter year. Doctor Platt pursued postgraduate courses in medicine at the Universities of Berlin, Vienna and Heidelberg. He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in England, and was made a fellow, by examination, of that college in 1883. It was through personal preference that he chose the profession of a physician, and began his practice in Baltimore in 1881, which he has since continued with excellent success to the present time.

Doctor Platt was, in 1872, collector in natural history in the Yellowstone expedition of the United States Geological Survey. In 1878

he was assistant to the superintendent at the Boston City Hospital and afterward house surgeon. From 1884 to 1889 he was surgeon to the Bayview Hospital, and during the same years was demonstrator of surgery at the University of Maryland. Since his appointment in 1886, he has been superintendent and surgeon of the Robert Garrett Hospital for Children. In 1884 he published a translation with notes, of Ultzman's "Pyuria." He is a member of the Delta Psi fraternity, the University Club, the Reform League, the Civil Service Reform Club, the American Economic Association, the American Association for the Advance of Science, the National Economic League, and of numerous professional societies, the Colonial Wars Society, and local organizations. In politics Doctor Platt is identified with the Republican party, though he twice voted for Cleveland. He is a vestryman in St. John's Episcopal church, Kingsville, which office he has held since 1903. For exercise and recreation he turns to camping, riding, rowing and traveling by sea to tropical countries. He says, "I am a strong believer in moderate indulgence in athletic exercises, but opposed to violent competitive games. I think their influence is not physically good on those who take part in them."

On December 4, 1889, Doctor Platt was married to Mary Perine. They have four children. He offers this suggestion to the youth beginning life's activities: "Associate early with men of high ideals and successful achievement. Take regular, moderate physical exercise. Get your education at the best schools and universities. Concentrate professional energy. Keep up general culture through life. Resolve to entertain no ideals or beliefs except such as are sound and ultimately useful to mankind."

SAMUEL C. ROWLAND

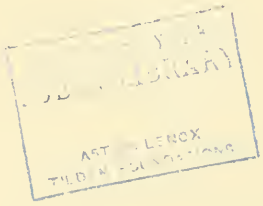
SAMUEL C. ROWLAND, vice-president of the Baltimore Trust Company, was born in Port Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland, on January 9, 1858, son of James Harvey and Elizabeth A. (Webb) Rowland. Mr. Rowland is of mixed English and Scotch ancestry. His father, James H. Rowland, was a successful lumber merchant and financier, a man of strong character and generous disposition.

The first ancestor of our subject in America, John Rowland, came from Wales in 1640 and settled first near Philadelphia, moving to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. On the other hand, the Webbs were long centuries ago Scotch, but became scattered over England, numerously represented in that country, and the first American ancestor of Mr. Rowland on the Webb side of the family was Richard Webb, who came from Gloucester, England, in 1732. They also settled in Pennsylvania, and we find that James Webb, born in England, 1708, and therefore a man grown when the family came to America, was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly almost continuously from 1747 to 1775, in the last-named year serving as a member of the Committee on Public Safety. His public service covered a period of thirty years, and he belonged to that strong band of patriots in Pennsylvania of which Benjamin Franklin was the leader.

Prominent in this branch of the Rowland family may be mentioned Samuel, grandfather of our subject, born in 1780, near Port Deposit, who lived until 1864. He rose to be one of the most successful merchants of his time, being principally engaged in the lumber business, made a large fortune and was one of the strongest financiers of his generation, a man of much public spirit and of fine Christian character.

Samuel C. Rowland started in life with the advantage of a strong ancestry on both sides, and whatever may be said to the contrary, this is a most valuable asset. Most of his youth was spent in the country. He was a healthy boy, fond of outdoor sports, and was fortunate in both parents, his mother exercising an especially strong and healthful influence in shaping his life along correct moral lines. His educational

Sincerely Yours
Sam'l C. Rowland.



advantages were good. He attended the West Nottingham Academy, and then for three years was a student in La Fayette College, graduating in 1879.

Heredity appears to have cropped out in his choice of business, for leaving college he entered the lumber business at Port Deposit, in which both his father and grandfather had been engaged. His business life, both as a merchant and as a financier, has been steadily successful. After many years in the lumber business and as bank president in Port Deposit, he moved ten years or more ago to Baltimore City, where he has been chairman of the executive committee of the International Trust Company, one of the leading financial institutions of that city, and now holds the position of vice-president of the Baltimore Trust Company.

He holds membership in the Maryland, the Baltimore, the Baltimore Country, the Elkridge Kennel, the Merchants' and the Bachelors' Cotillon Clubs, and is an honorary member of Troop "A," Maryland National Guards.

Mr. Rowland is a nephew by marriage of Jacob Tome, who founded and endowed the Jacob Tome Institute at Port Deposit. Mr. Rowland thus became one of the original incorporators of this fine institution, and is now one of its trustees and member of the finance committee. In addition to the interests already mentioned he is connected as a stockholder or in an official capacity with many large corporations; thus he is a director in the Georgia and Florida Railroad and the Columbia and Port Deposit Railway. He is president of the National Bank of Port Deposit and of the Bowman Lumber Company, of West Virginia. He is vice-president of the Rowland Land Company, of West Virginia, a large holder of timber and coal lands. He is a director in the National Exchange Bank of Baltimore, the Big Coal Company, of West Virginia, and the American Lumber Company, which, with its principal office in Baltimore, operates through several states. The Big Coal Company confines itself to a strictly mining business and is developing the lands of the Rowland Land Company. From this it will be seen that Mr. Rowland is active in the world of finance, of transportation and of industrial development.

His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, both by inheritance and conviction. His recreations are found in horses, motoring and shooting. Like his fathers before him, he holds to the Presbyterian church.

On January 5, 1887, he married Miss Cornelia Talcott Ransom, daughter of Charles E. Ransom, of New York state, who married Miss Georgia Anderson, a member of an old Maryland family. They have three children.

There is a familiar tradition in our country that "it is only three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves." Like a majority of popular traditions, it is untrue. It is true that here and there a decadent descendant of good stock will dissipate both fortune and good name, but the history of our country shows the rule to be that the descendants of strong ancestors, if not always the equal of progenitors, are yet good men and true. In many cases they have traveled much further along the line of preferment or of useful service than honored ancestors; not always because they are men of greater ability, but sometimes because of greater opportunity. Mr. Rowland's case may be taken as typical. From clear back to the beginning of the family in this country, seven generations ago, they have given to the country generation after generation good men and women, not always brilliant, but always useful and patriotic. His grandfather was the strongest man of his section in his generation. He himself, in our own day, by reason of the great changes in business conditions, has attained to even a greater eminence in business circles than his grandfather. On the other side, in the higher things of life, moral, religious and civic duties have had from him that sort of service which has made him one of the valuable men of his day, and this service has been given without reference to personal preferment or personal self-seeking. This is the best type of American citizenship, and to this class in our citizenship Mr. Rowland fairly belongs.

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE

HENRY STOCKBRIDGE, of Baltimore, lawyer and judge, was born in Baltimore, September 18, 1856, son of Henry and Fanny E. (Montague) Stockbridge.

On both sides of the family, Judge Stockbridge is descended from ancient British families. We find in England that the name Stockbridge was anciently written Stokebridge or Stockbreghe. They have an ancient coat of arms, and the family also gave name to the town of Stockbridge, in Huntingdonshire. The Stockbridge name is apparently of Saxon origin. On the other side, the Montagues were originally Normans, and the family has been a mighty one in Great Britain, including the dukedom of Manchester, the earldom of Sandwich and the barony of Swaythling. There have been also numerous lesser titles.

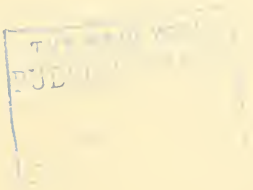
In America, the Stockbridges go back to John, who came from England in the ship Blessing, in 1632, and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts. On the maternal side, they go back to Peter and Richard Montague, who came from England to Virginia, Peter coming in 1621 and Richard in 1637. This Richard removed to Boston in 1646, and finally settled in Hadley, Massachusetts, and it is from him that Mr. Stockbridge is descended. Judge Stockbridge's father, also bearing the name of Henry, was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, August 31, 1822. He graduated from Amherst College in 1845, and soon after came to Maryland, where he read law and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was a successful practitioner, and in 1864 was appointed a judge of the circuit court of Baltimore county during the illness of Judge Emory. In the fated year of 1861, when men were lining up for the most gigantic civil war of history, Judge Stockbridge took strong ground in favor of the Union. He was a close friend of the distinguished statesman, the Honorable Henry Winter Davis, and was chosen to deliver a eulogy on the latter, after his death in 1865. In 1862, he was appointed by Governor Bradford as one of the commissioners of the enrollment of the Draft. In 1864, he was elected to the legislature, in which he was a leader, and framed the law calling for a new constitutional convention. He was a member of that convention,

temporary chairman and chairman of its judiciary committee. In those strenuous years, Judge Stockbridge was a leader, both in legal and political circles, and made a great reputation as an able lawyer and sound statesman.

The subject of the sketch, the second Henry Stockbridge, had the best educational advantages, was the possessor of good health as a boy, and a good part of his youthful life was spent at school in country and village. He attended the Over-lea School at Catonsville, the Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Massachusetts, from which he went to the famous old Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1877, with the degree of A.B.; he then entered the Law Department of the University of Maryland, and was graduated in 1878, with the degree of LL.B., and in that same year entered upon practice in Baltimore.

On January 5, 1882, he married Miss Helen M. Smith, of which marriage there are two sons, both of whom followed in their father's footsteps as students of Amherst College.

Judge Stockbridge's success at the bar was immediate and eminent. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and in 1888 was elected as a Republican to the Fifty-first Congress, serving the full term. From 1891 to 1893 he served as commissioner of immigration for the port of Baltimore. In 1896 he was elected associate judge on the supreme bench of Baltimore, for a term of fifteen years. Since 1900 he has been a member of the faculty of the Law Department of the University of Maryland, as a lecturer on international law, conflict laws, admiralty, executors and administrators, and since 1906 one of the regents of the University. He is affiliated with many societies and clubs, among which may be mentioned the Chi Phi College fraternity, the Masons, the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Geographical Society, the Maryland Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Maryland Historical Society. This last-named society he has served as corresponding secretary. His favorite recreation is found in walking, and in the summer he gets much enjoyment in climbing the White Mountains. He is an attendant upon Brown Memorial Presbyterian church. He frankly admits that he has not accomplished in life all he had hoped, and he yet hopes to add to the sum of his achievements, but he is yet in the prime of life, has made a reputation for usefulness and good citizenship and, though he may add to his work in quantity, he will not improve it in quality, which is of the best and worthy of that great stock from which he is descended.



Yours Very Truly
William A Dickey

WILLIAM ALEXANDER DICKEY

WILLIAM ALEXANDER DICKEY, of Baltimore, president of Wm. J. Dickey & Sons, Inc., owners of the Oella Mills, is a native of Baltimore, having been born on December 27, 1854, the son of William J. and Agnes Dickey.

Dickey, or Dickie, appears first as an old English or Scotch name. It was akin in its origin to Dickon or Dixon. The weight of evidence appears to indicate Scotch origin in the first place. From Scotland it must have spread, to some extent at least, to England, as the name has been known in that country for several centuries. It is positively known that the Dickeys emigrated to the north of Ireland, because in 1730 William and John Dickey came from that country and settled at Londonderry, New Hampshire. These north-of-Ireland Dickeys were Scotch Presbyterians. There appears to have been a considerable influx of Dickeys into the new country, for as far back as 1790 we find seventy-nine families reported, of which thirty-five families were in Pennsylvania, fourteen in North Carolina, eleven in South Carolina, nine in New Hampshire, and the remainder in the adjacent colonies.

There is a coat of arms in the Dickey family which probably goes back to the thirteenth century.

William J. Dickey's immediate family in America was founded by Patrick Dickey, son of William, who came from Ireland about 1820 and settled in Maryland. Notwithstanding Patrick Dickey's Irish name he had in full measure the spirit of the old Scotch Covenanters, from whom he was descended.

His son, William J. Dickey, born in Ballymena, Ireland, was six years old when his father migrated to America. He engaged in the manufacturing of woolen goods, founding the firm of Wm. J. Dickey & Sons in 1838, and built up a large business, now being carried forward by his sons under the old firm name, but incorporated. William J. Dickey, during his lifetime, also was largely interested in banking, having established the Manufacturers' National Bank in 1882. He was a man of strong purpose, of great business capacity, and was recog-

nized as a leader in his vocation. He contributed his share to the enormous manufacturing development of America in the last century.

The esteem in which Wm. J. Dickey was held by his business associates is shown by the following resolutions passed by his fellow directors of the Ashland Manufacturing Company: "Whereas the late Wm. J. Dickey, the former president of this company, departed this life August 13, 1896, it becomes our painful privilege of spreading upon the records a minute expression of the loss which the Ashland Manufacturing Company and the community generally have sustained in his death. William J. Dickey was in every way a remarkable man. Under Providence he was the architect of his own fortune, and carved out during a long life of industry, sagacity and enterprise a name second to none in the city of his adoption for usefulness, success and honor. In his chosen calling, that of a manufacturer, he had no superiors and few equals. As an administrator he was intelligent and fearless. As a public citizen, he set an example to his brother merchants by taking a deep interest in the affairs of his state and country and made his influence felt in efforts for the better administration of public affairs. As a man he was just, regarding his obligations to his fellow man as a fundamental principle of the spiritual law of God which he acknowledged to be the rule of his daily life. His place will indeed be missed, but the power of his life will continue to be felt in a thousand rills of influence in the hearts of those with whom he came into friendly relations and who caught from him some of the fearless and undaunted spirit which was his. Death is not death to such a man."

The subject of this sketch, as a boy, enjoyed good health, was the possessor of a strong constitution and was in no particular different from the average boy in good health. He had the best school advantages up to the age of eighteen, finishing off at the Newton Academy, and then entered the business conducted by his father. The thirty-eight years which have passed since the youth of eighteen first entered upon business life have been years of steady labor, steady growth and large accomplishment. The man who could not keep pace with new methods, new ideas and the greatly accelerated motion in business has been left in the rear. The man whose energies were sufficiently active, whose mind was sufficiently alert and whose will was sufficiently strong to keep up in the front rank, has achieved a success which could not have been dreamed of by our forefathers. Among these successful

men, William A. Dickey ranks high. He started at the bottom in his father's factory and learned the business from the ground up. He then served for several years as superintendent of the mills, and in due season found himself president of the Ashland Manufacturing Company, always measuring up to the demands of the situation. In 1908 he sold his interest in the Ashland Manufacturing Company and is now president of William J. Dickey & Sons, and conducts the Oella Mills, his brother, George A. Dickey, being treasurer, and his son, William A. Dickey, Jr., being secretary.

The business as a corporation dates from 1903, and the mills are located at Ellicott City, Maryland. They are members of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, and their standing in the textile world is of the highest. Mr. Dickey's financial abilities have met with recognition by election to a directorship in the First National Bank, the Fidelity and Deposit Company and the Fidelity Trust Company, all of Baltimore.

Stories of human interest are always fascinating. If one could give in detail the exact history of the business life of a successful business man who has been in the thick of the fray for the last thirty-five years, it would possess as absorbing interest as the stories of great soldiers do. We see the large result, we remember the small beginning, but we know nothing of the immense labor, the ability, which during the long years have met every emergency and triumphed over every difficulty and often wrested victory from impending disaster. It may not be doubted that if the life of this successful business man could be written in that fashion, it would possess immense interest. It is, however, a peculiar fact in connection with our successful manufacturers and merchants that they are interested merely in getting the thing done, and they do not trouble themselves to give to others the information of the processes by which it was done, and probably in many cases do not even burden their own memory with those processes. We see the thing done and must be content with that.

Mr. Dickey's political affiliation is with the Republican party. He finds his relaxation in the gymnasium of the Baltimore Athletic Club, of which he is a member.

On December 27, 1883, he married Miss Lillie H. Snyder, daughter of John J. and Mary Elizabeth Snyder. Of this marriage seven children have been born, of whom six are now living.

DAVID MEREDITH REESE

DAVID M. REESE, one of the prominent lawyers and leading citizens of Baltimore, combines in his own person two very diverse but equally strong racial strains. On the paternal side he is of Welsh stock, and on the maternal, French. He was born on April 12, 1845, in Baltimore City, son of David and Justina (Renoux) Reese. His father was a mechanic, a man of sterling character, unflagging industry and strict sobriety. His paternal grandfather and grandmother came from Wales about 1803 and first settled in New York. His maternal grandfather, Jean Baptiste Troupe Renoux, was a native of the south of France, settled in San Domingo, and when the blacks rose in insurrection in 1795 and massacred nearly all the white people on the island, he escaped from the massacre and settled in Baltimore about that time. Mr. Renoux's given name of Troupe suggests a connection with the famous George Michael Troupe, governor of Georgia, who also was of French descent on one side.

The most ancient families in Great Britain today are those descended from Welsh, Scotch and Irish ancestors. Among these ancient Welsh families we find the name of Rhys, and from Rhys came ap Rhys, the son of Rhys. From ap Rhys came Price, Rice, Reese and other family names, so that all these names now commonly supposed, or spoken of, as English, go back to that far-distant period when an old ap Rhys was lord of Tal Ebolion in Anglesey. This was at the very beginning of that period in the Middle Ages when coats of arms began to be granted and the old shield showing this ancient ap Rhys' armorial device consists of a shield with a broad transverse band with three lions' heads thereon.

Since that far-gone day the Reeses and Rices and Prices, who are all kinfolk in a way, have multiplied exceedingly. They came to our country in the early colonial period, and America has a very strong infusion of Welsh blood among its best citizenship.

In 1790 the Reeses, under six or eight different spellings of the name, comprised 148 families in the United States. It is said that the original meaning of Rhys, the root word of these names, was "the warrior," which is not unlikely, in view of the fact that the Welsh were great fighting people. It is rather a curious fact that, though the bulk

of the Reeses have always lived north of Mason and Dixon's line, the only two that have figured in the Federal Congress have been David A. Reese, of South Carolina, and Seaborn Reese, of Georgia.

In the present generation, besides our subject, may be noted Manoah B. Reese, a leading lawyer of Nebraska; Lizette Woodworth Reese, an educator and author of Baltimore; Charles G. Reese, a noted chemist of Chester, Pennsylvania; George E. Rees, a very prominent Baptist clergyman, and George Krom Rees, professor of astronomy in Columbia University, New York.

The subject of this sketch grew up under the usual conditions surrounding city boys without any notable circumstances beyond the misfortune of becoming lame, though otherwise of good health. He attended the public and private schools, though he was denied the advantages of a collegiate course, if it be an advantage. Leaving school, he embarked in business on his own account, as a school teacher part of the time and clerk. The bent of his mind, however, was to the law, and in spare moments, while teaching and clerking, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868, when twenty-three years old. This shows much diligence on his part, because the young man who can make a living, and yet only be two years late in being admitted to practice, must have been unusually industrious.

Mr. Reese's life since 1868 has been spent in the practice of his profession in which he has been eminently successful, varied only by an interval of public service in the city council. He served two terms in the first branch of the city council and also became president of the second branch. During his incumbency as president of the second branch he served at times as mayor ex-officio.

His political allegiance has always been given to the Democratic party, whose principles appealed to him as a young man, and the passing years have only strengthened his conviction that they are bottomed on sound governmental principles. Aside from his law studies, Mr. Reese's preferred reading has been along historic and economic lines, and it usually follows that a strong lawyer who takes for his outside reading history and economics is not only a man of extensive information, but is well grounded in the fundamentals of government. His religious affiliation is with the Roman Catholic church.

In June, 1872, he married Miss Florence Merryman Daugherty, daughter of John W. and Priscilla (Jesop) Daugherty. Of that marriage there is one son living, D. Meredith Reese, Jr.

EDWIN LITCHFIELD TURNBULL

EDWIN LITCHFIELD TURNBULL, of Baltimore, is hard to classify as to calling. His business has been that of a real estate agent; but his avocation of musical composer and musician has so far overshadowed his business and made for him such a reputation throughout the land, that men do not think of him as one of the toiling men of business, but rather as a leader in the artistic world.

He was born in Baltimore on November 14, 1872, son of Lawrence and Frances Hubbard (Litchfield) Turnbull. He belongs to a notable Scotch family, every member of whom can easily trace his line back to the common ancestor, and which has furnished many notable men both in Scotland and in America. His father, a lawyer by profession, and like the son with an avocation, which is publishing and literature, is a cultivated man of retiring character, pronounced ability, and a most useful citizen. A sketch of him appears elsewhere in this work. His mother, herself notable in literary circles, both in the field of romance and poetry, is descended from Lawrence Litchfield, who came from England and settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, about 1634. The city of Litchfield, England, and Litchfield, Connecticut, commemorate this family. The line of his maternal ancestry also goes back to George Hubbard, who came to Guilford, Connecticut, from the island of Antigua, West Indies, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Yet another notable man in the line of his paternal ancestry was the Reverend Chas. Nisbet, a noted Presbyterian minister, who came from Scotland to take the presidency of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, when that institution was founded in 1783.

This branch of the Turnbull family goes back in our country to Wm. Turnbull, who came from Stirling, Scotland, about 1774, and settled in Philadelphia, where he became a merchant. He was a charter member of the City Troop, a Commissary in the Continental Army, was a pioneer in the development of Pittsburgh, and brought the first anthracite coal to Philadelphia.

Edwin L. Turnbull was chiefly reared on his father's country place in Baltimore county, was a slight and delicate youth, partial to natural

Yours sincerely
Edwin Litchfield Turnbull

history, especially ornithology, and made quite a complete collection of the eggs of our native birds. At that youthful period of life, as a boy of thirteen, he published for the benefit of a local charity an amateur monthly, "The Acorn," on which he did the typesetting and all of the mechanical work except the press work, and secured monthly contributions from such well-known writers as "Mark Twain," Sidney Lanier and others. A letter from Mark Twain to the editor of "The Acorn," reads: "Dear Sir: Yours is the kind of paper for me, one that comes but six times a year and can be read in five minutes. Please send it to me ten years. Check enclosed. Yours truly, S. L. Clemens." He was partial to tennis and horseback riding, and yet retains his partiality for the latter recreation. He has no athletic fads, but takes indoor exercise, and is a strong believer in the benefit of fresh air. His early educational training was obtained from private tutors, and he entered Johns Hopkins University in 1890. In 1893 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Music had always been a passion with him, and at the age of fifteen he had taken up the study of the violin. One year later he founded a little musical club, which afterwards developed into the Beethoven Terrace Orchestra of twenty-five amateurs, which held weekly recitals for a number of years, and gave many concerts both in Baltimore and elsewhere, the net proceeds of which went to various charities. He took a great interest in the work of this orchestra, which took its name from the block in which his father's residence was located, where the members met for recital. His studies in Johns Hopkins were mainly in the historical and political courses; and while a student at the University he became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, and served as secretary of the University Glee Club.

After graduating from college and spending a summer in western travel, Mr. Turnbull went to Europe for a year, visiting Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium, and studying music—violin, conducting, theory, orchestration—under capable masters in London, Florence and Munich.

In the autumn of 1894 he returned to Baltimore and engaged in the real estate business; for, as he puts it, "having music for an avocation, it was necessary to choose some other calling out of which to realize a living." He served as a director of the Real Estate Exchange, as a grand juryman in 1898, and as chairman of the committee which provided free band concerts in the parks in 1900. He has always taken

a keen interest in the free park concerts, conducting them on a number of occasions.

His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal church. He holds membership in the New York Manuscript Society of Musical Composers, in the University Club, Bachelors' Cotillon Club and Junior Cotillon Club of Baltimore.

As the years have gone by, Mr. Turnbull has been increasingly active in his business as a real estate agent. He has served as a member of various committees of the exchange and has been especially active as a member of the committee for promoting the plans for a civic center and the beautifying of the city. He has also taken a vigorous part in the effort to secure, at the hands of the legislature, progressive laws covering real estate interests in Maryland. He has transacted business in New York and Washington and kept himself familiar with the general conditions prevailing in real estate circles in the leading cities of the country.

Notwithstanding his attention to business, he has given constant and unremitting attention to music. His hobby, if it may be called a hobby, has been to cultivate and elevate the musical taste of the people of his native city, and he has done an immense amount of work in that direction as well as along general musical lines, and in various church choirs. In 1899, 1900 and 1905, he gave public recitals of his own compositions with orchestra, soloists and chorus in Johns Hopkins University; conducted orchestral and military band concerts in Baltimore on numerous occasions; has appeared as a violin soloist; sung in church choirs and glee clubs; has arranged the music for a series of open air Shakespearean performances; has composed numerous songs for solo voice, and song and hymn music for full orchestra, much of which has been published; he has contributed much in the way of musical articles and criticism for the various journals, and written descriptive sketches of travels in Europe. Another one of Mr. Turnbull's musical interests was a string quartet, which for three years held weekly meetings, in which he played first violin and the Reverend Maltbie Babcock the viola.

Mr. Turnbull is now one of the well-known men not only in the musical circles in the country, but also among those who have musical taste. A believer in work, he puts his belief into practice. He has served as a director in the Auditorium Company, which manages the Lyric theater, where most of the concerts and grand opera performances

are given. He is a member of the Municipal Art Society and has been in charge of the musical programs for the free municipal art lectures in Baltimore and taken an active part as a member of the committee for raising the guarantee fund of $100,000, which made possible the grand opera season of 1909-10 in Baltimore.

We live in a commercial age, and thoughtful men sometimes fear that we shall carry our zeal for material things too far. It is refreshing, therefore, to find that our people are not all given over to the love of gain, and that the artistic and literary temperaments still survive as strongly as ever before. Not only do these tastes survive, but we find the possessors of them are just as earnest, just as ardent, just as industrious, and turning out just as great a volume of work, as did the men of the past generations to whom we now look as standards. We may, therefore, conclude that the men of our generation, who are too near for us to judge fairly, will be accepted by our children at the same valuation that we now place upon those who have passed away. It cannot be questioned, if this be true, that Mr. Turnbull will in the years to come occupy an honorable place among the men who have striven zealously and efficiently in the cause of good music.

DAVID STREETT

FROM the day of Hippocrates to the present the medical profession has been both one of the most useful and most honorable. The complaint has been made, even within our own generation, that the medical profession had not kept pace in the forward movement with the wonderful advancement in all other lines of life which have gone to make up our modern civilization. This reproach, however well founded it may have been forty years ago, is no longer deserved; for the marvelous discoveries in medical and surgical science during the past forty years have put that great profession up in the front line; and the present tendency of the profession to prevent disease shows a remarkable appreciation of the duty of the real physician.

Baltimore has long been famous for its medical schools and the ability of its medical men. Among the present-day leaders of the profession in that city is Doctor David Streett, A.M., M.D., who was born near "The Rocks," Harford county, Maryland, on October 17, 1855, the son of Corbin Grafton and Anne (or Nancy) Streett. Corbin Streett was a farmer and builder, a man of local reputation, who served his county as its tax collector and as a public school trustee. He was of nervous temperament, kindly disposition, strenuous in action, firm in his principles, altogether a positive and self-reliant man. Nancy Streett, the wife of Corbin, lived until 1904, reaching her eighty-seventh year. She was remarkable for other things besides her age. Her son bears affectionate testimony to the fact that she was "endowed with tender affection and unusual intelligence," and she was the son's adviser in all things up to the day of her death. This may in some measure account for the remarkable degree of success won by the son.

The Streett family is an ancient one in England, as proven by some very old coats of arms. The first American ancestor of this branch of the family was Thomas Streett, who came from England about 1770, obtained a patent to seven hundred acres of land near "The Rocks," and opened up a plantation. Doctor Streett is in the fifth generation from Thomas, the immigrant. Both of Doctor

Sincerely Yours

Dan'l Street M.D.

Streett's grandfathers served at the battle of North Point in 1814, one of the battles during that war which reflected credit upon our arms.

Speaking of his mother, Doctor Streett adds, "My mother's example of meekness, humility and Christian resignation to all things of life, and a tender affection for her, were at all times an element of powerful influence over me. Hers was always the greatest influence over me, exerted without a word from her."

Looking backward, Doctor Streett can see that, as a boy, he liked the plain, honest, practical lives of the Quakers in his neighborhood, and that they influenced him much. He realizes that these excellent companionships helped to make him steadfast, that private study has been a constant stimulus, and that contact with men in active life "has been a light for practical living and work." It is of some interest to note that his determination to be a physician dates back to the very early age of five, when the old family physician was on a visit to the little boy, and his father, to please the little lad, told the doctor in his presence to make a doctor of him when he grew up. The doctor replied, "I will." He says that at that moment what was meant to please his fancy really fixed his ideal, and he never afterwards lost sight of it.

He was rather delicate in early childhood, but grew up to be a sturdy lad, fond of study, living the healthy life of a country boy on the farm, where he remained until he was twenty years old. He went to bed early and arose early. These wholesome habits gave him a sound body and simple tastes, and equipped him with a great stock of energy for the serious work of life. During his childhood and youth, his chief reading was the Bible, the Old Testament at home and the New Testament as a reader in the primitive country school. During and immediately after the Civil war, the schools were on the subscription order, and often taught by poorly qualified teachers. Books were then not so plentiful as now. He managed, however, as the years passed, to get well read in United States history, Rollin's Ancient History, History of Rome and England, Pope's translation of Homer's Iliad, Marshall's Life of Washington, Shakespeare and Byron. In later life, while biography, history, ethnology and scientific works have been his preferred reading, he has read as much in other directions as time has permitted. His school instruction was completed at Bethel Academy, conducted by a Presbyterian minister. In 1874, a youth of eighteen, he became the teacher of a public school in Harford county,

and for two years kept to the work. He then entered the Washington University Medical School in Baltimore. In 1877 this school consolidated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and after another year's study he received the degree of M.D. on March 6, 1878. After graduation he served as resident of the Hospital Maternité one year, and one year as resident physician of the City Hospital, retiring from which, he entered upon the practice of his profession, and in the thirty years which have since elapsed has wrought himself forward to an eminent position in the front rank of medical teachers and practitioners.

His work in the field of medical instruction has been notable. In the spring of 1885 Doctor Streett was elected Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the Baltimore Medical College, one of the best-known institutions in America, and has filled that chair with distinguished ability up to the present. In 1888 he was elected Dean of the College, and is yet (1910) filling that position. In 1889 he took postgraduate courses in Johns Hopkins University in Histology, Physiology, Bacteriology and Pathology. The fact that he has been such a willing and diligent student during his entire professional life certainly in part accounts for his eminent success. There must, of course, have been a natural aptitude for the medical profession, for learning, however great, cannot fully take the place of inborn capacity. In 1895 Loyola College honored him with the degree of Master of Arts.

On April 25, 1882, he married Miss Sadie Fusselbaugh, of Baltimore. Three children have been born to them, of whom two, a son and a daughter, are now living.

He is a Democrat in his politics by reason of his convictions, or as he puts it, "because I believe in the rights of the individual."

As a boy he enjoyed all the outdoor sports that most active boys like, such as coasting, wrestling, horseback riding and roaming the fields; and now in his later years some evidence of this original taste remains in his recreations, which take the form of travel through the woods and mountains, and of visits to battlefields.

Religiously, he attends the services of the Methodist church, in which he was reared. He is a member of the various Masonic bodies, from Blue Lodge to "the Shrine"; of the University Club, of the Flint Club, an organization of physicians, and of the Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. He says, "Formal social

functions have always been distasteful to me, as savoring of personal display and insincerity." This shows a healthy taste, for every thoughtful man knows Doctor Streett's statement to be correct. Doctor Streett has served as president of the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore and of the Baltimore Medical Association. He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and has twice been elected its vice-president. He also holds membership in the American Medical Association. In 1909 he was elected vice-president of the Association of American Medical Colleges, of which he was one of the organizers, at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1890.

In 1883 and 1884 he was elected to the first branch of the City Council, and re-elected the following year, showing that the young physician, then but five years established, had already made his mark.

For many long years since 1886 he has been medical attendant of the Maryland General Hospital, which is attached to the college of which he is dean. The development of the hospital and of the college has been his work for more than twenty years, and the eminent success of these useful institutions is largely attributed to his vigor, his energy, his administrative ability and his untiring zeal, which have been largely instrumental in making the college one of the largest medical schools in the United States, and in giving both college and hospital a splendid equipment.

Doctor Streett is a believer in "the simple life." He thinks country living is good in youth, until sound bodies, good habits and strong character have been established. The fifth commandment of the Decalogue appeals to him very strongly, and he believes that a thorough appreciation of that old Mosaic law will prove a constant stimulant, a necessary moral restraint and a safeguard through life. From his standpoint, one with this ideal conception of obligation and duty, and a sane conscience, can scarcely do a moral wrong without immediate realization of it. With this ideal moral character, backed up by persistent energy and well-directed effort, success will be insured. His last thought on this subject is worthy of being inscribed in golden letters and placed before the eyes of all our people. He says, "The man is truly successful who contributes largely to the happiness and welfare of people and the nation."

The motto of the Streett coat of arms is "Non nobis solum nati" —"Not born for ourselves alone."

THOMAS JOHN CHEW WILLIAMS

WITHOUT in any sense reflecting upon any other class in the community it is true that the men who do the editorial work upon the newspapers of our country render greater public service for less reward than any other class of our citizenship, except it may be the clergy. To this most useful and not fairly appreciated class belongs Thomas John Chew Williams, of the Baltimore Sun. Mr. Williams is a native Marylander, born in Calvert county, August 6, 1851, son of Reverend Henry and Priscilla E. (Chew) Williams. His father was an Episcopal clergyman, an eloquent preacher and of great piety. Among his ancestors may be noted Captain Thomas Claggett, of the British navy, who settled in Calvert county, Maryland, in 1660, and John Chew, of Somersetshire, England, who first came to Virginia in 1618, and moved to Maryland in 1650. Mr. Williams' great-grandfather, the Right Reverend Thomas J. Claggett, first bishop of Maryland, had the distinction of being the first bishop consecrated on American soil. Francis Scott Key wrote in his epitaph, " He ruled the church with firmness and faithfulness and adorned it with his character." Two other of Mr. Williams' great-grandfathers, Samuel Chew and Edward Gantt, were members of the Federation of Freemen in the Revolutionary war. With such ancestry, if we accept the doctrine of heredity, we can readily understand how Mr. Williams would be a devoted lover of the country. He was a strong boy, reared on a tobacco plantation in southern Maryland, was taught by his mother, who was a woman of much intellectuality, to love books, and acquired, as a boy, a taste for historical reading, which has remained with him up to the present. He is the author of a history of Washington county, a history of Frederick county, and several books descriptive of Maryland. After preliminary training in the schools of Calvert county, he entered Columbian College, Washington, District of Columbia, but was compelled to cut his schooling short at the age of sixteen. On leaving school, he became a school teacher in Calvert county, and then took up the study of law under his brother, Henry Williams, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1872 he went to Hagerstown,

Maryland, and started to practice law. A measure of success was coming to the young lawyer when he became interested in newspaper work by buying a half interest in the Hagerstown Mail, which he edited in partnership with Edwin Bell. It is quite evident that at this point in his career, Mr. Williams struck his true vocation. He continued with the Hagerstown Mail until 1891, when he moved to Baltimore, and has since been a member of the editorial staff of the Baltimore Sun. His work in the editorial harness therefore totals up about thirty-five years. Those familiar with the conditions surrounding modern newspaper work will readily understand that Mr. Williams has lived a rather strenuous thirty-five years. He has been a steadfast lover of his work, having refused various civil and political offices because they would interfere with his own proper work. Both as editor and as chief of the Sun's legislative bureau at Annapolis, he has consistently striven for good legislation and opposed bad. In the fight for ballot reform in Washington county he was a leader. As editor of the Hagerstown Mail, he exerted a strong influence and aided in bringing about better financial methods in the state government, and from 1875 down to the present has an unbroken record in favor of everything that would contribute to the betterment of conditions in Maryland. In his political connection, Mr. Williams has always been a Democrat, believing that the time-honored principles of that historic party would, if honestly applied to the conduct of the government, best promote the welfare of the country. He was offered a number of important official positions by Governors Smith and Warfield, but declined office until 1910, when Governor Crothers appointed him to the office of judge of the juvenile court in the city of Baltimore. But Mr. Williams has been something more than a man of one work. For thirty years he has served as a vestryman in the Episcopal church and as trustee or director in various state institutions, all of these being unpaid services. While, as has been said, his political convictions have kept him aligned with the Democratic party, he is independent enough to stand up against the mistakes of his party whether they be wilful or merely ignorant. As might be expected of such a man, he has clear-cut convictions, the result of much observation, reading and thought. In this connection, his own words cannot be improved upon. He says, "The ideal of American life should not be mere money-getting. The man whose only ambition is to get rich is seldom a good citizen. A man can be diligent in business and still find time to perform the duties of a citi-

zen and to take part in public affairs. If he is earnest, he can always exert an influence for good."

Mr. Williams is now one of the well-known men of Maryland, both in literary and political circles. His prominence has come to him, not as a result of any self-seeking on his part, but purely as the result of duty well done.

On June 2, 1874, he married Miss Cora Martin Maddox. Of this marriage six children have been born, five of whom are living. The oldest son, Thomas N. M. Williams, after a business career in Chicago, lives on the farm of his grandfather, Doctor Thomas Maddox, in Washington county. The second son, Henry, graduated second in the class of 1898 at the United States Naval Academy, went into the West Indian campaign, in the Spanish war under Admiral Schley, studied marine architecture in Paris, and is now a naval constructor in the United States navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander. The third son, Richard Claggett, took geology as his profession, graduating at Princeton, and then at the Johns Hopkins University. The fourth son, Ferdinand, graduated at West Point in 1903, high in his class, was assigned to the engineers, and was ordered to the Philippines. After his return, with a brilliant career before him, he was accidentally killed at target practice, in June, 1906, at Fort Madison, Maryland. He left a widow, who was Miss Prioleau, of Charleston, South Carolina. A daughter was born to him after his death. The oldest daughter of Thomas J. C. and Cora M. Williams, Priscilla, is married to Lieutenant Edward M. Zell, of the United States army. The youngest daughter, Anne E. C., is unmarried.

ERNEST CHARLES SCHROEDER

ERNEST CHARLES SCHROEDER, educator, was born at Baltimore, on April 3, 1865. He is the son of Henry A. A. Schroeder and Hermione (Waudscher) Schroeder. His father, a man of ability, industry and modesty, was a lithographer, and was a member of the Artistic Committee of the Baltimore Sesqui-Centennial in 1880. He was sent to the United States from Germany to establish a branch lithographic house by his European employers. Among his ancestors are the names of several clergymen, manufacturers, physicians and government officers of more than local reputation.

Ernest Charles Schroeder spent his childhood in the city, where he showed great interest for books of any kind. The influence in his home of his mother's character for good was an important factor. The greatest help he derived in reading has come from works on biology. His early education was acquired in public and private schools in Baltimore, and at the Maryland Agricultural College. He then entered the veterinary department of Harvard University, and after three years of study there graduated in 1887 with the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine. Active life was begun by Mr. Schroeder as an inspector with the United States Bureau of Animal Industry at Baltimore, in 1887. This course of action was controlled by personal preference and the suggestion of his parents. He classes the relative strength of influences on his life in this order: (1) home; (2) private study; (3) contact with men; (4) school; (5) early companionship. In 1890, Mr. Schroeder became assistant in the pathological laboratory of the Bureau of Animal Industry and field agent for the same, which position he held until 1894. From 1894 to the present time he has been the superintendent of the United States experimental station at Washington, District of Columbia, and at Bethesda. Mr. Schroeder has contributed to the reports and bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture and to various medical journals, writing descriptions of original investigations of contagious and infectious diseases, having spent much time and study especially in the investigation of

tuberculosis. He is a member of several scientific associations and societies, and was secretary and treasurer of the Maryland State Veterinary Medical Association in 1888 and 1889. In politics he is an Independent. For exercise and amusement, Mr. Schroeder turns to driving, tennis, reading, chess and whist.

On October 1, 1889, Mr. Schroeder was married to Florence R. Brett. They have had three children, one of whom is now living.

Mr. Schroeder gives us this thought: "Failures should add to our productivity, by teaching us our limitations, and consequently how to confine our ambition and the efforts for its gratification within the circle of possibilities. Young Americans should study a good history of the United States, and read the lives of several great Americans. Nothing can more effectually stimulate true patriotism or better illustrate the high value of industry and patience, which are the true elements of success."

JOHN BENJAMIN THOMAS

AMONG the substantial business men of Baltimore, whose life, outside of business lines, has been one of marked usefulness, is John Benjamin Thomas. Mr. Thomas was born on Carroll's Manor, Frederick county, Maryland. His parents were John Benjamin and Charlotte Thomas. His father was a prominent man, engaged in farming and real estate operations, who served as a member of the State House of Delegates, was chief of the Magistrate's Court and a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867.

Mr. Thomas' family is an old English one originally located at Wrotham, Kent county, England, from which place Robert Thomas migrated to America in 1647, settling near Annapolis, Maryland. The old pioneer settler was known in his day as Robert Thomas of Poplar Hill. One of his descendants, Benjamin Thomas, born in 1741, was Second Lieutenant in the Thirty-fourth Maryland Battalion during the Revolutionary war, and through him our subject holds membership in the patriotic society of the Sons of the Revolution.

Young Thomas grew up in the country with a sound body and had the good fortune to have not only a good father but an excellent mother who had a strong influence upon his moral and spiritual life. He was educated in the Mercersburg College at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. Having decided to enter the drug business he became a student in the Maryland College of Pharmacy in Baltimore, and graduated in 1872, with the degree of Ph.G. Since his graduation his business life has been spent in the drug business, both in wholesale and retail lines. The success in his chosen pursuit has been of a substantial character. In addition to other interests, he is president of the Thomas & Thompson Company, which concern operates the largest retail drug business in the city.

Outside of business he has been active in various directions. He holds membership in the University Club of Baltimore and the Baltimore Country Club. He is a member of the Council of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the term running from 1909 to 1912. He is president of the General Alumni Association of the University

of Maryland for the term of 1909 and 1910. He is president of the Maryland Pharmaceutical Association for the term of 1909 and 1910. In addition to all these he is now serving as a trustee of the Endowment Fund of the University of Maryland. It will thus be seen that Mr. Thomas is giving efficient service in those directions where he can be most useful, and is not merely a business man.

His political affiliations have always been with the Democratic party. He is, however, not active in politics beyond the necessities of good citizenship. His religious affiliations are with the Protestant Episcopal church.

On January 27, 1881, he married Miss Effie Paul Harris. They have two children: Howell Harris Thomas, born December 13, 1881, now a practicing lawyer in Baltimore, and John Benjamin Thomas, Jr., Ph.D., born March 19, 1888, who is engaged in the drug business in Baltimore.

As far back as 1574 that branch of the Thomas family to which our subject belongs was granted a coat of arms in England, which is described as follows:

Per pale ar. and sa. a chev. betw. three Cornish choughs, all counter-charged, beaked and legged gu.

Crest: A Cornish chough sa., wings expanded, beaked and legged gu. betw. two spears erect or, headed ar.

Motto: "Honesty is the best policy."

DUKE BOND

DUKE BOND, of Baltimore, lawyer, was born in Saint Mary's county, Maryland, on the 29th of September, 1869. His mother was Susan Adelaide (Briscoe) Bond, daughter of Doctor Walter Hanson Stone Briscoe. His father, Thomas Holdsworth Bond, a farmer, for a term state tobacco inspector for Maryland, an ex-member of the House of Delegates of Maryland, was a man of self-reliant poise and reserve.

Through both his father's and his mother's family, Mr. Duke Bond is connected with many of the prominent families of Maryland, especially in Calvert county, and in Saint Mary's and Charles counties. On his father's side, the Brookes, Dukes, Holdsworths, Mauldins, and Somervells, as well as the Chews, the Richard Smiths and the Gantts, the Hutchins and the Wheelers, are among the family connections by marriage in Calvert county. On his mother's side, her great-grandfather, Colonel Philip Briscoe, was residing in Maryland before 1694, in which year he married Susannah Swann. Through the marriage of William Dent Briscoe with Sarah Stone, Mr. Bond is descended from Governor William Stone (1603-1660). The Boutons, the Harrisons and the Dents intermarried with the Briscoes.

Duke Bond spent his boyhood in the country, was fond of books and of horses, and enjoyed out-of-door life. To his mother and father he feels himself indebted for the strongest influence, both on his intellectual and his moral life. He attended the Charlotte Hall School, from which he was graduated in July, 1886. In 1889 he completed a course of study at "Sadler's Bryant and Stratton Business College." He then entered upon the study of law in the Law Department of the University of Maryland. He was graduated with the degree of LL.B., in 1892. Meanwhile, he had known something of the practical work of life. Since 1886, when he began to teach school, at the age of seventeen, he has "earned all the money he has spent," although he says, "My father has always been willing to back me to the extent of his means." After two years of teaching, he became chief clerk of a state tobacco warehouse, filling that position from 1888 to 1890.

In 1892 he began the practice of law at Baltimore, and since that time has been deeply interested in his profession. In 1894 he was committee clerk in the state senate of Maryland. In 1896 he was made chief engrossing clerk of the state senate. In May, 1903, he was elected a member of the first branch of the city council of Baltimore, by a majority of 280. After serving two years, he was reelected to the same position by a majority of 860, and at the expiration of his second term he was, in 1907, elected to the second branch of the city council of Baltimore for a term of four years, by a majority of 3350 votes—most satisfactory endorsements of the public spirit and faithfulness which he had shown in the discharge of his duties as a member of the council.

In politics, Mr. Bond is a Democrat; and he has never swerved from allegiance to the measures and the nominees of his party. He is a member of the University Club of Baltimore, and of the Baltimore Country Club. Exercise and amusement he has found in tennis and golf; although he has never been strenuously addicted to either of these games.

His religious convictions have led to his identification with the Protestant Episcopal church.

Yours Truly
H. Clay Pendleton

H. CRAWFORD BLACK

WELL up in the front rank of the business men of Baltimore of today stands H. Crawford Black, president of Black-Sheridan-Wilson Company, miners and dealers in coal. Mr. Black is a native of Maryland, born in Cumberland, the only son of H. D. and Mary (Haldeman) Black. His mother was a member of the well-known Haldeman family of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His education was obtained in the Allegany County Academy. When a mere youth, he went to Mexico, and was employed in the engineering corps on the construction of the Imperial Mexico Railway under the Maximilian regime. The mere statement of this fact illustrates the adventurous spirit of Mr. Black, for Mexico of that day was truly a turbulent country. When the French troops evacuated the country and the downfall of Maximilian became imminent he returned to the United States and spent two years in Nebraska and Iowa. In 1869 he returned to Maryland and entered the coal business, with which he has been identified and which has been his chief interest up to the present time. His first work was as a mine superintendent in charge of mines in Maryland and West Virginia. In 1882 he located in Baltimore and established the firm of Black, Sheridan & Wilson, miners and shippers of coal, which was incorporated in 1889. By the time he located in Baltimore, Mr. Black had established his reputation as a thoroughly able business man, and an expert in everything pertaining to the mining and shipping of coal. His career in the twenty-eight years he has lived in Baltimore has been one of continuous success, until he is now recognized as one of the strong men of the city. His abilities have been recognized by his appointment in the past as a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as a representative of the state's interest. He has also served as a director in the Western Maryland Railroad, the Valley Railroad of Virginia, the Pittsburg and West Virginia Railroad and the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore City. He was one of the incorporators of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, which he served as a director and vice-president. All of

these services were in the past. At the present time he is president of and director in the Black-Sheridan-Wilson Company, the Union Mining Company, the Barton and Georges Creek Valley Coal Company, the New York Mining Company, and the Potomac Coal Company. He is a director in the Consolidated Coal Company, the Fairmont Coal Company, the Somerset Coal Company, the Clarksburg Fuel Company and the Northern Coal and Coke Company of Kentucky. In financial circles he is a director in the National Union Bank and the Eutaw Savings Bank of Baltimore. In addition to these he is also a director in the United Railways Company of Baltimore.

The record here given shows how largely Mr. Black has been, in his business life, a man of one work. He has largely concentrated on and mastered the coal business, with the result that he is not only an authority in that business, but has won for himself a large measure of financial success. While the coal business has absorbed his main energy and he is most thoroughly identified with that industry, the ability with which he has served on banking and railroad directorates has demonstrated the wide range of his business knowledge and his capacity to apply that knowledge. He is active in the social life of the city, holding membership in the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Club, the Baltimore Country Club and the Merchants' Club. Outside of these purely business and social organizations he takes active interest in other matters and is affiliated with the Southern Society of New York and the Maryland Historical Society, and holds life membership in the Municipal Art Society and the Archæological Society.

Mr. Black has neglected nothing that would contribute to the making up of a well-rounded life. He has been an extensive traveler, having visited Europe on no less than eight occasions, his journeys during these visits having covered Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary and France.

Mr. Black's reading is illustrative of his desire to add to his information and at the same time make it a source of recreation; thus in obedience to the demands of his business interests he keeps well read on financial and trade articles, general topics and current events. From these he turns to general reading, including classical literature; thence to fiction, not only standard, but also that of a romantic nature.

In 1875 he married Miss Ida Perry, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Perry, at one time a member of Congress and later judge of

the circuit court for Allegany county, Maryland. Of this marriage there are two children, Van Lear and Harry C. Black. Van Lear Black, the elder son, is now thirty-four years of age and married. He is vice-president and director of the Fidelity Trust Company, director in the Fidelity and Deposit Company, and director in the Citizens' National Bank. Besides these he is director in half a dozen or more coal-mining corporations, and is one of the active young business men of Baltimore.

Harry C., the younger son, graduated from Princeton University, Class of 1909, and at once located in London, England, where he is engaged in business.

Mr. Black's life has been one of active industry combined with a considerable measure of adventurous spirit, but always backed by sound judgment. He has established his position in the community as a thoroughly capable and honorable business man and a good and useful citizen.

BENJAMIN MERRILL RHOADES HOPKINSON

B. MERRILL RHOADES HOPKINSON, physician, is a native Baltimorean, born on September 18, 1858, son of Moses Atwood and Elizabeth (Frailey) Hopkinson. His father, Moses A. Hopkinson, was a scholarly man of gentle and lovable nature, but independent character. His vocation was that of oral specialist.

Hopkinson is an old English family name, found in the counties of Derby, Lincoln and York. The American family probably comes from the Derbyshire family, because the same given names appear in that family which have been prominent in the American branch. The family has never been numerous in the United States, and has been confined chiefly to Massachusetts and the middle states. Judge Francis Hopkinson, who represented New Jersey in the Continental Congress and became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, a man of devoted patriotism, poetic temperament and lovable personality, who was appointed by President Washington Federal Judge in Pennsylvania, and died while holding that office, was one of the ancestors of our subject. Another was Joseph Hopkinson, author of "Hail Columbia." On the maternal side, James Frailey, Commodore in the United States Navy, and Major Leonard Frailey, soldier of the War of 1812, are found among his ancestors.

Doctor Hopkinson was a robust, vigorous boy, whose early life was spent in Baltimore and Boston. Even in boyhood he showed a special aptitude for music and athletics, two tastes which have abided with him during life. He was the first boy chorister, singing soprano, in the city, and sang at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church.

His mother died when he was but an infant, two years old, and he says now in words of affectionate remembrance, "My father was both mother and father and dear familiar friend. He gave me in education the best advantages."

The lad attended Pembroke school, and from there went to Loyola College. Having elected to take up dentistry as a profession, he became

a student in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and in the Medical Department of the University of Maryland, receiving from the former the degree of D.D.S. in 1880, and from the latter that of M.D. in 1885. In 1908 he was given the honorary degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater.

Then, as now, his literary taste found its greatest pleasure in books of science and music, while medical works were to him both a source of pleasure and practical instruction. Long before he entered upon the practice of his profession he had been a worker as a clerk in the wooden-ware establishment of Messrs. Lincoln and Hopkinson in Boston.

In looking back over the past he sees now that circumstances had much to do with his taking up of dentistry, that his real choice for life work was medicine and music. An impelling motive in those earlier years was a strong desire to help his father and repay him for the long years of sacrifice in behalf of the son. Naturally he was much influenced by his school training, by his personal and private studies and by contact with his fellow men, but the one abiding influence was that of the good father who had been to the partly orphaned boy both father and mother.

For many years past Doctor Hopkinson has practiced medicine in Baltimore and has devoted much of his time to music, with remarkable success. For more than twenty years he has been soloist and precentor at the Brown Memorial Presbyterian church. His voice is a strong, sweet, flexible and well-trained baritone, and as a concert singer his reputation has extended far beyond the boundaries of his native city, as he has sung in all the large cities of the United States and Canada.

Though not a maker of books, he has taken much pleasure in certain forms of literary work in the shape of articles for newspapers and other periodicals. He holds membership in many clubs and societies, among which may be mentioned the various Masonic bodies from the Blue Lodge to Knights Templars, the American Medical Association, the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland, the Baltimore Athletic Club and the Maryland Country Club. For twenty years he has been president of the Baltimore Athletic Club, and during his incumbency he has not only done an enormous amount of hard work towards the promotion of amateur athletics, but was largely instrumental in the erection of a club house which cost $125,000.

In political matters he classes himself as a Democrat, though like

many eastern Democrats he has at times voted for Republican candidates on account of the financial question. He was baptized as a child into the Roman Catholic church, but in his mature life he became a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in connection with that church holds membership in the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood.

He is profoundly interested in athletics; to use his own words, "in anything so it is clean, pure amateur sport. The time I have given to general athletics (which I cannot say I regret), had it been devoted to my profession, would probably have served to increase my bank account. All men must have a hobby, I fancy."

For the ambitious youth of the country just entering upon the serious work of life, Doctor Hopkinson offers this thought: "If there is any lesson to be learned from what I have failed to do, it is in the matter of a concentration of boundless energy upon one thing, and only one. Only great men can do more than one thing well. Work, study and intensity of purpose to do everything one undertakes in accord with the highest possible ideals and with unswerving integrity; an absolute concentration of energy, mental, moral and physical, upon one thing, is the only way to attain true and lasting success in this life."

On Janury 24, 1884, Doctor Hopkinson married Miss Lillian Lewis, daughter of Wm. Penn and Ida Jane Lewis, of Baltimore. They have one daughter.

Doctor Hopkinson belongs to a rare type. The kindliness of his spirit can in some measure be accounted for by heredity, for the same thing crops out in the devoted patriot who risked his life and his property when he signed the Declaration; it crops out again in his father; but, in addition to this, he possesses a God-given talent, and while pursuing the sober work of life conscientiously and faithfully, he has used that talent to add to the pleasure and happiness of a vast number of his fellows. He has, therefore, given service in that way which was the most effective for him to give it, and, judged by that high standard of usefulness—*service*—he has been in his generation a man of good works. No man can be more. Far too many are less.

PAUL HALLWIG

PAUL HALLWIG, artist, portrait painter, of Baltimore, was born on the 18th of December, 1865, in the city where he still resides.

His father, Oscar Hallwig, was a portrait painter of reputation. His grandfather, Austin Hallwig, was also an artist, born in Dresden, Saxony, in 1828, an instructor at the Berlin Academy, and a writer upon art subjects.

Paul Hallwig's boyhood was passed in Baltimore. He developed an early interest in the practice of drawing; and he began to draw and paint when still a small boy. He attended the public schools of Maryland and began a systematic study of his art in 1883, under the direction of his father, who had a well-established reputation as a portrait painter in Baltimore. At the same time he became a student in the Maryland Institute Art School, where his diligent study and his artistic ability won for him honorable mention, a prize of one hundred dollars, and his diploma. Going abroad for the opportunities in his art which Europe alone can offer, he studied at Munich under Professor Loetz, and was for four years a pupil of the Munich Royal Academy of Fine Arts, winning several prize medals, and finally a gold medal. He then became a private student in the studio of Professor Fritz A. Kaulbach, and also under Professor Nanen, of Munich.

Returning to Baltimore in 1889, he brought home a fine collection of studies of the German peasantry—sketches and portraits which are remarkable for their strength and boldness, and have received the warmest praise from his friends. He was at once commissioned to paint the portraits of some of the leading people of Baltimore, among them President W. W. Taylor, of the Union Bank; Mr. James B. Whedbee, of Whedbee and Dickinson; Reverend J. B. J. Hodges, rector of Saint Paul's Episcopal church; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Alberts, Jr., and many others.

After a short stay in Baltimore, he returned to Munich, where he soon received commissions to paint portraits of a number of prominent

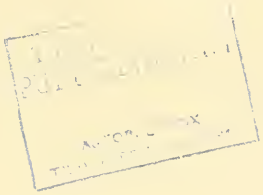
people of that city. Out of several hundred artists, Mr. Hallwig was selected by Luitpold, prince regent of Bavaria, to paint a life-size portrait of the prince for a place in his own palace. The exceptionally favorable notice which this portrait won for Mr. Hallwig resulted in his receiving a commission to paint a life-size portrait of Prince Ludwig, the heir apparent to the crown of Bavaria (a duplicate of this picture may be seen at Mr. Hallwig's studio in Baltimore), as well as portraits of the Princess Gisela, Prince Ruprecht, Graf Holsten, Baron Seymusky, and many more of the court notables.

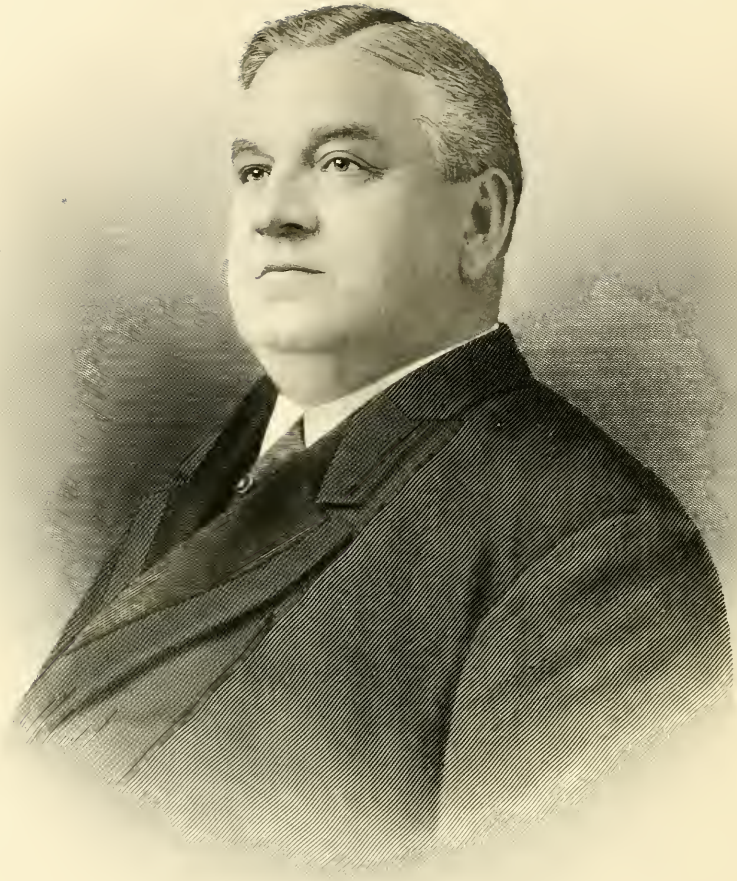
After a visit to the Court of Saxony, where he met with extraordinary success, painting the royal family of King Albert of Saxony and other prominent members of the court circle, Mr. Hallwig went to Paris and studied some months under distinguished portrait painters there. The Chronicle of " Arts Critiques " names him among the very best of portrait painters.

In 1891 the Honorable Robert C. Davidson, the retiring mayor of Baltimore, commissioned Mr. Hallwig to paint his portrait for a place in the collection in the City Council Chamber of the City Hall, and Mr. Hallwig returned to Baltimore for this purpose, first making an extended tour throughout Europe, and visiting all the most famous exhibits and academies. Besides the portrait of Mayor Davidson, since his return to Baltimore Mr. Hallwig has had among his sitters Mr. Mayo H. Thom, Mrs. Ernault Williams and her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hazelyte, President Cushing of the Maryland Institute, President McD. Richardson of the Baltimore Savings Bank, General Felix Agnus, and numerous other prominent Marylanders. He has also painted a very lifelike and impressive portrait of Cardinal Gibbons.

On the 20th of May, 1890, Mr. Hallwig married Miss Marie Hellmeyer, daughter of Haver Hellmeyer, of Munich. They have two children.

In a city which has always been noted for its interest in the fine arts, Mr. Hallwig has won for himself a most notable reputation among the young portrait painters of our country. The large circle of his admirers are not only proud of what he has accomplished, but are awaiting eagerly the still finer work which they expect from his studio.





Yours truly

H. H. Walters

FRANCIS E. WATERS

GENERAL FRANCIS E. WATERS, of Baltimore, lumberman, financier, and one of the most prominent men of his state, both in business and public circles, is a descendant of one of the very earliest settlers of Virginia. This progenitor was Lieutenant Edward Waters, who was born in Hertfordshire, England, about 1568. There is some confusion about the exact time of the arrival of Edward Waters in Virginia. There seems to be a common agreement that he sailed from England in the Somers and Gates Expedition of 1608, that the vessel was wrecked on the Bermuda Islands, and that they were detained there for some little time, and that he finally arrived in Virginia in 1610. Another authority says that he reached Virginia in 1608 on the ship "Patience." This much is certain: that he lived in Virginia in the early years of the colony's existence; that he married Grace O'Neal, who was thirty-five years his junior, and of this marriage two children were born—William and Margaret. He died about 1630, and his widow later married Colonel Obedience Robins, who died in 1662, and she survived until 1682. Lieutenant Edward Waters was a prominent man in the early days of the colony, and was instrumental in bringing a large number of people into the new settlements. In his will, recorded in Somerset House, London, he left as his executor his brother, John Waters, then a resident of England. Wm. Waters, son of Edward, born about 1619, died about 1689, was a Burgess from Northampton county from 1654 to 1660; High Sheriff of his county in 1662; Commissioner to run boundary line of the county; was appointed Commander, a position which included among his official duties that of presiding Judge of the county. This position he held for many years. That he was the son of Lieutenant Edward Waters was proven by a patent issued to him in 1646 for a thousand acres of land, wherein it is stated that he was a son of Lieutenant Edward Waters, of Elizabeth county. He was married three times, the given names of his wives being Catherine, Margaret and Dorothy. He left six sons: William, Edward, Richard, John, Thomas and Obedience. During his lifetime Colonel Waters (who held the military rank of Lieutenant-Colonel

under the Colonial government) had acquired land in Somerset county, Maryland, not far distant from his home county of Northampton, both being on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake bay. In his will his real estate was divided among these six sons, and the Maryland land was given to John. John married Mary, the daughter of Lazarus Maddux, and from certain data now in existence she appears to have been a second wife. There is no evidence as to who his first wife was, and it is apparent that that connection was a short one, and she probably left no children. The second son of this second marriage was William. William married, in 1739, a daughter of Colonel Geo. Harmanson. This Colonel Harmanson had married Elizabeth Yardley, who was a daughter of Captain Argall Yardley, who was the son of Colonel Argall Yardley, who was the eldest son of Sir George Yardley and Temperance West. This Sir George Yardley was one of the earliest governors of Virginia, and spelled his name *Yeardley*. The second son of this marriage was George. George married Elizabeth Handy, daughter of Captain Robt. Handy, a prominent man of that day. The Handy family goes back to Samuel, who was the first American progenitor and settled in Somerset county, Maryland, in 1664. The second son of George and Elizabeth (Handy) Waters was John. John was born March 4, 1777, and died March, 1823. He married Elizabeth Corbin, a daughter of William and Sarah (Pollitt) Corbin. There were eight children of this marriage. Richard T. Waters, born November 24, 1817, died April 21, 1900, was the sixth child and the fourth son. Richard T. Waters married on April 7, 1841, Hester Ann Hopkins, daughter of Benj. Burton and Mary King (Gunby) Hopkins. Of this marriage there were five children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the youngest, born on May 4, 1856. It would be of great interest, if space permitted, to trace out all the family connections through these various marriages in the different generations; but it is sufficient to say here that General Waters is connected with a large number of the most prominent families of Virginia and Maryland, and especially of Maryland.

Burke, the great English authority, makes this Waters family to be of royal descent, in this way: James Methold Waters, an English gentleman, married the granddaughter of Edward III and became the progenitor of this family. His grandson, John Waters, was York Herald under Richard II. As Edward Waters brought with him to Virginia as his family coat of arms what was practically the identical

coat armor used by John Waters, the York Herald, and as the English families of those days kept accurate record of their descent, it is evident that this family of Waters comes down from the founder, James Methold Waters.

Many of the names above recited, like the Handys and Gunbys and Corbins, bore an honorable part in the Revolutionary struggles. Colonel Gunby, for example, commanded one of the famous Maryland Line regiments, either the First or Second regiment, in Greene's famous Southern Campaign. One of the Handys commanded a militia regiment. William Corbin was an officer in the Revolutionary army, and a member of the Maryland legislature in 1800. Richard T. Waters, father of General Waters, began his business career in Snow Hill, Maryland. He was one of the first to operate a steam sawmill in the United States. After years of success in that section, he moved, in 1865, to Baltimore, and established business as a lumber commission merchant. In 1866 he formed a partnership with the late Greenleaf Johnson, under the firm name of Johnson & Waters, who added to the lumber commission business the manufacture of North Carolina pine lumber. This firm purchased extensive forests in Virginia and North Carolina, and erected large mills at Norfolk, Virginia. In 1874 the firm of Johnson & Waters was dissolved, Mr. Johnson continuing in the manufacturing of lumber, and Mr. Waters associating with himself his young son, Francis E. Waters, under the firm name of R. T. Waters & Son, confining their operations to a commission business. The firm of R. T. Waters & Son, of Baltimore, and Richardson, Smith, Moore & Co., of Snow Hill, Maryland, were closely allied. Mr. R. T. Waters was a most capable man. He became one of the incorporators of the Lumber Exchange of Baltimore City; was a director in the First National Bank of Snow Hill from its organization up to his death; was president of the Surry Lumber Company and also of the Surry, Sussex & Southampton Railway. He was a man of alert and sound judgment, of rigid integrity, and possessed the absolute confidence of his business associates. He was of genial temperament, readily made friends, and these friends became strongly attached to him. He was generous, and dispensed charity with a liberal hand and kindly manner. Much given to hospitality, he was never happier than when entertaining his friends. Himself a man of strong attachments, especially for the friends of his earlier days, he never under any circumstances forgot an old friend. During life he was a communicant

of the Presbyterian church. In his early life he was very active in politics, and did much to promote the interests of the Democratic party on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Though he never forsook his early allegiance in politics, being a man of strong convictions and sound purpose, as the years passed by and his business interests became more pressing, he withdrew from activity in political matters and confined himself to a voting interest. He left an unblemished record, and few men of large affairs have ever been less subject to unfavorable criticism than was Richard T. Waters.

The family history and the reference to Richard T. Waters have been given at some length, because, to some extent at least, they shed light upon the temperament and character of the subject of this sketch.

In 1865 Francis E. Waters, a little boy nine years old, came to Baltimore upon his father's removal to Baltimore, entered the public schools, and later completed his school training in the Pembroke School.

The wise father, having a prosperous and successful business, could easily have taken the boy into his own office, but he preferred for him to get his first training at the hands of others; so, at the age of fifteen, declining the college education tendered by his father, young Waters entered the wholesale hardware house of F. B. Loney & Company of Baltimore. He worked for them steadily for three years, and gained in the good graces of the firm. At the end of that time the old hardware house failed, and his father, recognizing the good qualities of the son and his business capacity, then invited him to come into his own office. This was in 1873, and the firm of R. T. Waters & Son, organized on January 1, 1874, endured for more than a quarter of a century. It is worth while to stop for a moment and to consider the wisdom of the policy of R. T. Waters. He wanted the boy to learn how to stand alone. He wanted him to feel that he was making his own way, and was not dependent upon a rich father. The result of the experiment thoroughly justified it. The history of General Waters, from the time he entered the lumber business with his father in 1873, a period now of 37 years, has been one of steady growth and success. He has seen a business, which was then accounted large, grow to such proportions that what then appeared to be a large business now looks small indeed. The young man, though ambitious, took time to thoroughly master the situation before venturing into new fields and after ten years of successful business he saw the way clear to establish a manufacturing

plant, which was founded in 1885 in Surry county, Virginia, under the title of the Surry Lumber Company. The old Virginia farm of 1885 now shows what is considered by experts as the model lumber manufacturing plant of the United States, and the town of Dendrom with a population of 3000 has grown up around the mills and is maintained by the lumber plant. This plant now employs more than 2000 men and has an enormous output of the very best lumber. General Waters has given strict personal attention to every detail of this enterprise. Its largest stockholder and for many years its president, he is ably assisted in the management of its affairs by the vice-president, the Honorable John Walter Smith, ex-governor of Maryland and now United States Senator. It is probable that if the question was directly put to General Waters as to what feature of his work he would like to be judged by he would say the "Surry Lumber Company," for he has put the best of himself into this, has made it a marvel of efficiency as an industrial plant, paying good dividends to its owners and giving remunerative employment to a vast number of people. In addition to this he is president of the Cumberland Lumber Company, located at Wallace, Duplin county, North Carolina, at which plant more than one thousand people are employed.

For the past twenty years, with one break of a few months, General Waters has served as one of the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, and for a considerable part of the time has been president of the board. Often solicited to enter public life, though possessed of a large measure of public spirit, the sense of obligation to the business interests represented has compelled him to decline all public trusts or positions except those where he could render a useful public service without seriously interfering with nearer interests. Thus he served as one of the Commissioners of the State of Maryland at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. He was appointed by Governor Jackson a member of his staff with the rank of Colonel. After the great fire in Baltimore he was one of the twelve citizens selected by Mayor McLane to recommend certain changes in the streets, and this committee so well discharged its duty that every recommendation made was accepted save one, and all men can now see that the committee was wise in that recommendation which was not accepted. General Waters is a Democrat both by inheritance and conviction. Upon the nomination of Mr. Bryan, he felt that he could not consistently support his silver ideas, and for that occasion voted against his party.

He is a member of the Maryland Club, Merchants' Club, Baltimore Country Club and the Elk Ridge Kennel Club. His religious preferences lie with the Presbyterian church, with which his family has long been identified, and the First Presbyterian church has shown its esteem for him by electing him as one of its trustees. His diversions are travel and yachting, and his yatch "Priscilla" is one of the best-appointed upon the bay. He is a director of the Merchants' National Bank, the American Bonding Company, the United Street Railway of Baltimore, and the Maryland, Virginia & Delaware Railroad. He is a stockholder and investor in many of the leading financial institutions of Maryland and Virginia. When the cruiser "Maryland" was launched, his daughter, Miss Jennie Scott Waters, was selected as the sponsor. When the Honorable John Walter Smith was elected Governor of Maryland, he also appointed General Waters on his staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General, Mr. Smith being the second Governor upon whose staff he has served. He enjoys the distinction of having been elected president of the Lumber Exchange before he was thirty years of age. He has also served as president of the Board of Trade of Baltimore.

On June 30, 1877, he married Miss Fannie Scott, of Toledo, Ohio, daughter of Wm. H. Scott, a public-spirited and cultivated gentleman. Her grandfather, Jesup W. Scott, was a prominent lawyer, who first lived in Bridgeport, Connecticut. He moved West to practice his profession, wisely invested his funds in lands, buying a large tract of land near Maumee, now Toledo, Ohio, and its rapid growth in value made him a very wealthy man. He was a man of fine character and pure life, and reared three sons who were exceedingly useful men in public affairs.

General Waters represents in his own person the Cavalier stock of Virginia, while his wife represents the Puritan stock of New England. The combination of these two strains of virile blood has always worked out in the later generations strong men and women, and the children of this marriage are fortunate in their racial inheritance, more than they possibly can be in any material possessions which may come to them. Mrs. Waters traces her descent in one line from that John Wakeman who came from Bewdly, England, to New Haven, Connecticut, in the year 1640; and the Wakeman genealogy published in 1900 shows that in the two hundred and seventy years which have elapsed since John Wakeman became one of the pioneer settlers of Connecticut, the family has been connected with a large number of the families

which have made New England great and enriched so much the civic life of the middle and western states of our country.

In so far as Francis E. Waters has had an ideal in business, that ideal may be said to be quality. He has always striven for quality first and then for enlargement. The result of this ideal is a business which is a model of organization in every department and the product of which compares favorably with that of any other concern in the country. His business associates and other men who personally know General Waters and have had dealings with him during many years bear willing testimony to his personal integrity and the absolute fairness of his business conduct. Certainly no man can live up to a higher standard than that of absolutely just dealings. The two Waters, father and son, have between them over one hundred years of successful labor in the lumber business. R. T. Waters passed away, leaving the reputation of an absolutely just man. Francis E. Waters, though of more venturous temperament than his father, has the same moral qualities, and is treading faithfully in the footsteps of his honored father.

HENRY FENWICK THOMPSON

HENRY FENWICK THOMPSON, an old and respected citizen of Baltimore, comes of the English Thompsons. He is of the third generation of his family in America. His grandfather came from England to Baltimore in 1792, and engaged in commercial pursuits up to the time of his death in 1838. He was a successful and respected merchant. He married Miss Ann L. Bowly, daughter of a prominent citizen of Maryland, Daniel Bowly, of Furley Hall. Among his children was Henry Anthony Thompson, born August 14, 1800. Henry Anthony Thompson had every educational advantage, and in June, 1815, entered the Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated with distinction in June, 1819, and was appointed second lieutenant of artillery. He gave twenty years of service as an officer of the regular army, the greater part of it in the engineer corps. During this time he was stationed in Pensacola, Florida; Fort Monroe, Virginia; Savannah, Georgia; and in June, 1836, was ordered to the Creek nation as aide of General Fenwick. In October, 1836, he resigned from the army, and was appointed civil engineer in charge of the engineering work at Fort McHenry, which he completed in December, 1839, when he became connected with the mercantile house of Henry Thompson & Son, which had been founded by his father. In 1845 he was appointed inspector-general of the militia, with the rank of colonel, and in 1847 brigadier-general of artillery in the state troops, which position he continued to hold until 1861, when he resigned at the outbreak of the Civil war. In 1855 he became a director in the Bank of Baltimore, and in October, 1863, its president. When it became the National Bank of Baltimore, he was, in August, 1865, again elected its president, which position he held up to his death, some twenty years later. General Thompson was a man of remarkable versatility. He was a splendid soldier, an able merchant and a strong financier. Diligent and conscientious in every duty, he was a Christian gentleman of the best type. In 1827 he married Miss Julie Zelina de Macklot, of St. Louis, and of this marriage Henry F. Thompson was born in the city of Baltimore, on January 15, 1830.

Among Mr. Thompson's ancestors may be noted James Saunders, who came from England to Maryland in 1665, became a justice of the peace, a burgess in the Assembly, and a member of the Council. Other ancestors were Darby Lux and Daniel Bowly, who were members of the Maryland legislature.

Mr. Thompson was a healthy boy, who spent the first ten years of his life at Fort McHenry, and the remainder of his youth in Baltimore City. His education was obtained in private schools in the city, and, arriving at manhood, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. Though he practiced for some time, he retired from active work at his profession many long years ago, and has chiefly devoted himself to the care of his financial interests and to historical research.

On June 17, 1864, he married Miss Margaret Sprigg Oliver, a member of an old Baltimore family, who bore him two children—a son and a daughter—both of whom are living, the son being now an attorney in Baltimore.

He is president of the Loudon Park Cemetery Association, vice-president of the board of trustees of the Peabody Institute, and of the Maryland Historical Association. He is a lifelong adherent of the Democratic party, and has never seen any reason to change his party affiliations. For many years he served the Maryland Historical Society as its librarian, and his interest in that work has long been not only his chief recreation and pleasure, but a matter of public service. He spent a considerable time in Europe in his historical investigations, among the early Maryland archives deposited in England, and these investigations have resulted in many valuable papers, which have been read before the society. What was first undertaken merely as a matter of pleasurable interest, has been pursued now to great lengths as a matter of duty in assisting to preserve accurately the history of our country.

Like his father before him, he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church; and he bids fair to rival his father in length of years, because, though he has far outlived the average life of man, he is still active and strong.

Mr. Thompson has lived a long life of quiet usefulness and good citizenship. He has never sought prominence, personal preferment or notoriety, but has been content with discharging the duties which have come under his hand with fidelity. He inherited from an honorable ancestry a good name, and will pass it on untarnished to his children.

RANDOLPH WINSLOW

DOCTOR RANDOLPH WINSLOW, of Baltimore, was born at Hertford, Perquimans county, North Carolina, October 23, 1852, son of Doctor Caleb and Jane (Parry) Winslow. His father was a physician of ability and standing. The family had been long settled in North Carolina. We find in 1774 as one of the representatives in the first Provincial Congress called in North Carolina, independent of the Provincial Governor, the name of Moses Winslow, which shows that in the South, as in the North, the Winslows in our Revolutionary period adhered to the patriots' side. There is a curious misconception about this family, the general opinion being that in America, at least, it is altogether a New England family. This is not borne out by the records, for, while the vast majority of the Winslows have been found in New England and date back to the early settlement of Massachusetts, the family was also known in Virginia and North Carolina in the early settlement of those colonies. The figures give some idea; thus, in 1790, there were 171 families of Winslows in the United States; of these, 143 were in New England, and 76 in Massachusetts, but on that same date there were 4 families in Virginia and 18 in North Carolina. One thing, however, seems to be true of both branches; they belonged to that element in the population which we call Puritans. According to the family tradition, the North Carolina family derived its descent from the Massachusetts family, some members of the earlier generations having migrated south on account of the bitterness of religious feeling in Massachusetts. There is yet in possession of the family an old parchment bearing date of 1740 under which is conveyed to Jacob Winslow a large tract of land in Eastern North Carolina, and it is quite probable that this Jacob Winslow was one of the earlier immigrants from Massachusetts. The family is a very ancient one in England, under two forms, Winlow and Winslow. Its antiquity is proven by the fact that of four or five coats of arms granted, not one of them bears either crest or motto, a characteristic of very ancient coat armor.

Yours very truly

Randolph Winslow

As a boy, Doctor Winslow was a healthy youngster, his life being spent in a village where, after his seventh year, he was made to perform his share of household duties, for the Civil war coming on caused all of the negroes to run away and forced the white people to do all of their own work. He attended the local school, Hertford Academy, and later the Rugby Academy, in Baltimore. He then entered Haverford College, from which he was graduated in 1871, with the degree of A.B., the degree of A.M. being conferred in 1874, after an examination on the Pauline Epistles, in Greek, his being the first degree conferred by Haverford College for an examination. Doctor Winslow, having completed his academic course, entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland in 1871, and was graduated in 1873, with the degree of M.D. In that same year, he took a special course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and ten years later, in order to better equip himself and freshen up on all later discoveries, he went, in 1883, for postgraduate study to the renowned medical schools of Vienna, Austria. He began practice in 1873 in Baltimore, and early and promptly won recognition. The University of Maryland, from which he had graduated, promptly utilized his services, first, as an Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, in which capacity he served from 1874 to 1880. In 1880 he became Demonstrator of Anatomy and served until 1886. From 1886 to 1891 he was Lecturer on Clinical Surgery. In 1891 he became Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, which post he filled until 1902, when he became Professor of Surgery, which chair he has filled up to the present time. He also served as Professor of Surgery in the Woman's Medical College from 1892 to 1893. He is now a recognized authority and a skillful operator. While not a maker of books, Doctor Winslow is the author of many excellent articles pertaining to medical subjects, which have appeared in medical journals. In religious faith, he is a member of the Society of Friends, commonly known as Quakers. He is a member of the Baltimore Country Club and finds his favorite relaxation in playing cricket.

On December 12, 1877, Doctor Winslow married Miss Rebecca Fayssoux Leiper, daughter of John Chew and Mary Fayssoux Leiper. Of this marriage thirteen children have been born, of whom twelve are living.

Like all other professional men of standing, he has done much reading, both along professional and other lines, but he places as the most valuable single work to him in all of his reading, " Gray's Anat-

omy." In looking back over the past, he is impressed that his choice of a vocation was largely due to heredity and environment, but in view of his eminent success as a surgeon, there must have been a large measure of natural aptitude and personal predilection, though even these may have been due to heredity.

Doctor Winslow sums up his advice to young men desiring to win success in life in one word, "work." He might have added something to this, but it is certain that he could not have given a better foundation upon which to build.

Doctor Winslow holds membership in the American Medical Association, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, of which last named society he has been vice-president, and the various local medical and college associations. He is also a member of the University Club of Baltimore. He is Chief Surgeon of the University of Maryland, and is one of the visiting surgeons of the Hebrew Hospital, Consulting Surgeon at the Hospital for Crippled Children of Baltimore, Consulting Surgeon to General and Marine Hospital, Crisfield, Maryland, and Surgeon to Union Hospital, Elkton, Maryland.

Doctor Winslow is a member of the North Carolina Society of Baltimore, of which he has been president.

In recognition of his attainments, St. John's College, at Annapolis, on the celebration of its 125th anniversary in 1909, conferred upon Doctor Winslow the honorary degree of LL.D.

HIRAM WOODS

DOCTOR HIRAM WOODS, of Baltimore, was born in that city on November 11, 1857. Doctor Woods' parents were Hiram and Helen (Chase) Woods. His father was a merchant, and a man of fine Christian character, who survived until 1901. On his father's side, Doctor Woods' ancestry goes back to Jane Churchill, a descendant of Miles Standish, the famous Puritan captain, and on his mother's side he traces his ancestry back to Aquila Chase, who came from England in 1654, and landed in Newburyport, Massachusetts. Even at that time, Aquila Chase was not the first of his name in this country, for William Chase had come to America in 1630 and died in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1659.

Doctor Woods' boyhood days were divided between the city in winter and the country in summer. He was fond of horses, and devoted to his mother, whose influence has contributed most largely to the shaping of his character. His early education was obtained in the private school of the late George G. Carey, a famous Baltimore school, which turned out many men who have since become eminent. From the Carey school he went to Princeton University, where he graduated with the class of 1879, with the degree of A.B. During the winter of 1879 and 1880, he took a course in biology at the Johns Hopkins University, and in the fall of 1880 entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1882, with the degree of M.D.

His first work as a practitioner was as house physician in Bay View Asylum, in 1882. In a retrospective glance at the past, referring to his choice of an occupation, he says that he hesitated between business and the study of medicine, and he thinks his mother's influence was the deciding factor. He recognizes the fact that the chief stimuli in his work have been the home influence and contact with men in active life. Early in his professional career he recognized the change then evident in the direction that medical practice was taking, and the fact that specializing was the order of the day. He turned his attention to the diseases of the eye and ear, and was assistant for fifteen

years to the late Doctor Julian J. Chisolm, the well-known eye and ear surgeon. From 1887 to 1894 he was professor of the diseases of the eye and ear at the Woman's Medical College in Baltimore. For many years he has been one of the surgeons at the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital. Since 1894 he has held the professorship of the diseases of the eye and ear at the University of Maryland, succeeding his teacher and friend, Doctor Chisolm. He is a member of the staff of the Union Protestant Infirmary, and is a consulting surgeon of other hospitals. In 1897, in connection with other physicians, he was instrumental in establishing the systematic examination of the eyes of public school children in Baltimore, and in 1894, with others, secured the passage of a law for the protection of infants' eyesight. Though he has not essayed authorship in a large way, he has been the author of numerous valuable articles in current journals of medicine. He was president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1906-1907. He holds membership in the Phi Kappa Psi college fraternity and the University Club and Country Club of Baltimore. In politics, Doctor Woods would be classed as a conservative Democrat in a national way, while in municipal affairs he holds to no party allegiance. He finds recreation and exercise in driving, riding, golf, etc.

On October 28, 1886, he married Miss Laura Hall, daughter of the late Robt. C. and Mary R. Hall. They have four children. His church affiliations are with the Presbyterians.

JOHN WHITRIDGE WILLIAMS

JOHN WHITRIDGE WILLIAMS, obstetrician-in-chief at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and professor of obstetrics at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on January 26, 1866. His father, Doctor Philip C. Williams, who married Mary Cushing Whitridge, was of a deeply religious character with a very cheerful and optimistic nature. His earliest known ancestor in the United States was Pierre Williams, a lawyer who came to Virginia from London, England, in the latter part of the seventeenth century. He also traces descent from the Fontaine, Maury and Hite families of Virginia, and Whitridge and Cushing families of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Ancestors especially distinguished were: Philip Williams, his grandfather, lawyer in the Valley of Virginia; William Whitridge, his maternal great-grandfather, physician and chemist in Tiverton, Rhode Island, who received honorary degrees from Harvard and Yale for contributions to chemistry; and Isaac Hite, paternal great-grandfather, a major in the Revolutionary army from Virginia and a brother-in-law of President Madison.

Doctor Williams' early life was spent in Baltimore, and from his youth he showed a marked interest in chemistry and mechanics. He received his education at the public schools of Baltimore, and after leaving the City College entered the Johns Hopkins University, where he received the degree of A.B. in 1886. In 1888, he was given the degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland, after two years' study. For three years, he did postgraduate work in Vienna, Berlin, Leipzig, Prague and Paris. Inspired by the thought that there were four generations of doctors behind him in the family, and with the strong desire from early boyhood to attain eminence in the same profession, he persevered until he holds to-day the distinction he sought. In 1889 he was made assistant in gynecology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, which position he held till 1894. From 1894 to 1899 he was associate in obstetrics. In 1899 he was made obstetrician-in-chief, which position he now holds. He has been gynecologist at the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, since 1894. Doctor Williams has

been connected with the Johns Hopkins Hospital since its opening, and organized the Obstetrical Department of the Johns Hopkins University in 1893. He is an honorary member of various European learned and medical societies. He has written many monographs upon medical subjects, and in 1903 published a comprehensive and exhaustive text-book of obstetrics. He is a member of the Delta Phi fraternity, the Maryland Club, the Baltimore Country Club, the Bachelors' Cotillon Club, as well as various national and local medical societies. In the years 1903 and 1904 he was vice-president of the American Gynecological Society. In politics Doctor Williams is an independent Democrat. In religious affiliations he is an Episcopalian. On January 14, 1892, he married Margaretta S. Brown, daughter of General Stewart Brown. They have three children.

Sincerely,

D. Courcy H. Thom.

De COURCY WRIGHT THOM

THERE are many standards by which success in life is measured. While there may be something of truth in all of these standards, it yet remains true that there can be but one absolutely correct standard. Napoleon, the greatest of military men, finally failed as a commander; but Napoleon the codifier of the law, and Napoleon the road-builder, was an eminent success. Hannibal failed in his purpose and Scipio succeeded. Yet Hannibal's life, measured by the correct standard, was just as successful as Scipio's. Washington succeeded and Lee failed, according to the ordinary human judgment; but Washington was no greater a success than Lee, measured by the correct standard. It is important, therefore, that we know what this correct yardstick, by which we measure human success, is. No better definition can be found than that laid down by the Savior of man when he told his disciples that he who would be first among them must be servant of all. Service, or usefulness to one's generation, is, therefore, the absolutely correct standard. Napoleon was a failure on the destructive side of his nature and a success on the constructive side. Hannibal and Lee were eminent successes because they served their country faithfully and well. Many of our modern standards are very faulty. Men are accustomed to rate success sometimes by notoriety, sometimes by money, sometimes by professional skill, and yet all these may be but conspicuous evidences of failure. For the money may be unrighteously obtained and illy used; the notoriety may be of a malodorous kind; the professional skill may be prostituted to wrongful causes, and we come, therefore, back to the absolutely certain conclusion that the only certain standard is usefulness, service. Measured by this standard, W. H. De Courcy W. Thom, of "Blakeford," Queenstown, Maryland, has won success.

He comes from a long line of distinguished ancestors. In our country it is not uncommon to hear ignorant men decry the value of a good ancestry, but no student of history will ever do so, for from that long-gone day four thousand years ago, when the Jewish tribes began to keep the record of their families, down to the present, history teems

with the records and achievements of men who, spurred on by acquired and inherited tendencies, have accomplished things that seemed well-nigh impossible.

The surname Thom comes from Scotland. The Scotch family does not appear to have been numerous. The American family was founded by Alexander Thom, who adhered to the Jacobite cause in Scotland in 1745, and after the disastrous battle of Culloden in 1746, in which he was an officer, fled to America to save his life, and settled in Westmoreland county, but subsequently located in Culpeper county, Virginia.

Many of the qualities of the old Scotch Jacobite who founded the family in America have descended to his grandchildren and great-grandchildren, broadened and liberalized by a larger field and greater opportunities. His eldest son, Colonel John Watson Triplett Thom, who inherited the family estate, "Berry Hill," Culpeper county, Virginia, was a State Senator, an officer in the War of 1812, repeatedly high sheriff of his county, a vestryman of the Protestant Episcopal church; a large planter, the owner of about 200 slaves, many of whom he sought to colonize in free Pennsylvania, but the slaves chose to return to Berry Hill (see Beverly Mumford's "Virginia's Attitude towards Slavery"). In the last generation we find Major Joseph Pembroke Thom, youngest son of Colonel J. W. T. Thom, soldier in two wars, surgeon in the United States Navy, farmer, philanthropist, servant of the people, and legislator. Major Thom was a man of great versatility, who did well everything that he undertook. He entered the army at the age of nineteen and served as Second Lieutenant of the Eleventh United States Infantry in the Mexican war. He then served for three years as an assistant surgeon in the United States Navy. He was a member of the staff of General William B. Talliaferro at Harper's Ferry when John Brown was captured. At the outbreak of the Civil war he went with the Confederacy and was a major in the Irish Battalion attached to the Confederate army. These were the only troops raised in Virginia before she joined the Confederacy. He declined two colonelcies desiring college-trained soldiers to fill them.

Later he served as a member of both branches of the City Council of Baltimore and as president. He was speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland; was the originator, first president and chief organizer of the Hospital for Feeble-minded Children of Maryland; was president of the Spring Grove Insane Asylum, first president of the

Hospital for the Relief of Women of Maryland, and a vestryman in the Protestant Episcopal church. He was noted for the strength of his moral convictions, his unwavering courage, his generosity, his friendship and his helpfulness to his fellowmen. That he was a brave man hardly needs to be said; and, measured by the correct standard, his life was an eminent success.

Major Thom married Ella L. Wright, and of this marriage W. H. De C. W. Thom was born, at 409 North Charles street, Baltimore, on October 14, 1858. Mr. Thom's mother was descended from Nathaniel Wright, who came from England in 1673, and settled in what is now Queen Anne's county, Maryland. No family in America can show a longer line of public-spirited, capable and patriotic connections than the Wright and Thom families.

Let us consider these by-gone worthies, who were ancestors of our subject, for a brief space. We find nearly three hundred years ago Captain Thomas Purefoy, a member of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, in 1629 and 1630, and member of the Council of Virginia from 1631 to 1637. Then there was Captain Henry Isham, captain of militia and high sheriff of Henrico county, Virginia, in 1668 and 1669; Humphrey Tabb, member of Virginia House of Burgesses, 1652; Governor Richard Bennett, member of Virginia House of Burgesses, 1629 to 1631; member of Virginia Council, 1642 to 1649 and 1658 to 1675; and Governor of Virginia, 1652 to 1655; Major-General of Virginia forces, 1666; head of the Parliamentary "Commission for Reducing Virginia and Maryland," 1651 and 1652. It will be observed that this far-away old Governor gave forty-six years of continuous service to the colony of Virginia.

Coming along down the line, we find Colonel Wm. Randolph, member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1685 to 1699 and again from 1703 to 1705. He was speaker of the House in 1698, Attorney-General in 1696, Captain of Henrico Militia in 1680, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1699; twenty years is the total credit to the old Colonel.

Dropping back a little, we find Theoderick Bland, first of a family most famous in Virginia annals. He was speaker of the House of Burgesses in 1659 and 1660, and member of the Virginia Council in 1664. Then comes Richard Bland, County Commissioner in 1699, Burgess in 1702, visitor to William and Mary College in 1716. Then comes Colonel Richard Bland, sometimes called the "Cato of the Revolution,"

contemporary with the great George Mason, and who would have been a signer of the Declaration of Independence but for his refusal because of ill health to become again a member of the Continental Congress. This Richard Bland first comes into sight in Virginia as a Commissioner of the military forces in 1738. From 1742 to 1775, thirty-three years, he was a member of the House of Burgesses. In 1774, 1775 and 1776 he was a member of the Virginia Convention. In 1775 he was a member of the Committee of Safety and was elected a delegate to the first Continental Congress which laid the foundations for the Declaration of Independence, but his health was then declining so that he could not accept service in its successor, and he died on October 26, 1776. Thomas Jefferson said of Colonel Bland that "He was the wisest man on Bland's side of the James river." His political pamphlets are mentioned in any authoritative summary of sources of American history; especially noteworthy was that one on the Stamp Act. His writings on the political questions of the day were noted as far back as 1765 and had prime influence in Virginia in causing that colony to take such a positive stand.

His patriotism was as stern as that of George Mason, who changed the motto on his coat of arms from "Pro patria semper" to "Pro republica semper."

Coming along the line of these ancient worthies, all of whom were ancestors of our subject, we find Colonel William Mayo, who surveyed Barbadoes in 1717 to 1721, an account and map of which is now in the King's College Library at the University of Dublin, Ireland. This same William Mayo ran the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina in 1728; in 1730 he was a Major in the Virginia forces; in 1737 he laid out the city of Richmond; in 1740 he was a Colonel in the Virginia forces. John Mayo appears as a Burgess from 1768 to 1771. He was a member of the Virginia Convention from 1775 to 1776 and a member of the Cumberland County Committee in 1775.

Colonel Peter Poythress appears as a Burgess in Virginia from 1769 to 1774 and a member of the Virginia Convention from 1774 to 1776.

Leaving Virginia and crossing over Mason and Dixon's line, which then did not exist, we find, in 1700, Joshua Hoopes, a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly, and this old Assemblyman appears to have served continuously up to 1711, with the exception of the year 1707.

Still further back, in the days of William Penn, we find William Warner, a member of the Governor's Council, a justice and member of the Assembly in 1681 and later.

In 1708 and 1709 we find Daniel Hoopes in the Pennsylvania Assembly. Crossing into Maryland, we come upon Colonel Henry Coursey (De Courcy). This old descendant of Norman crusaders was a member of the Council of Maryland from 1660 to 1670 and from 1676 to 1684. He was secretary of the colony in 1660 and 1661; was Colonel, commanding parts of Cecil and Kent counties in 1676, 1678 and 1681; in 1677, and again in 1682, he succeeded as Commissioner in negotiating a treaty with the "northern Indians," *i. e.*, with the Iroquois Confederacy at Albany; in 1684 and 1685 he was Chief Justice of the Provincial Court; in 1694 and 1695 he was a Burgess. A moment's calculation will show thirty-five years of service to Colonel Coursey's credit.

Continuing in Maryland, we find Solomon Clayton, Burgess in 1715, 1732, 1734 and 1739; County Commissioner in 1723 and 1735; Ensign in the Militia of Queen Anne's county in 1732.

Back of all this appears the Wright immigrant progenitor, Captain Nathaniel Wright, Commissioner to help lay out the boundaries of Queen Anne's county; Commissioner to help found the parishes of the Protestant Episcopal church on the Eastern Shore; County Judge, Captain of Militia and vestryman of what now is partly old Wye parish.

The De Courcys come in sight again in the person of Henry Coursey, Justice and County Commissioner in 1685 and 1689, and Burgess in 1704 to 1707. Again the Wright line becomes prominent in the person of Judge Solomon Wright, born 1717, died 1792, Burgess in Maryland from 1771 to 1774; member of Maryland Conventions of 1774 and 1775; Chairman of Committee of Queen Anne's county in 1775 and 1776; signer of the Association of Freemen of Maryland July 26, 1775; "The Maryland Declaration of Independence"; Judge of the first Maryland Court of Appeals in 1778, and served until his death in 1792; and "Special Judge to try treasons on the Eastern Shore during the Revolutionary war."

Then comes Robert Wright, born in 1755, soldier against Lord Dunmore before the Revolution, and a Captain in the Continental Army; member of the State Senate; three times Governor of Maryland; United States Senator from 1801 to 1806, when he resigned to

become Governor of the state; Representative in the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 17th Congresses; District Judge, and the author of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society (see Spear's American Slave Trade).

A summing-up will show more than thirty years of public service to the credit of Robert Wright, who was a little past seventy-one when he died.

Worthy of mention in a yet later day is William Henry De Courcy Wright, Consul at Rio Janeiro and chargé d'affaires ad interim to Brazil on two occasions. He was the founder of the Brazilian coffee trade with the North Atlantic coast of the United States and in connection with Mr. Maxwell founded the great coffee and Brazilian Trading House of Maxwell, Wright & Co.

Among these men mentioned, four in Maryland and four in Virginia were either governors or served in the Executive body, having full charge of their colony or state. These were Richard Bennett, Henry Coursey, Solomon Wright, Robert Wright, Richard Bland, Peter Poythress, John Mayo and Thomas Purefoy. Of these Richard Bennett served both in Virginia and Maryland.

This record is here given to show the character of these ancestors. It will be noted that in most cases the service was long, arduous, and, as every historical student knows, but poorly paid. It was a sense of patriotic duty which made these men serve. Another feature of this service worthy of note: They went from one place to another as the public service demanded; from a great position to a less one if the public service demanded. Evidently the idea of personal glory did not enter largely into their minds. The struggling colonies needed strong men in little places as well as big, and these strong men stood ready to give that service whether the place appeared little or big.

With such an ancestry it is not surprising to find that Mr. Thom has a strong sense of civic duty. He had the misfortune to lose his mother when he was a very small child, though she left him as an inheritance her goodly qualities. He had the good fortune to have a devoted aunt, Mrs. Clintonia G. May, who was afterwards Mrs. Clintonia G. Thomas, who gave him a mother's care until after the Civil war when his noble father was again able to be with him. Young Thom, a strong boy with varied tastes, loved reading, athletics, gardening, writing and organizing. Outside the school terms his life was spent in the country, and though no set tasks were given him he

always worked in a garden of his own, and has a just pride now in claiming that he was a successful gardener as a boy.

The very best of educational advantages were his. He attended the schools of Miss Dunnington and Doctor Robert Atkinson in Baltimore, the Episcopal High School at Alexandria, Virginia, and the University of Virginia. He graduated in a number of schools at that University, which practices the Single school system, but, following the usual custom of that University, did not seek the degree of A.M., which there requires graduation in ten different schools, so there are few A.M.'s of the University of Virginia, and they mostly men whose lives are devoted to teaching. While at the University in 1879, as a part of his studies he graduated in international and constitutional law. He also was an editor of the University of Virginia magazine. He took a course in rhetoric, English literature, psychology, logic and metaphysics at the University of Edinburgh, though he did not offer for graduation in them.

In 1882, then a young man of twenty-four, Mr. Thom entered business life as a stockbroker in Baltimore, Maryland. He was controlled in the selection of a business by his own preference for work that would bring full opportunities while enabling him to remain near his father and aunt who had assisted in his rearing. Their home was in Baltimore, and hence selection of that place as the field of operation. His father's judgment was in accord with his own, and taking as his own the motto practised by that father, "Time brings roses; do faithfully what thy hand findeth to do," he gave ten years to the banking and stock brokerage business in Baltimore.

On October 29, 1885, he married Mary Pleasants Gordon, and after a short married life was left a widower with two children. In 1892 he abandoned active business in Baltimore and established himself at "Blakeford," his country residence in Queen Anne's county, that he might best care for his aunt, Mrs. Thomas, and for his motherless children. Since then his life has been neither inactive nor unfruitful. His business life has been very successful. Mr. Thom is one of the best-known citizens of Maryland, and his work and traces of his work are to be found in every direction. It would be a very long story to enter into detail as to every enterprise with which he has been connected, or as to every duty assigned and well discharged. Space will not permit more than the briefest mention of some of these things.

He was a member and secretary of the Commission which restored

the old Senate Chamber in Annapolis to the condition existing when Washington resigned therein his commission as Commander-in-chief of the American Army. He originated the idea and was very active in securing the heroic bronze statue of Cecilius Calvert, first Lord Proprietary of Maryland, which now stands in front of the west façade of the beautiful Baltimore City courthouse. He is a member of the Maryland Historical Society and a life member of the Municipal Art Society. He is a member of the Maryland State Library Commission; was a delegate to the general conventions of the Protestant Episcopal church in June, 1907, and June, 1909; is a vestryman; is a director in the Queenstown Savings Bank of Queen Anne's county, of which he was the originator; is a director in the Continental Life Insurance Company which he assisted in starting; is a director in the Security Cement and Lime Company of West Virginia, the cement end of which he first established; is a director in the International Trust Company of Baltimore and in other business ventures. He holds membership in the D. K. E. college fraternity and in numerous clubs, such as the Maryland Club, Baltimore University Club, Baltimore Country Club, L'Hirondelle Club, The Aztec Association, The Arcade Club of University of Virginia, The Saturday Night Class of Baltimore City, The Anti-Wilson Ballot-Law Association of Queen Anne's county, of which he is the originator and president, and of the Just Representation League of Maryland, of which also he is the originator and president. He originated the Maryland Historical Society Magazine, and also the Board of Alumni Trustees of the University of Virginia. As stated, he is the originator and president of the Just Representation League of Maryland, Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars of the State of Maryland, president of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Maryland, vice-president of the Henry Watson Aid Society, trustee of the Hospital for Cripples and Deformed Children of the State of Maryland, and ex-president of the General Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, of the Maryland Society, a governor of the Baltimore Country Club, and a member of the Board of Trustees of The Agricultural Society of the Eastern Shore of Maryland. He served for a short time as a private in the Fifth Regiment of Maryland National Guards. He is the author of "A Brief History of Panics in the United States," and of various essays, addresses, verses, articles and stories.

He suggested to the postoffice authorities the idea of allowing the use of ten cents' worth of stamps instead of the technical ten-cent stamp

previously demanded on immediate-delivery letters. At the University of Virginia he was the organizer of track athletics, assisted in starting the Boat Club and was captain of the first 'Varsity crew. He was president of the Boat Club, served four years on the Gymnasium Committee, and was an editor on the University magazine.

Mr. Thom classes himself as a Democrat in a political way, but probably a more correct classification would be Independent, for he never sacrifices the principles of his party for mere political wire-pulling. He stands always for good government and for political righteousness. Based upon these foundations he wants a properly qualified majority to rule under a system of adequate representation.

Mr. Thom has refused many offers of public place. His idea has been to do his duty faithfully, and that duty often involves the refusal of promotion; but, looking back over his life now, he realizes the full truth of General Lee's dictum, "Do your duty and never refuse promotion," which saying implies of course that duty often compels refusal of promotion. He thinks the young man who wants to win real success should work and think and compare notes with experienced people of sound judgment, doing the day's work faithfully and accepting promotion only when it comes in the line of duty. He regards it as the duty of every good citizen, man or woman, to make an earnest effort to understand what good government means, and to constantly work to that end, because otherwise there is danger of being influenced and of exercising influence in a reactionary and evil way.

The record given here is one of accomplishment in many directions. Like many active and useful men, Mr. Thom is a modest man and has no exalted idea of his own performances. Going back to the proposition laid down in the beginning of this sketch, that success is to be measured by usefulness and service, it must be confessed that among the successful men of Maryland of our generation De Courcy W. Thom occupies a most honorable position.

GEORGE WHITELOCK

GEORGE WHITELOCK, one of the leading lawyers of Baltimore, was born in that city on December 25, 1854. His father was the late William Whitelock. His mother is Mrs. Jane Stockton Whitelock. On both sides of the family Mr. Whitelock is of English ancestry. The Whitelocks came from Yorkshire, England. The family possessed coat armor; the four coats of arms in the various branches having precisely the same shield, differentiated only by the crests. The Stocktons are also of old English stock. In our country they first became prominent in New Jersey, and Richard Stockton of that state was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. From New Jersey the family spread into Maryland, Virginia and Florida, and has been prominent in all of these states. Mr. Whitelock's father, William Whitelock, was well known in Baltimore financial circles and represented Baltimore county in the legislature of 1876. He was allied with various corporations as director and otherwise, and was one of the founders and the first president of the Third National Bank of that city. Soon after George Whitelock was born, his parents removed to the neighborhood of Mount Washington, Baltimore county, where most of Mr. Whitelock's youth was spent at the family homestead, which is still the residence of his mother. He attended private schools in Baltimore City and county, and was later graduated from the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania. He studied law at the University of Maryland, and is an alumnus of that institution of the class of 1875. Mr. Whitelock has always taken interest in linguistic study and was for some time a student at the Johns Hopkins University in romance philology, and at Leipzig, Germany. He is a member of the Modern Language Association of America, and speaks French, German and Italian.

In 1876, Mr. Whitelock formed a professional co-partnership with Mr. Samuel D. Schmucker, under the name of Schmucker & Whitelock. This firm was recognized as a leading law firm and continued until November 15, 1898, when Mr. Schmucker was appointed to the

bench of the court of appeals of Maryland, and the firm was dissolved. Mr. Whitelock then practised alone for some years, when he formed a new partnership, and is now the senior member of the law firm of Whitelock, Deming & Kemp. In his practice, while thoroughly up to date in modern methods, Mr. Whitelock has adhered rather to the old-fashioned plan of being a general practitioner; in other words, he has not specialized, as many professional men of the present day do. The official reports of the last thirty years in the various courts show that he has appeared in a large number of cases, covering practically the entire range of the law outside of criminal practice. In addition to court practice, he has also an extensive office or consulting practice. After serving as treasurer of the Maryland State Bar Association, he was, on July 9, 1903, elected president of that association. He also holds membership in the International Law Association, the Maritime Law Association and the Bar Association of Baltimore City, and is at present secretary of the American Bar Association.

The late James McSherry, chief justice of the Maryland court of appeals, himself an able jurist, was, during his lifetime, asked by the publishers of this work for an expression of opinion in regard to Mr. Whitelock, and under date of March 17, 1906, he wrote as follows:

"George Whitelock is a lawyer of unusual ability and of a high order of attainments. He is an indefatigable worker. His energy is untiring. He is thoroughly familiar with the fundamental principles of the law, with their origin, their history, their development and their adaptability to new and changing conditions; and his strong reasoning faculties, coupled with his great powers of analysis, his mental alertness, his quick perception and his vigorous physique, enable him to present with force and clearness, to court and jury, the legal propositions and the conclusions of fact which he may be called on, in his varied engagements, to maintain. His arguments are graceful, lucid, cogent and always to the point, and give convincing evidence that he has an intellect, not only well stored with both a technical and a general knowledge acquired by assiduous study and research, but most admirably trained and cultivated in the line of his professional life-work. He is not a case lawyer who seeks parallels and precedents to rely on. He goes to the root of a question and grasps its underlying legal principles, driving them home with skill, discrimination and effect. He takes high rank at the Maryland bar."

In addition to the law associations above referred to, Mr. White-

lock holds membership in many social and business organizations, such as the Baltimore Country Club, the Maryland Club, the Germania and Merchants' Clubs, the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club of New York, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington.

Politically, Mr. Whitelock has always been identified with the Republican party. He has never, however, been a bitter partisan and has never held political office. He has frequently refused nominations for office, but did in 1903 become the Republican candidate for attorney-general in Maryland, but that being a Democratic year he was defeated by his opponent. In 1888 he served under Mayor Latrobe as a member of the Municipal Committee on the Extension of the City Limits.

In religious faith he adheres to the Unitarians. Mr. Whitelock is married and has two children.

Yours very truly
Oscar G. Murray.

OSCAR G. MURRAY.

OSCAR G. MURRAY, lately president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and now chairman of the board of directors, was born in a quiet Connecticut village on the 20th of May, 1847. As his name indicates, he is of Scottish blood and illustrates the sturdy characteristics of his race. The name of Murray has been a great name in Scottish history almost as far back as its authentic history goes. Thomas Randolph, Earl of Murray, was the son of the sister of the great King Robert the Bruce. Murray and the good Lord James of Douglas were the two chief captains of the Bruce, and their exploits in recapturing castles and driving the English from Scotland fill the most romantic pages of history. Like all the other ancient Scottish clans there is a certain amount of tradition as to the early beginnings of this clan, which cannot be depended upon. The sober Scottish historians agree that the clan is descended from one Freskin who was a landed proprietor in Morayshire in the twelfth century. His descendant, Sir John de Moravia, was a man of importance in the reign of William the Lion and Alexander II. He located in Perthshire, and died about 1225, leaving a son, Sir Malcolm. His brother, Sir Gilbert, was bishop of Caithness from 1222 to 1245. The family had become very prominent in the days of Wallace, and from that time on the Murrays appeared continually in everything of importance that occurred in Scotland. They multiplied in numbers and in influence from century to century, notwithstanding the usual ups and downs of noble families in the turbulent centuries between Robert Bruce and George II. At the present time the Murrays hold the dukedom of Athole, the earldom of Mansfield, the earldom of Dunmore and two or three baronies, and there are about a round dozen of knights and baronets in the family. There are two clan plaids in the family. One, in which dark blue and green are the predominating colors, is the hunting plaid, which is commonly known as the plaid of Murray of Athole. The plaid of Murray of Tullibardine is scarlet, blue and green. The present head of this branch of the family is the Earl of Dunmore.

The matter of pedigree and family has given Oscar G. Murray but little concern. It is his boast that he conquered fortune by his energy, ability and earnest endeavor. His battle with the world has never been an easy one. He did not march to success along the primrose path of dalliance, nor has he spent any great part of his life upon the flowery beds of ease. Even after he had attained success, he gained no respite from toil. Indeed, as he rose his duties became harder and his responsibility more burdensome.

Mr. Murray has been engaged in the railroad business nearly forty years, and he knows every detail and branch of it. He began his service in transportation in January, 1872, at Galveston, Texas, as ticket agent for the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad. He remained in the employment of that company more than eight years, rising through the several offices of assistant general passenger agent and assistant general freight agent to the position of general freight and passenger agent. From August, 1880, to November, 1885, he was general passenger and freight agent of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad. From December 1, 1885, to September 15, 1886, he was traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific lines in Texas, and also during most of that period traffic manager of the Texas and Pacific Railway. From September 16, 1886, to October 30, 1888, he was freight traffic manager of all the Missouri Pacific lines at St. Louis. From November 1, 1888, to November 1, 1892, he was freight traffic manager of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago Railway, and its successor, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. From November 1, 1892, to February 15, 1896, he was second vice-president of the same system; on February 15, 1896, he went to the Baltimore & Ohio as first vice-president. The company was placed in the hands of receivers on February 29, 1896, and Mr. Murray was appointed receiver jointly with John K. Cowen. They rehabilitated the property and returned it to the company in April, 1899, and were finally discharged by the court from the receivership on May 25, 1900, when Mr. Murray again became first vice-president in charge of traffic, John K. Cowen being president. He held that position until he was elected president on December 27, 1903, the election becoming effective January 1, 1904. For six years he was president of the road, his administration being distinguished for its wisdom, enterprise and progress. On the 15th of January, 1910, he retired from the presidency to become chairman of the board of directors.

This is the brief record of a most remarkable career. The constant promotion of Mr. Murray from one position to a higher one was a tribute to his genius, and today he is regarded as one of the greatest traffic men in this country. His achievements have been large and his connections for many years have been with large affairs. The conduct of great affairs has in fact been the work of his life. But the most remarkable and interesting work, perhaps, with which he was ever connected was the receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and the restoration and rehabilitation of that great and historic property. When he was called in February, 1896, to become first vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, he was called with a purpose. The company was at the time insolvent. It could not meet the interest on its funded debt, and there was not available cash to pay the cost of operation. Two weeks after Mr. Murray came to the road, to wit, on the 29th of February, 1896, the Mercantile Trust Company, of New York, having recovered a payment of $929,470.83 against the railroad, filed in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Maryland a creditor's bill setting forth the insolvency of the company and asking for the appointment of receivers to manage the property. Mr. Cowen, the general counsel of the company, who had recently been elected president, had foreseen this movement and had brought Mr. Murray to Baltimore to be his co-receiver. The part of the work assigned to Mr. Murray during the receivership was to conduct the road, rehabilitate it and restore the traffic which had been lost through inability to handle it. How well he accomplished this stupendous work was illustrated by the event. The condition that confronted the receivers when they undertook the work was appalling. In addition to the large sums due for interest upon which default had been made, there was due at the time the receivers were appointed the sum of $4,325,447 for traffic balances for materials and supplies and for operating indebtedness generally, and the wreck of the property of the road was almost complete. Five thousand cars were lying idle and useless for want of repairs, and there were two hundred and twenty-five locomotives that had not turned a wheel for months. Freight had to be rejected because there were no means of transporting it and the track had gone down until the danger point had been reached. The receivers, Cowen and Murray, had the property in their hands for the space of three years and four months. What had they accomplished?

The vast sum of $200,000,000 had been raised and applied to the

purposes of restoration and refunding for the Baltimore and Ohio proper and an additional $100,000,000 for dependent corporations.

The sum of $92,899,546.89 had been earned from traffic, including some miscellaneous income amounting to $3,127,827.64.

The following new equipment was acquired: two hundred and twenty-seven engines, thirty-five passenger cars, thirty thousand seven hundred and three freight and service cars. The total cost of this equipment was $19,790,456.46, and in addition marine equipment costing $685,504.08 was purchased. The obligations incurred during the receivership amounted to $25,936,346. Most of the equipment was purchased upon terms which did not require cash payment, as cash was exceedingly scarce.

One of the transactions by the receivers was the purchase of fifty thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven tons of steel rails to be used in the repair of the track. These rails were purchased at the extraordinary price of $17 a ton, the lowest rate, perhaps, at which steel rails had been sold. The price of steel advanced so rapidly after this purchase that the receivers sold the old rails that were replaced by the new at a higher price than the new ones cost.

The property emerged from the receivership rehabilitated, repaired, in first-class condition and with new equipment. Its business had also gained a prodigious increase, almost exclusively by the fine management of Mr. Murray. But how did the owners and creditors of the company fare in this general reorganization?

Every bond-holder received new securities which paid his debt in full. The floating-debt creditors received every cent that was due them. The holders of the old stock, after payment of an assessment of two dollars per share in the case of the "first preferred" and twenty dollars per share in the case of the "second preferred" and "common," received new preferred and common stock in exchange, which, in the light of present values, amply recouped them. The common stockholders, instead of being wiped out, as is the usual process, received their common stock in the receivership, which is today worth more than $110 per share and has been receiving 6 per cent dividends and earning much more. In addition to this the ancient and liberal charter of the company, which granted exemption from taxation upon the shares and property, was retained intact. This was the result of the administration of the Baltimore and Ohio property by a great lawyer and a great railroad man.

After the final discharge of the receivers on the 25th of May, 1900, Mr. Murray resumed his place as first vice-president of the company in charge of traffic. Under his management the business of the road continued to make immense gains. In the meantime Mr. Cowen had been president of the company for a short time, to be somewhat summarily ousted by the holders of the new stock that had been created. He was succeeded by Mr. Loree, who retained the office a short time only, Mr. Murray being elected president December 27, 1903. His administration was a time of great prosperity for the road. Dividends were earned, the holders of the common stock receiving 6 per cent, while all the time betterments were added and extensions made. In the first year of the receivership the revenues of the road were about $25,000,000. In 1907 they had grown to $88,500,000. Few railroads have ever made such great strides.

Shortly after Mr. Murray was elected to the presidency, the great fire in Baltimore occurred and the main offices of the company at the corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets were destroyed. For some time the office force had needed more space, and when the old building was burned, it was determined to build a much larger one. Every effort was made to purchase an adjoining lot, but it could not be accomplished. Then Mr. Murray decided to buy the lots at the northwest corner of Baltimore and Charles streets, and upon this central location he erected one of the finest and most perfectly designed office buildings in the land, which is now the home of the Baltimore and Ohio system.

Among other important achievements of the Murray administration was the acquisition of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad. This added a great mileage to the Baltimore and Ohio system and gave it an entrance to Indianapolis and Toledo and another entrance to Cincinnati. Another bold and successful transaction was the acquisition of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company. This was an expensive deal costing some $25,000,000, but it was a wise movement necessary for the retention of the entrance into Chicago. It was Mr. Murray who, as president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, purchased for the company the five thousand five hundred shares of the state of Maryland in the Washington branch. For a number of years a dividend of 10 per cent per annum on this stock was declared. About the time of the receivership the dividends ceased, and after the reorganization they were not resumed, all the earnings of the road being retained to pay for the apportionment of the Washing-

ton branch in the Union station in Washington. This suspension of dividends caused much discontent in the legislature, and at the session of 1898 a joint resolution was passed requiring the attorney-general to institute proceedings in court to compel payment of dividends. Nothing substantial came of this resolution, so at the session of 1906 an investigation by the legislature was ordered. While the investigation was in progress Mr. Murray offered the state $2,500,000 for the stock, which was accepted by the Board of Public Works, and a great part of the public debt of Maryland was extinguished. At the same time the railroad company was relieved of the two state directors who had been always appointed by the governor.

After a brilliant administration of six years, Mr. Murray retired from the presidency of the road and became chairman of the board of directors. This place was created for him so that the company could retain his service and the benefit of his great talents in railroad management and especially in the traffic department.

The leading characteristics of Oscar G. Murray are his strength, his boldness and originality. He is a man of generous impulses and gives lavishly. He is loyal to his friends and has the faculty of attaching men to him and enlisting their support in his work. With the men employed under him by the railroad company, he was always popular because they had a firm reliance upon his sympathy and his sense of justice. Mr. Murray is unmarried and is fond of society and companionship.

ROBERT LANCASTER WILLIAMS

ROBERT LANCASTER WILLIAMS, the subject of this sketch, is a member of the well-known banking firm of Middendorf, Williams & Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, and John L. Williams & Sons, of Richmond, Va. He is well known throughout the East and South through his active participation in the affairs of banking institutions, which have taken a leading part in the development of the South, and he holds an enviable reputation as a skilled financier, developer and organizer.

He was born in Richmond, Virginia, June 29, 1869, and his parents were John Langbourne Williams and Maria Ward Skelton Williams. Of Scotch-Irish ancestry on his father's side, his grandmother, Sianna Dandridge, was a daughter of William Dandridge, of New Kent, Virginia, who was son of Judge Bartholomew Dandridge, the brother of Martha Washington, the wife of the first President of the United States. Through his mother, Mr. Williams is descended from the well-known Virginia families, the Skeltons and Randolphs, and Edmund Randolph, first Attorney-General of the United States and Secretary of State under General Washington, was his mother's great-grandfather.

Another notable ancestor of Mr. Williams, and well worthy of mention here, is Augustine Herman, born in Prague, Bohemia, 1620; he came to Maryland in 1660, where he settled, his estate being known as Bohemia Manor. He was a man of considerable attainments, skilled as a surveyor, and of an adventurous spirit. He was awarded a grant of 20,000 acres of land in what is now known as Cecil county, Maryland, and Newcastle county, Delaware, in recognition of his services for making a map of the colony. In the sketch of the ancient families of Bohemia Manor by the Reverend Charles Payson Mallery, there is much of interest about Augustine Herman and his descendants, one of these descendants being the subject of this sketch.

Robert Lancaster Williams attended private schools in Richmond as a boy, amongst them that excellent school long conducted by the late

John P. McGuire. His father's banking business and outside interests were growing rapidly, and young Williams, waiving a collegiate course, was laboring at a desk in the banking house of John L. Williams & Sons at an age when most young men are completing their education at college. With a natural aptitude for the banking business and reinforced by this practical training, he was, on his twenty-first birthday, admitted as partner of the firm. To more thoroughly equip himself, he entered the University of Pennsylvania for a course in economics.

His father, John L. Williams, long a leading citizen of Virginia, was the founder of the banking house of John L. Williams & Sons, of Richmond, Virginia, with which institution Middendorf, Williams & Company, of Baltimore, Maryland, has been closely allied for many years.

Mr. Williams became a member of his father's firm in 1890, and sixteen years later, a partner in the Baltimore firm.

For nearly three decades the banking house of John L. Williams & Sons has been intimately identified with the upbuilding and development of the South, in which work they have been powerfully reinforced by Middendorf, Williams & Company. The activities of these two firms have covered the range of the Southern states, and they stand in very high repute throughout the length and breadth of the territory embraced in their operations.

These firms have been very active in street railway enterprises, and Robert Lancaster Williams has been president, director, or controlling factor, of many street railway companies throughout the country. His firm organized and built the Richmond Traction Company, of Richmond, Virginia, one of the best-known traction properties in the country, and now successfully operating in Richmond, which city has the distinction of being the first in the Union to have electrically-operated street cars.

Their energies were next devoted to the development of the water power of the James river, the successful consummation of which gave a tremendous impetus to the commercial life of Richmond and added greatly to its prestige as a manufacturing center.

They also built a street railway system in Petersburg, Virginia; reorganized and built the street railway systems in Norfolk, Virginia, and Portsmouth, Virginia; also reorganized and extended street railway systems in Lexington, Kentucky, Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee, and Macon and Augusta, Georgia.

In 1893 the firms undertook the reorganization of the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery Railway, a line extending from Montgomery, Alabama, to Lyons, Georgia, and subsequently carried to successful conclusion a scheme involving the merger of existing lines and the construction of additional mileage, resulting in the formation of the Seaboard Air Line Railway System, of about three thousand miles. For a period immediately following the panic of 1903, conditions existed in the affairs of this railway, which, while not reflecting in any way upon the value of the property, or the foresight of its promoters, culminated in a receivership, on January 1, 1908, on which date S. Davies Warfield, R. Lancaster Williams and Edward C. Duncan, were appointed receivers to operate it under the direction of the courts. The receivership continued until November 4, 1909. The remarkable success attending the efforts of the receivers is a matter of court record, and has been the subject of favorable comment in the leading financial journals of the country. The receivers applied themselves to the problem of increasing revenues, improving facilities and equipment and the reduction of operating expenses. To obtain these results necessitated a reversal of policies which had obtained for a few years prior to the receivership, and over which the banking houses, who had founded the system, had no control. After a receivership of twenty-two months, the receivers were able to restore the property to the stockholders in a thoroughly rehabilitated condition, with net earnings increased from $2,906,278 to $5,584,326 per annum. The wisdom of the large expenditures judiciously made by the receivers upon the property was justified by the large yield upon the investment, and when the property was turned back to the stockholders, the increased earnings enabled not only the payment of interest upon the first mortgage bonds, which had been in default, but full 5% interest upon $25,000,000 of adjustment bonds, issued under the plan of reorganization, to take care of floating debt and receivers' certificates, with a surplus of $1,046,641, equal to over 4% upon the outstanding preferred stock. The able work of the receivers permitted the reorganization of the property without the foreclosure of a single mortgage and without sacrificing any class of securities. The floating debt was paid in full and there was no assessment on stockholders or bondholders. The ratio of expenses to earnings was reduced from 83% to 70%. The common stock of the railway advanced 700%; the preferred stock advanced about 440%, while the first mortgage 4% bonds doubled in value.

The editors and publishers of this book have known Mr. Williams personally for many years, and regard him as a banker of great ability and of the highest integrity, whose only fault, if indeed it may be said to be a fault, is an ever expanding love for his fellowmen—he is an optimist of the broadest type and believes and trusts in his fellowmen in a way that wins and will hold him always in the affections and regard of those with whom he comes in touch.

Mr. Williams holds membership in the Delta Psi Fraternity, the Maryland Club, Merchants Club and Germania Club of Baltimore, the Elkridge Kennel Club of Baltimore county, the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club, the Bachelors' Cotillon of Baltimore, and the old Westmoreland Club of Richmond.

His religious affiliation is with the Episcopal church, and he is a communicant of St. Paul's church, of Baltimore, Maryland.

On December 14, 1899, Mr. Williams married Miss Rebecca Gustavia Watkins, daughter of Mr. Chas. Watkins, formerly of Milton, North Carolina, and a granddaughter of Gustavus Ober, one of the pioneer manufacturers of Maryland, and well known throughout the state.

ASTOR LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Yours truly,
Calvin C. Hendrick

CALVIN WHEELER HENDRICK

THE great battles of the twentieth century are fought with nature. Men are learning rapidly how to subordinate the wonderful forces of nature to the use and benefit of man; and so it has come about that the man of the day is the civil engineer. The men who can build bridges over vast and raging rivers, who can build a railroad into the very sea, who can pierce with tunnels, apparently of interminable length, the vast ranges of the Andes or the Rocky mountains, who, by their scientific knowledge, their wonderful ability to adapt themselves to conditions, and their never-ending perseverance, can build a great city upon the swamp, and make it healthy by water and sewerage systems, undreamed of by even the wisest of our ancestors; these men are the leaders of our generation, for it is their work that in the next generation will make it possible for men to dwell in health in vast bodies.

A leader in this army of men whose glory is not of the forum, nor yet of the battlefield, is Calvin Wheeler Hendrick, of Baltimore, to whose industry, ability and—it may fairly be said—genius, the city of Baltimore owes a sewerage system which bids fair to be a standard for all the world.

Born in Paducah, Kentucky, June 21, 1865, son of Reverend Calvin Styles Hendrick (a Presbyterian minister of strong intellect and judgment), and Elizabeth Winston (Campbell) Hendrick, by the loss of his father in infancy, Mr. Hendrick was left the only child of his mother, and was raised in her sturdy, Scotch Presbyterian faith and integrity, with which was combined the buoyancy of her French descent. His devotion to his widowed mother has never ceased.

The Hendrick family are Holland Dutch, William Hendrick settling in Hanover county, Virginia, about 1700. His grandparents, Reverend John Thilman and Jane Elizabeth (Bigelow) Hendrick, and great-grandparents, Joseph Wyatt and Mary (Doswell) Hendrick, were all of Virginia. In the first Presbyterian church of Paducah, Kentucky, are two memorial windows dedicated to Mr. Hendrick's two grandfathers, Reverend John Thilman Hendrick and Reverend Alex-

ander Wheeler Campbell, two of the most eloquent and beloved ministers of the Presbyterian church of Virginia and Kentucky. Through his grandmother Hendrick, he was descended from the Nesbits, Gardiners, Blairs and Lees, of Scotland. His maternal ancestors were James Campbell, of Dunallan, Scotland, and his wife, Marie Jean Victoire (de la Porte) Campbell, daughter of Colonel Pierre de la Porte, of the French army, and granddaughter of Count François Le Boeuf, of France. His ancestral lines include Isaac Winston, the emigrant to Virginia; Lieutenant William Winston, of the colonial army, said to be one of the most eloquent men of his times from whom Patrick Henry is said to have inherited his eloquence, that great orator being his nephew, William Winston, and Judge Edmund Winston, a noted jurist. Also James first, second and third Taylor, and through the wife of James the second Taylor, he is descended from Robert Bruce of Scotland.

Mr. Hendrick is, therefore, a typical American, combining in himself four of the strongest stocks—Scotch, French, Holland Dutch and Welsh—that we know; and it is not surprising, therefore, to find him a man of force, adaptability and solid character.

The career of this man, not yet forty-five years old, is itself both an inspiration and an example to the young man starting out in life. It is worth telling in more detail than space will permit. Though of slight physique as a lad, he was strong and wiry, and a leader in his classes and in the sports of his companions up to the age of sixteen. At that time he joined an engineer corps on the Chesapeake & Ohio & Southwestern and was promptly promoted from transit man to assistant engineer of the party. He remained with this railroad, then under Collis P. Huntington—continuing his studies at night—and was one of the last engineers retained after the completion of the road.

By this time he was a youth of eighteen, and secured work in his chosen vocation, in the engineering department of Louisville, Kentucky. At twenty-one he was appointed assistant engineer of the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad, with headquarters at Macon, Georgia. He was active in the construction of that line, now one of the most prosperous in the South; and in 1888, then a young man of twenty-three, he was elected city engineer of Macon. This position he held five years. During his residence in Macon, he served as a director of the Macon Construction Company, builder of the Georgia Southern & Florida Railroad, and as engineer for the city street railway, as di-

rector of the St. Augustine & North Beach Railroad, director of the Young Men's Christian Association, deacon in the First Presbyterian church, and co-receiver of the Macon & Dublin Railroad. In 1893 he declined a renomination as city engineer of Macon, in order to form a partnership with his former chief, William Henry Wells, for the purpose of establishing an office on Wall street, New York city, as consulting engineers. Although then only twenty-eight years old, he made such a mark during his service in Macon, that he received a petition from the citizens of that city, asking him to remain, and stating that his services to the city and his personal standing were such that his leaving would be a distinct loss to the city. He felt, however, the call to the larger field, and declined the reappointment.

In 1896, when the preliminary surveys were undertaken for the New York underground railway, Mr. Parsons, the engineer-in-chief, selected Mr. Hendrick to assist in making the surveys and sewer studies. The building of the underground railway involved a great amount of rearrangement of the sewer system of the three boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx. Tremendous difficulties were presented in this work. So well did he discharge his duties that, when the engineering staff was organized in 1900, he was appointed engineer in charge of all sewer construction. He was the youngest division engineer on the staff of the commission.

While living in Macon, on November 29, 1892, he married Miss Sarah Rebecca, daughter of William F. Herring. They have two sons: Calvin Wheeler, Jr., and Herring de la Porte Hendrick.

During his years of hard work in New York, the city of Baltimore had been agitating the question of a new sewerage system. Baltimore, located on the Patapsco river, an arm of the Chesapeake bay, with a stream called Jones Falls running through the city and emptying into the harbor, with a population of more than six hundred thousand people, had a sewerage system so inadequate that it was unworthy of being called a system. The people had at last awakened to the necessity of taking care of their health by the establishment of the most modern sanitary sewerage system and disposal works. When the plans were outlined, it was found that the cost of this work would be approximately nineteen million dollars. This was a gigantic undertaking for even a city as large and wealthy as Baltimore. The wise expenditure of such a vast sum of money called for engineering ability of the highest character, coupled with the best personal character.

On November 4, 1905, Mr. Hendrick was unanimously elected chief engineer for this gigantic undertaking, at an annual salary of ten thousand dollars. The men who endorsed him for this position are among the most prominent business and professional men of the country, a number of them being leaders in his own profession. It would take a volume to describe in detail the work of the past four and a half years upon this great undertaking; and it is no part of the biographer to enter into technical details of this sort. It is sufficient to say that every difficulty has been triumphantly overcome; that Mr. Hendrick's friends did not overrate his ability is proven by the fact that under his masterly hand there is being rapidly constructed a sewerage system for that great city, which will be not only a monument to his genius and his perseverance, but for generations to come will be doing its beneficent work for a vastly increasing number of people.

Newspaper and magazine articles have been written in large numbers about this work, because of its special difficulties, and because of the ingenious way in which they have been met and overcome. The work is sufficiently advanced now to show the benefit of the original plans, and though reactionists have been found who have obstructed the work in every possible way, there can be no doubt that the people of Baltimore will carry it to a successful conclusion.

Mr. Hendrick's reputation as an engineer has grown until he now stands in the very front rank of his profession. It is a great thing for any man to be a leader in his calling; but there is something even better than that, and that better thing Mr. Hendrick has. From the start he identified himself thoroughly with Baltimore, becoming a citizen of the city, and taking active part in its civic life. The people of Baltimore promptly learned that their new engineer could not only do things, but could say things. He has the happy faculty of being able to convey truth (and sometimes truth is unpleasant), in a palatable way; and he speedily came into demand for addresses on all sorts of occasions. It is perhaps within the bounds of truth to say that, during the past four years, no man has contributed more by the spoken word to civic improvement than Calvin W. Hendrick. He has literally made hundreds of addresses to all sorts of men, and on all sorts of occasions. In not one of them has he ever struck a minor note, nor has he ever failed to point the way to higher and better things.

The dominant trait in his makeup is a profound belief in practical religion. At the age of twenty-nine he was an elder in the First Pres-

byterian church, Fifth avenue, New York City. This illustrates the fact that religion has been with him a lifetime matter, and he believes in it in its truest sense; that it is not a theory, but really *living*. When failures and disappointments have come to him after most strenuous efforts, they have merely served to strengthen his faith in the Lord, whom he has trusted from his youth up. One does not want to get from this the idea that Mr. Hendrick is in any sense gloomy or morose, or even solemn, for he is just the reverse; full of life and humor, and love for home and fellowmen. He has quickness of intellect, backed by quiet strength and sound judgment; with an integrity that is beyond question, and he enjoys to the full the pleasure of living.

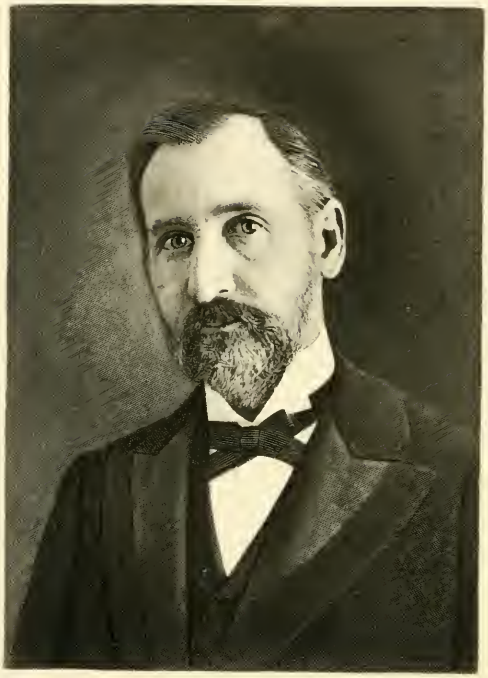
He loves travel, nature, animals. He is partial to swimming and out-of-door sports.

Politically Mr. Hendrick would be classed as an Independent Democrat; but he is not, and never will be, a politician beyond the carrying out of the civic duty of a good citizen.

In speaking of Mr. Hendrick, William Barclay Parsons, of New York City, used a sentence that is worth quoting. It was this: "You may be assured of one thing; there is not money enough in the United States Treasury to buy Hendrick." The man of whom that statement can be said truthfully in this age of gross commercialism and sordid greed, is distinctly a man worth while.

While studying the sewerage system of Baltimore, Mr. Hendrick saw the location for, and desirability of, a grand union station for all the railroads of Baltimore; and he planned one so entirely to the satisfaction of all persons, that Mayor E. Clay Timanus appointed him a member of a commission of prominent men to accomplish this purpose, which has resulted in the city securing a fine depot. His trained eye also saw the possibilities of utilizing Jones Falls, that runs through the city of Baltimore, by converting it into a covered storm-water drain, and then into a broad, beautiful and useful boulevard. After drawing the plans and explaining them to the public, they were received with universal and unanimous endorsement by all of the municipal bodies and improvement associations. Mr. Hendrick is chairman of "The National Association for the Prevention of the Pollution of Rivers and Waters," with the motto, "Pure water is the nation's greatest asset." This association is composed of the most eminent men in the country, in medicine, science, engineering, and the army. He is also a member of the Commission of One Hundred, of New York City, the American

Society of Civil Engineers, the Southern Society of New York, the Society of Colonial Wars; elder of the First Presbyterian church, Baltimore; a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other beneficial public institutions. He also holds membership in the Maryland Club and all the prominent business and social clubs of the city. He was appointed by Governor Warfield a delegate to the National Drainage Association in 1908.



Very Truly Yours
Thos. D. Metcalf

JOHN ISRAEL YELLOTT

MAJOR JOHN I. YELLOTT, lawyer of Towson, who has exemplified in his life the highest type of citizenship, was born in Baltimore county, on May 11, 1840. His parents were John and Sarah J. (Maulsby) Yellott. His mother was a daughter of General Israel D. Maulsby, of Harford county. On the maternal side his family goes back to John and Mary Maulsby, who came from England in 1699 and settled in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. They were Quakers in religion. On the paternal side they go back to John Yellott, who was brought from England as a child in 1780, settled in Baltimore county, married Rebecca (Ridgely) Coleman, daughter of Reverend John Coleman and granddaughter of Colonel Charles Ridgely. The Reverend John Coleman was a native of Virginia and one of the eminent divines of his day. Captain Jeremiah Yellott was the designer and builder of the famous Baltimore ships known as clippers, the best sailing vessels ever planned, and which prior to the Civil war carried the American flag into every corner of the globe. Another of his forebears, General Israel Davidson Maulsby, was an eminent lawyer, a close friend of the famous William Pinckney. General Maulsby was president of the Governor's Council, and had the remarkable record of having been twenty-nine times a candidate and only once defeated.

Major Yellott's father, John Yellott, was an educated, practical farmer. His mother was a woman of strong religious feeling and exercised a most excellent influence on the moral life of the growing boy.

Young Yellott was a vigorous lad who followed the pursuits of the average country boy, but was also fond of books. He did work on the farm as most farm boys do, and can see that the effect was good. His first school training was in the public schools, and from these he went into the hands of competent private tutors at his own home. He took an academic course and desired a collegiate education, but this his father would not consent to, and the youth left home with the intention of working his way through college. This design was never

carried out. He entered the office of an uncle, the late William P. Maulsby, at Frederick, Maryland, and there read law, finishing his law studies under the Honorable John E. Smith, of Westminster, Maryland, where he was admitted to the bar before he was twenty years of age. He then went to Baltimore with the intention of practicing his profession, but just at that time the outbreak of the Civil war occurred.

He differed with his family and relatives, all of whom were strong Southern sympathizers. He believed that no state had the right to secede, and that to secede was rebellion. He was disposed at once to enter the Union army, but in deference to the wishes of his family refrained until after the disaster at Bull Run. He could no longer restrain himself and then enlisted as a private. His military record was long, honorable and distinguished. He was a little past twenty-one when he entered the army. His qualifications and his faithful service brought early promotion: from private to lieutenant, from lieutenant to captain, and from captain to major. In the Gettysburg campaign he received a severe wound which unfitted him for active campaigning, though he remained in the army and was in command of the post at Frederick when Early invaded Maryland in 1864, and took part in the battle of Monocacy. In October, 1864, he finally retired from the service.

He then opened offices in Frederick and Washington for the practice of law. He was almost continuously employed before the military court at Martinsburg, West Virginia, until the civil courts were organized in 1865. His legal capacity, as shown in defending prisoners before the military court, led to his being retained by many persons having business in the civil courts of Berkeley and adjoining counties, and, in connection with Major Andrews, he opened offices in Jefferson and Berkeley counties. He rapidly gained a good practice, and by 1867 was recognized as a strong lawyer. He differed with the radical Republicans who wanted to treat the seceding states as conquered provinces, and this forced him into affiliation with the Democratic party, then known as Conservatives. He took an active part in the reorganization of the state government and the re-establishment of civil law. He was one of the six representatives of the state of West Virginia to the great Peace Convention held at Philadelphia in 1866, and represented his county in every county, district and state convention held while he was resident in West Virginia.

His public activities led him to a certain extent into journalism, and he became associate editor and publisher of the first Conservative or Democratic newspaper published after the war in the eastern section of the state. In 1867 he was compelled to return to Maryland. He took an active part in the fall campaign of that year and was sent as a delegate to the judiciary convention of the Third District. He finally decided to locate permanently in his native state, and in 1868 opened an office at Towson.

On the 2d of June in that year he married Miss Mary V. Frail, daughter of Edward Frail, of Frederick, Maryland. Seven children were born of this marriage, of whom six are now living.

In the famous murder case of Sam McDonald, who had killed Berry Amos, he was retained by the family of Amos to assist in the prosecution of McDonald, and since that time has had a large and extensive practice, though he has lived up to the most rigid ethical standard, and has never sought business in his profession. In 1870 and 1871 he edited the Baltimore County Democrat, and in 1872 and 1873, in conjunction with William S. Keech, he edited and published the Baltimore County Herald, both of which were Democratic papers of high standard, and which taught sound principles of Democracy. Never an office seeker, while in the army he was nominated as a Republican for the office of State's Attorney in Baltimore county, which nomination he declined. For many years he served as counsel to the County Commissioners, and in 1870 was appointed Deputy State's Attorney. In 1877 the Democratic party met with defeat at the hands of the so-called "Potato Bugs." The Democrats recognized the fact that they had to strengthen their position, and Mr. Yellott was nominated and elected to the legislature, and he was a prominent figure in that body, which then contained many of the leading men of the state. When Judge Burke was elected to the bench Major Yellott was appointed State's Attorney, but, disliking the duties of prosecutor, he resigned after a few months. However, while holding the office, he successfully prosecuted five murder cases pending at the time of his appointment.

Major Yellott has been an extensive reader of biography, history and standard literature generally outside of his professional reading. In retrospective view of the past he saw that it was his own preference that caused him to enter the legal profession. He felt the calling would be more congenial to him and that he could be more useful as a lawyer than as a farmer. And he now believes his early reading of biography

to have been contributory to this conclusion. He sees that his own private study and contact with older men in active life were about of equal importance to him in the work of his profession. A modest man, he does not see where he has won any great success in a professional way, but the record shows the contrary. Among his clients he had for twenty-five years the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and other corporations. This of itself is a testimonial to his legal ability, for these great corporations do not employ poor lawyers.

He holds membership in the Masonic fraternity, the Grand Army and the Maryland Historical Society. His religious affiliations are with the Episcopal church. The old wound received in the army has prevented any active participation in athletic sports, and he finds his relaxations in cards, chess and on his farm.

Major Yellott has never aspired to authorship in a book-making way, but has contributed a number of articles to newspapers and magazines. He admits now that as a young man he was ambitious of holding public office, and he tells that a little familiarity with politics and politicians nipped this ambition; and that the ambition of his maturer years became a desire to be a useful lawyer and a good citizen.

The people of Towson regard Major Yellott as perhaps the most valuable citizen of the town during his residence. He has built many houses in the town and is interested in farming in different sections of the county. Of late years he has gradually withdrawn from practice and has not cared to participate in the rough-and-tumble contests of the courts.

While only once a member of the legislature, and not desirous of repeating that experience, he has been exceedingly useful in preparing and helping to secure enactment of many of the laws passed for the advancement of his section and the protection of the farming interests.

Major Yellott believes that thorough honesty, sobriety, strict application and moderate ambition will generally result in success in business. He further believes that every American citizen should be a politician in the better and higher meaning of the term; that he should have correct ideals as a citizen, consistently live up to them, but never be so much a partisan as to be willing to sacrifice the public good for party advantage. As political matters now stand he would be classed as an Independent, with Democratic leanings.

Major Yellott has lived a long and useful life, characterized by steady industry and single-minded devotion to duty; resulting from this he has won the esteem of a constituency as wide as his acquaintance.

ALOYSIUS LEO KNOTT

ALOYSIUS LEO KNOTT is a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and the son of Edward and Elizabeth Sprigg (Sweeney) Knott. Edward Knott was a native of Montgomery county, Maryland, and a farmer and planter, and a descendant in the fifth generation from James Knott, of Yorkshire, England, who, at the age of twenty-three, emigrated to Virginia in 1617, where he married and settled. Edward Knott was a lieutenant in the United States Army and served in the War of 1812.

In 1643 James Knott, with some of his children, removed to the province of Maryland, settling in Charles county, in which he obtained the grant of a large tract of land from Governor Leonard Calvert. As he came from the same county, Yorkshire, in England, as the Calverts, it is believed he removed to Maryland on that account. That there was intimacy between Leonard Calvert and James Knott is shown by the fact that Governor Calvert directed his administrator, Giles Brent, to pay to his friend, James Knott, the sum of £50 borrowed from him. James Knott died in Maryland in 1653, leaving a will of record in Annapolis, disposing of a large landed estate in Maryland and Virginia, and descendants in both colonies.

On his mother's side Mr. Knott is descended from Colonel Edward Digges, governor of Virginia, 1655-1659, a son of Sir Dudley Digges, a member of the Long Parliament, and Master of the Rolls temp: Charles I, whose son, Colonel William Digges, emigrated to Maryland in 1680 and was deputy governor of that province and commander of the forces of Charles, Lord Baltimore, in the Protestant Revolution of 1689; also from Thomas Gerard, a descendant of Sir Thomas Gerard, of county Kent, England, from Nehemiah Blackistone, son of John Blackistone, a member of the Long Parliament from Yorkshire, and one of the Regicide judges, from Captain James Neale and from Henry Sewall, secretary of the province, whose widow, Jane (Lowe) Sewall, married subsequently Charles, third Lord Baltimore, and second proprietary of Maryland, who resided several years in the province and was

governor. Neale and Gerard were among the first settlers of the province and all of these ancestors held prominent positions in the province, until the occurrence of the event known in Maryland colonial history as the Protestant Revolution of 1689. Most of them and their descendants, being Catholics, were thenceforth excluded from all the offices under the royal and proprietary governors and until the American Revolution of 1776. Of this faith the subject of this sketch is a member. Mr. Knott spent his early boyhood in the country. He was entered a pupil of St. John's Literary Institute, Frederick City, an institution founded and conducted by the Jesuits, in which he remained for a year. On the removal of his family to Baltimore City he became a student of St. Mary's College, Baltimore.

This college was founded for the education of Seculars, in 1791, by French emigrés priests of the illustrious order of St. Sulpice, France, who sought refuge in Maryland from the storms of the French Revolution. This college attained a distinguished reputation as an educational institution and graduated many prominent citizens of the city and state and also of other states. On the celebration of its centenary in 1891, Mr. Knott delivered the oration on behalf of the alumni. It is now an institution for the education of ecclesiastics of the Catholic church exclusively.

In this college, Mr. Knott went through the full course of six years and was graduated with honor at nineteen years of age, receiving the degree of A.B., and subsequently the degree of A.M. from that institution. The curriculum of studies necessary for graduation embraced the Greek, Latin and French languages, the latter being the language of the college, mathematics and the sciences generally. Mr. Knott's favorite authors in Greek were the dramatists, Homer, and Demosthenes; in Latin, Tacitus, Cæsar and Horace.

Mr. Knott has gone through a pretty full course of English literature. The authors which most impressed him were Addison, Bolingbroke, Cardinal Newman and Matthew Arnold and the prose writers of the Victorian era; in history, Gibbon, Macaulay and Lingard; in poetry, the Elizabethan dramatists, Milton, Dryden, Pope, Byron and Tennyson, and the great orators of England and America of the last two generations, especially Burke, Fox and Webster.

Mr. Knott's first experience in active life was as assistant principal in the Cumberland Academy, a private institution, in which he had charge of the classes of Greek, mathematics and surveying.

At the end of a year Mr. Knott returned to Baltimore, when he entered upon the study of the law in the office of William Schley, an eminent practitioner at the bar of that city. While prosecuting his law studies, Mr. Knott was offered and accepted the position of tutor in Greek and algebra in his alma mater, St. Mary's, for two hours in the afternoon.

Mr. Knott subsequently founded and was master for two years of the Howard Latin School near St. John's church, Howard county. Returning to Baltimore, he completed his law studies under Mr. Schley, and was admitted to the bar. He formed a professional connection with the late Mr. James H. Bevans, which lasted two years, at the end of which he entered on the duties of his profession alone. Mr. Knott's first essay in politics was as a member of the Reform party organized in 1859, against the Know Nothing party, which had secured complete control of the city and state.

This party had been started a few years before and had swept every Northern state by large majorities and carried Maryland. It was directed especially against the Roman Catholics and foreigners. Its short-lived career in Baltimore was marked by deeds of crime and violence that brought great discredit on the city and injury to its business.

The reform movement failed in the city, owing to the fact that the Know Nothing ruffians were sustained in their acts of violence at the polls by the mayor and police of the city, and a corrupt administration of the city criminal court. In the counties, however, reform was successful, and, having secured a majority of the general assembly of 1860, the reformers passed a stringent election law and a police bill taking the appointment and control of the police officers out of the hands of the mayor, and placing them in the hands of a board of commissioners appointed by the governor. These two measures dealt a fatal blow to the Know Nothing party.

But greater events were at hand: the Civil war was impending.

Like other young men of that day, Mr. Knott took a profound interest in the great questions then under discussion, but, unlike many others, he made a thorough and personal investigation of the controversy, even to the extent of visiting Washington to hear the debates in the Senate on the subject of the status of slavery in the territories, which divided the Democratic party, and which subsequently led to its disruption. As a member of the city Democratic committee, Mr. Knott

was present when the split in the national convention took place on its reassembling in the Front Street Theater, Baltimore, after its adjournment at Charleston, S. C. Convinced, by his study and examination, that the attitude of Judge Douglas and the regular Democracy on the subject of slavery in the territories was the attitude held by that party in the compromise measures of 1851 which had been affirmed and reaffirmed by that party in its platforms in 1852 and 1856, on both of which it had been successful—on that issue overwhelmingly defeating in 1852 and breaking up the Whig party, which in the North had passed completely under the control of Mr. Seward and the opponents of those compromise measures—and convinced also that secession from the party meant, and could logically only mean, secession from the Union, and that secession from the Union could only lead to civil war, and to the defeat and ruin of the South, Mr. Knott supported Judge Douglas and the regular Democracy in the Presidential election of 1860, making speeches explaining these views in many parts of the state. Mr. Knott has never regretted the position he took on that occasion.

On the outbreak of the war, though the forms of civil government were maintained, Maryland practically passed under military control, and that small minority of its population which was in sympathy with the radical republicanism of that day became the controlling force. The Democratic party ceased indeed to maintain an organization.

Mr. Knott, though not reared as a Democrat, allied himself, at a meeting held in Annapolis, with that party; and when, in February, 1864, it was decided to make an effort to reorganize the Democratic party in Maryland in the interest of constitutional government, Colonel (afterwards Governor) Oden Bowie was made chairman, and Mr. A. Leo Knott secretary of the State Central Committee. In that year Mr. Knott was sent as a delegate to the convention which met in Chicago and nominated General Geo. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for President. The Democratic party, however, was defeated.

The next three years were years of stress and turmoil in Maryland. The constitution of 1864, fathered by the extreme wing of the Republican party, had been forced upon the people in a manner which all men now know to have been illegal, and, despite the whole power of the federal government, inspired and directed by President Lincoln per-

sonally, and was only "counted in" by the slender majority of 218 votes. Vast numbers of the Democrats were practically disfranchised.

Undismayed by the powers arrayed against them, the Democrats determined to put a full ticket in the field, and Mr. Knott was the nominee for Congress in the third district. He was charged with being a rebel sympathizer and a warrant was made out for his arrest at the polls, but on the remonstrance of one of the judges it was not served, and Mr. Knott was dismissed, but without voting. By methods now well understood the state was carried for Lincoln. The Democrats continued to fight and they began to get recruits from moderate men who had been co-operating with the Republicans. Among these were the governor, Thomas Swann; Montgomery Blair, Lincoln's first postmaster-general; Edwin Webster, collector of the port of Baltimore; W. H. Purnell, postmaster of Baltimore, and others of similar character. Naturally such influential men brought a considerable following to the reorganized Democracy, and in the last desperate battle, fought the 6th of November, 1866, the Democrats carried every legislative district in Baltimore City, which, with their majority in the state at large, gave them two-thirds of each house of the general assembly, and enabled them thereby to formulate a call for the new constitutional convention. The main fight was in the city of Baltimore.

Governor Swann had removed the two Republican police commissioners, Messrs. Woods and Hindes, after trial, on the ground of gross misconduct in conducting the municipal election in the previous October and had appointed in their places Messrs. Valiant and Young. The removed commissioners refused to surrender their offices and, with the aid of the mayor, Judge Bond, the state's attorney and the police force, resisted the execution of the order of the governor.

The two gentlemen appointed by the governor, and Mr. Thompson, the sheriff of the city, were arrested and confined in the city jail without bail, on Saturday, November 3, 1866, before the election, by order of Judge Bond of the Criminal Court, on the charge of riot wrongfully preferred against them by the state's attorney. They were kept in jail until after the election. Subsequently, under habeas corpus proceedings, this action of the judge and the state's attorney was declared by Chief Justice Bartol of the Court of Appeals to be illegal, and the gentlemen so unjustly arrested and imprisoned were discharged. It was the desperate effort of a faction, unscrupulous in

means but insignificant in numbers, to perpetuate its ill-gotten power in the state.

Governor Swann then called on President Johnson for the aid of the federal government in suppressing this insurrectionary movement against the authority of the state. Generals Grant and Canby were despatched one after the other by the President to Baltimore to examine into, and report upon, the condition of things in the city. Before calling on Governor Swann, they both held interviews with the leaders of the Republican insurgents, and returning to Washington they reported against any interference on part of the government. Nor, after the visits of Generals Grant and Canby and their conduct while in the city, did the Democratic conservatives desire any interference of the federal government, for they felt convinced that if any interference should take place it would be exerted to support the recalcitrant police commissioners and the Republican party, and not to sustain Governor Swann and the oppressed people of Maryland. All these occurrences tended to dismay but not to discourage the Democratic conservatives, who entered on the election held on the 6th of November, 1866, without a single judge or clerk, although these had been assured to them by both Grant and Canby, and against the combined and violent opposition of the city authorities, the judge of the Criminal Court, the state's attorney's office, and the police force supplemented by 500 special officers collected from the canaile of the city, achieved a brilliant victory, carrying the three legislative districts, assuring thereby a majority of two-thirds of each house of the general assembly, and the passage of a bill for the call of a constitutional convention.

Of the House of Delegates of that general assembly Mr. Knott was a member from the second district of Baltimore. He was active in the proceedings, being a member of the joint committee of the Senate and House, of which Judge Carmichael, of Queen Anne's, was chairman, to report a bill for a call for a convention to frame a new constitution in the place of the constitution of 1864 adopted by the Republican party during the war. He was also a member of the Committee on Federal Relations, which reported a resolution refusing the assent of Maryland to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. He was the chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements that reported the bill for the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, and served on other committees.

The general assembly was now within three weeks of the close of

the session and neither the convention bill nor the military bill had been passed, both necessary and vital measures. The former had encountered unexpected opposition from some of the more timid and conservative members, who, alarmed by the threats of the Republicans, thought we should be content with a general enfranchisement act passed early in the session. There were grave doubts as to the constitutionality of this act enfranchising the people *en bloc* under the 4th Sec., Art. 1, of the constitution of 1864, and this course therefore would have left the question of the emancipation of the people open to the construction of a hostile judiciary. To this course there were insuperable objections. A caucus of the party was called at which Mr. Knott offered and advocated the following resolution: "Resolved, that laying aside all private and public bills, the Democratic conservatives hereby pledge themselves to devote the remainder of the session to the passage of the convention bill and the military bill."

During the session of the legislature violent threats had been made and resolutions adopted at meetings of Republicans in the city and throughout the state against the course pursued in that body by the Democratic conservatives in restoring the people to their rights, even to the extent of declaring that the federal government would be invoked to suppress "the rebels and traitors" who were trying to gain possession of the state and renew the rebellion.

To meet any such contingencies as were threatened, should they arise, and admonished by the weakness of the state authorities in the events preceding the election of November 6, 1866, it was deemed necessary to provide, arm and equip an adequate military force and place it in the hands of the governor. The resolutions offered by Mr. Knott were unanimously adopted by the caucus; and these two measures were immediately taken up and passed by the general assembly. The election of November 6, 1866, thus accomplished its work. The people of Maryland, after a long and arduous struggle, had at length come into their own. It was under the military bill then passed that the Fifth Regiment, now the pride of Baltimore City, was organized in the spring and summer of 1867.

The constitutional convention submitted the new constitution which was ratified, and in the fall of 1867, Oden Bowie, who during three years had led the struggle as chairman of the committee of which Mr. Knott was secretary, was nominated and elected governor by forty thousand majority. Mr. Knott was nominated and elected state's at-

torney of Baltimore by a majority of twenty thousand, and was re-elected to this office in 1871 and again in 1875, making three terms, covering a period of twelve years. During his incumbency of this office he was engaged in many prominent and notable trials. He was recognized as a vigorous prosecutor, not a rigorous one, esteeming it his duty to protect the innocent as well as to punish the guilty. In this position Mr. Knott attained a high reputation as an able, forcible and eloquent forensic orator and a keen cross-examiner. His retentive memory enabled him to dispense entirely with the taking of notes at the trial table. On his retirement from this office in January, 1880, he received the warm commendation of the newspaper press of the city for the zeal, ability, fidelity and fairness with which he had administered the important and responsible duties of his office and also had the cordial approval of the judge then presiding in the criminal court.

In 1883, Mr. Knott was a candidate for a position on the supreme bench of the city and was warmly supported by the Baltimore *Sun* and a large number of his professional brethren, but being antagonized by the city organization, then under the supreme control of the late William Pinkney Whyte, the mayor, he withdrew. The organization nominated all of the old judges. An independent movement was at once started, and Mr. Knott was solicited to become a candidate on the independent ticket, but declined. The people rose up and defeated the regular ticket by 11,000 majority—an overwhelming rebuke to boss rule, but its effect was transient. In 1884, Mr. Knott warmly supported Mr. Cleveland in the Presidential election, making speeches in a number of the Middle states, and in 1885 was tendered by President Cleveland the office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General. He was disposed to decline this office, but at the earnest request of Mr. A. S. Abell, the proprietor of the Baltimore *Sun,* of Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, and other prominent men who felt that he could be of great service, he accepted the position and entered upon the duties of the office April 1, 1885. In December, 1886, Governor Lloyd offered Mr. Knott, through Mr. George W. Dobbin, a seat on the bench of the supreme court of Baltimore City, then vacant. He at first accepted this appointment, but when he visited President Cleveland to inform him of it, the President persuaded him to decline the offer and retain his position in the Post Office Department. He did so and so greatly improved the mail service as to receive at the end of his term

the warm commendation of Postmaster-Generals Vilas and Dickinson. In 1889 he resumed the practice of his profession.

On October 12, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, Mr. Knott delivered the oration on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of the great discoverer erected in Druid Hill Park by the Italian societies of Baltimore City.

In 1892, Mr. Knott warmly supported Mr. Cleveland for a renomination, but the control of the Democratic party of the state by the late Senator A. P. Gorman enabled that political boss to throw a part of the vote of Maryland in the convention against Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland, however, secured the nomination and was re-elected. By his invitation, Mr. Knott visited Mr. Cleveland at Lakewood in February, 1893; cabinet officers, foreign appointments and other matters touching the incoming administration were discussed, and there also Mr. Knott learned that Mr. Gorman had served notice upon Mr. Cleveland that he must under no consideration appoint Mr. Knott to any place whatever, as he would make a personal matter of it. Mr. Gorman's antagonism to Mr. Knott grew out of a publication in March, 1892, wherein George Alfred Townsend had made unfounded claims for Mr. Gorman in connection with the resuscitation of the Democratic party in 1865. This statement being absolutely incorrect, Mr. Knott published in the Baltimore *Sun* a refutation of it. This was the sum of his offending against Mr. Gorman. Mr. Knott warned Mr. Cleveland that he could not rely upon Mr. Gorman's friendship in any way, and the result proved the correctness of his diagnosis. In 1899, at the earnest request of the party leaders, Mr. Knott accepted an election to the general assembly, and at the solicitation of Governor John Walter Smith and of Mr. Wilkinson, speaker of the House, accepted the position of chairman of the Committee on Corporations in that body. In that capacity he was instrumental and took a prominent part in passing the law for the reduction of the price of gas in Baltimore City from $1.50 to $1.10 per thousand feet. He also earnestly advocated the creation of a public franchise commission, which measure had in view the same object contemplated by the Public Utilities Commission created by the recent legislature of 1910. But owing to the opposition of the corporations and of the State Democratic organization the measure failed. This bill had two advantages over the act of 1910. It was framed on the model of the law passed by the State of Texas, the constitutionality of which had been sustained by the supreme court of that State, and by the

Supreme Court of the United States, and the expenses of the commission were not to exceed $15,000 annually.

In 1900, Mr. Knott was chosen professor of elementary law and of constitutional law in the Baltimore University Law School, and in 1904 of international law, resigning the chair of elementary law, and in 1905 was elected dean of that law school.

The great fire of 1904 burned the Calvert building, in which he had his office, and he lost a large and valuable law library.

In 1907, he practically retired from active practice and spent fourteen months abroad with his family. Since that time he has confined himself to his private affairs and to the duties devolving upon him as the dean and a professor in the Baltimore University Law School.

Mr. Knott is a member of the Maryland Club since 1871, of the Society of the War of 1812, of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland, and is president of the Maryland Original Research Society, and a member of the Maryland Historical Society. He has delivered many addresses on a variety of subjects in Baltimore, Washington and New York, and has contributed many articles and papers to the periodical and newspaper press on political, literary and historical subjects. He is the author of a monograph entitled "The History of the Redemption of a State," being a narrative of the political revolution which took place in Maryland in 1866 and 1867. Mr. Knott is also the author of a "History of Maryland," in the Encyclopedia Americana recently published.

He has represented the Democratic party of the state in three national conventions, those of 1864, 1872 and 1900, and was a member of the National Executive Committee for Maryland from 1872 to 1876. In local and municipal elections, he has always claimed and exercised the right to vote according to the dictates of his judgment and conscience. In 1904 he supported Mr. Roosevelt, considering that the Democratic party was at that time, as the late Mr. William C. Whitney declared, without an issue and without a man. And moreover Mr. Knott esteemed it as much his right, without impeaching his Democracy, to vote for that illustrious citizen, as Mr. Cleveland—three times nominated for the Presidency and twice elected to that high office by the Democratic party—and his friends and followers had to vote for Mr. McKinley in 1896 and 1900.

In 1873 he married Miss Regina M. Kenan, the daughter of Anthony and Mary (Phelan) Kenan. The ancestors of Mary Phelan

came from Waterford, Ireland, in 1776. John and Philip Phelan joined the American Army at Boston in September of that year. John was first an ensign and was promoted, on January 1, 1777, to lieutenant in Colonel Smith's regiment in the Continental Army. Philip was lieutenant of the third company of Colonel Henry Jackson's sixteenth regiment of the Massachusetts line. He afterwards held the same rank in the Continental Army. Both the brothers served under Greene in his famous Southern campaign, and Philip fell at the battle of Eutaw Springs. John remained in the army until October 17, 1783, attaining to the rank of captain and major by brevet. After the war he was in mercantile life in New York but finally lost his possessions through shipwreck. He then came to Baltimore and opened a classical and mathematical school on North Exeter street. Many prominent men of that day were his pupils. He was a member of the Cincinnati Society and died in Baltimore, September 13, 1827, and was buried with military honors.

Mrs. Knott, a resident of Washington at the time of the formation of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was one of its earliest members, being number 21 on its roster of now sixty thousand members, and is an honorary vice-president general for life, the number of which officers is limited to fifteen, and is conferred only on those who have rendered valuable services to the society. Mrs. Knott, on removing to Baltimore, founded the society in Maryland, on the 4th of March, 1892, being the first state regent, and afterwards regent for ten years of the Baltimore chapter, the first chapter established in the state. During her incumbency of this office, many interesting events took place, and several memorials to Maryland heroes of the Revolution were erected by that chapter.

"The idea of true success in life," Mr. Knott writes, "depends on one's viewpoint. If, as Cicero says, it is to live honestly and honorably and give every one his own; if, further, it is to serve God, your country, your neighbor and yourself fully, fairly and to the measure of your ability, then I recommend the early acquisition of sound principles of conduct, correct and exact methods, work and the faithful and diligent discharge of every duty and good moral habits. These will furnish forth one with all that is requisite to attain success according to this standard.

"But if one means mere success in life, financial or political, without regard to the means and methods of its attainment '*per fas aut*

nefas,' at all hazards, the things I have recommended will be obstacles, not helps. In that case, however, success will be without honor to oneself or usefulness to one's fellow men, and the Ciceronian rule of life and conduct will have to be discarded, though one may end his career a millionaire in Wall Street or in the United States Senate."

Mr. Knott, in the prime of his strength, was thrown actively into the mightiest struggle in our political history. He bore himself faithfully and well and though possessed of laudable ambition never allowed any personal interest to deflect him for a moment from the side where he felt that his duty lay. He can look back therefore upon his record with satisfaction. It has been honorable, brilliant and useful. No man's can be more.

Edwin F. Abell

THE ABELL FAMILY

ARUNAH SHEPHERDSON ABELL, treasurer of the A. S. Abell Company, publishers of the Baltimore Sun, was born at Pikesville, Baltimore county, Maryland. He is the eldest son of the late Edwin F. Abell, who was the eldest son of Arunah S. Abell, the founder of the Sun. His mother was Margaret Curley. Arunah S. Abell is eighth in descent from Robert Abell, the immigrant, who came from England to Massachusetts. A son was born to Robert Abell during the voyage, and on account of the stormy trip this son was named Preserved. Preserved had a son Joshua, whose son was another Robert, the Revolutionary soldier. Caleb, son of this second Robert, was an officer in the War of 1812 and was the father of A. S. Abell, founder of the Sun. Caleb Abell, the soldier of 1812, married a daughter of Colonel Arunah Shepherdson, from whom the honored and distinguished name of his descendant comes.

Arunah S. Abell was a strong and athletic boy, fond of outdoor sports and devoted to the country pursuits. His father gave him the advantage of a good education, sending him to Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, and then to Georgetown University, in Washington, District of Columbia. After completing his college course, Mr. Abell, at an early age, entered the service of the Baltimore Sun in the business department, or counting room. After the publishers of the Sun were incorporated as the A. S. Abell Company, Mr. Abell became its treasurer and a member of the directorate, positions which he still occupies with honor and ability. A good deal of his home life has been spent in the country near the city, where he has raised his children amidst the best possible surroundings and environment. He is domestic in his tastes and habits, and has never taken any active part in politics, although he has strong political connections, being an adherent of the Democratic party and a member of the Catholic church. On the 22d of June, 1892, he married Miss Anna T. Schley. Mr. and Mrs. Abell are blessed with an interesting family of seven children.

Mr. Arunah S. Abell is of the third generation of Abells who have

owned the Baltimore Sun. He is, in fact, the eldest son of his father, and his father was the eldest son of the founder of the great paper. The present treasurer of the Sun, Mr. A. S. Abell, has held that office a number of years, and has been engaged in the paper nearly all of his life since boyhood.

The history of the Abell family is so closely identified with that of the Baltimore Sun that they cannot be dissociated.

Between Arunah S. Abell and his younger brother, Walter W. Abell, there has always been the closest intimacy and the most tender affection. Walter W. Abell, the second son of Edwin F. Abell and a grandson of the founder of the Sun, was born at his father's country home near Pikesville, Baltimore county, in 1872. He received his elementary education in a private school and then went to Georgetown University. After leaving school he was employed for a time in the National Marine Bank, but soon went into the Sun office where he addressed himself to a study of the business in its various details. Upon the death of his uncle, George W. Abell, in 1894, the charge of the Sun and all the great property of the Abell estate devolved upon Edwin F. Abell, then the only surviving son of A. S. Abell, the elder. Having his hands full of business, Mr. E. F. Abell soon put his son, Walter W., forward to assume gradually the management of the Sun. Walter speedily developed a strong aptitude in the newspaper business and gave every evidence of the success which he afterwards attained. He was elected vice-president of the A. S. Abell Company, and had almost absolute direction of the policy and conduct of the Sun. The death of his father in 1904 deprived him of the guidance and advice of that distinguished man, and from that time to 1909 he was practically alone in the management of the paper, being president of the A. S. Abell Company. Several times he enjoyed in travel a temporary relief from the heavy responsibility which almost weighed him down. He made a trip to Europe and several extended tours in the United States, gaining in his travels a breadth of view which served him well in his newspaper business. It was while he was conducting the Sun that the great fire of 1904 occurred, and the old Sun iron building was destroyed. In that trying time he retained his good judgment, was free from excitement and made his arrangements for the publication of the paper with singular forethought, neglecting no details and avoiding the omission of a single issue.

One of the greatest achievements of Mr. Abell, in his newspaper

Very Truly Yours,
A. S. Abell.

career, was the purchase of the lots at the corner of Charles and Baltimore streets, and the erection of the present superb Sun building upon that conspicuous site at the geographical and business center of the city. This building was planned in every detail with relation to its newspaper use and is perhaps one of the finest newspaper offices in the world. By his courage and far-sighted wisdom in investing so large a sum for a home for the Sun, Mr. Abell exhibited his striking characteristics. He also manifested courage in no ordinary degree in the conduct of the Sun. While the Sun was always recognized as a Democratic paper dependent upon Democrats for a large portion of its circulation and business, Mr. Abell did not hesitate to oppose the party when he believed that it was in the wrong, although he knew that in doing so he would offend a large number of his supporters. But his independence was always justified in the end.

At the stockholders' meeting of the A. S. Abell Company in the spring of 1909, Mr. W. W. Abell announced that he would not be a candidate for reelection to the presidency of the company. He had determined to retire from the management of the paper and take a long rest, making a tour of the world and a visit to many lands. He severed various business connections and started out in the summer of 1909. His travels carried him far away from the beaten tracks, into Russia, Turkey, the Balkan states, Egypt and the Far East. While he was in Japan, in April, 1910, Governor Crothers appointed him as one of the three members of the Public Service Commission, which had been created by the legislature at the session of 1910. The appointment was made without conference with Mr. Abell and without knowing whether he would accept the office. Mr. Abell has never married. He lives with his stepmother.

Arunah S. Abell, the founder of the Sun, was born in East Providence, Rhode Island, August 10, 1806, of English ancestry. His grandfather had served in Washington's army. Mr. Abell's education was received in the common school of his native town. At an early age he was employed as a clerk in a store. In 1822, when only sixteen, he became an apprentice in the office of the Providence Patriot. At the end of his apprenticeship he was employed as manager in one of the largest printing offices in Boston. Shortly afterwards he went to Philadelphia, and there became acquainted with William M. Swain and Azariah H. Simmons, both of them printers. These three enterprising young men formed an alliance, and on the 29th of April, 1836, they

published the first number of the Philadelphia Ledger. At the end of the first year the Ledger was paying so well that the proprietors began looking around for a place to start another paper, and settled upon Baltimore. On the 17th day of May, 1837, the first number of the Sun was issued from its office on Light street. A copy of this first issue was left at the door of nearly every house in Baltimore, which at that time was a city of about 90,000 population. The Sun, from the beginning, was a pioneer. It was the pioneer among " penny " papers, the price from the beginning for many years being one cent. It was also one of the pioneers in independent journalism. The fashion in the first half of the nineteenth century was for " party organs " instead of newspapers. The publication of the news was a secondary consideration. The main object for which a paper was published was to support a political party or some particular individual or candidate of a party. The prospectus of the Sun contained the statement of the policy to which it has adhered through all the intervening years down to the present time. That statement was that " On political principles and questions involving the honor or interest of the whole country, we shall be firm and temperate. Our object will be the common good, without regard to sections, factions or parties, and for this object we shall labor without fear or partiality." That is a somewhat accurate statement of the policy of the Sun of the present day. While still a member of the firm that owned the Philadelphia Ledger, the entire management of the Sun devolved upon Mr. Abell, who thenceforward made his home in Baltimore. In six months the Sun had established itself with a circulation of 8500 and a good advertising patronage. It was enterprising from the beginning. It printed the first Presidential message ever printed in Baltimore. That was in December, 1838, the copy coming over by the steam cars and from the outer depot by swift ponies. Previously to that time the messages published in Baltimore were in the form of supplements, printed by the Washington newspapers, and the readers of the Baltimore papers did not get a message until it was two days old. In all these years the Sun, by its exceptional enterprise, was able to publish important events in advance of other papers. The famous pony express was established about 1840, and was employed in the collection of news until the magnetic telegraph got into general use. News of the events of the Mexican war was brought to the Sun by an overland express of sixty horses, established by Mr. Abell, between New Orleans and Baltimore. The trip between the

W. W. Thum

two cities occupied about six days. By this route and through the Sun, the Government at Washington received the first news of the surrender of Vera Cruz and of other important events of the Mexican war.

The Sun also ran a pony express between Baltimore and Boston, and by this enterprise was enabled to precede the other newspapers of the city in the publication of eastern and foreign news.

Another enterprise for gathering news started by the Abells for the Sun was the carrier-pigeon express. This news service employed about five hundred pigeons flying between Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Abell was among the first to perceive the value and the possibilities of the electric telegraph, and he rendered Professor Morse most valuable aid and gave him every encouragement in applying his great invention, urging the appropriation by Congress of $30,000 for stringing the wires between Washington and Baltimore. As soon as the line was constructed, the Sun became the constant patron of the new enterprise, and on May 11, 1846, received by wire a message to Congress from the President, and published it the next day. This was the first Presidential message that ever went over the wires. This message was printed in Paris by the Academy of Sciences, the Sun's telegraphic publication side by side with an authenticated copy of the original. It was found that the telegraph had made an accurate transmission.

The publication of the Sun was begun on a single-cylinder press, turned by hand. Improvement followed improvement in the machinery employed, until, in 1853, a new invention known as "Hoe's last fast type revolving cylinder presses," was introduced. These were the first presses in which the type was affixed to the cylinder instead of lying on a flat bed, that were ever used in the world. In this, as in other improvements and enterprises, the Sun was the pioneer. The type-revolving presses were used until 1867, when the stereotyping or electrotyping process was first used.

The first publication office of the Sun was at 21 Light street. In February, 1839, it was removed to Baltimore (or Market street, as it was then called) and Gay. In 1851 the Sun moved into its new iron building at the corner of Baltimore and South streets, where its publication was continued until the building was destroyed by the great fire in 1904, when, after publication for a while in Washington and in the emergency building on Saratoga street, the present splendid building was completed, and the Sun moved into it. The old Sun iron building

was distinguished as being the first building in the United States of iron construction. The building, along with the newspaper property, was owned by the firm which published the Sun and the Philadelphia Ledger, but in 1860 Mr. Abell bought the interest of his partners and became the sole owner of the building at a valuation of $80,000. In 1864 Mr. Abell sold his interest in the Philadelphia Ledger, and in 1868 he became the sole proprietor of the Sun.

During the period of the Civil war, when Baltimore was practically under martial law, or at any rate under military dominations, some of the papers were suppressed, and the Sun was regarded with determined hostility by the authorities. But Mr. Abell, who was always distinguished for his moderation, was careful to give no excuse or pretext for the suppression of his paper. He published the war news as accurately as was safe to do and refrained from editorial comment. This policy triumphed and, when the war was over and ended, the Sun took the lead in the movement for the restoration of popular government and the removal of political disabilities.

The management of the Sun did not engage the entire energy of its founder during the half century in which he owned it and directed its course. In all these years he was accumulating wealth, much of which he invested in real estate in and around Baltimore. His home for years was on Saratoga street adjoining the rectory of old St. Paul's church. This dwelling was demolished when Cathedral street was opened to Saratoga. He built the Abell block on Baltimore street at the corner of Eutaw, at the time of its erection one of the finest buildings in the city. He bought the Woodbourne and Guilford estates and other suburban property, which is still owned by his heirs.

In 1838, one year after he came to Baltimore to live, Mr. Abell married Mrs. Mary Campbell, daughter of John Fox. They had twelve children. Mr. Abell was not a church member, but his wife was a devout Catholic, and all their children were reared in that faith. In 1887 the three sons, who were living at the time, namely Edwin F., George W. and Walter R. Abell, were associated in the ownership and management of the Sun. Until his death, in 1894, George W. Abell had the almost exclusive management of the paper. Then Edwin F. Abell became president of the company, which had been incorporated, and continued in that position until his death, when he was succeeded by his second son, Walter W. Abell, who had already, for a period of years, been in charge, his father resigning the entire control into his hands.

When the Sun iron building was destroyed in the fire of 1904, not a single issue of the paper was missed. Work on the Monday issue was continued in the Sun building until the fire had almost reached it. Then the whole force was transferred by a special train to Washington, where the work of setting type and preparing copy was continued in the office of the Evening Star, which paper generously offered the use of all of its facilities and equipment to the Sun. From the Star building the Sun was issued for two months. On the 7th of April the paper was returned to Baltimore into the emergency building and job office on Saratoga street, from which place it was published until the completion of the present splendid building on Baltimore and Charles streets in November, 1906. The present home of the Sun is regarded as one of the finest and best-equipped newspaper offices in the world.

Mr. Edwin Franklin Abell, father of Mr. Arunah S. Abell, treasurer of the A. S. Abell Company, was born in Baltimore, May 15, 1840, and died in that city February 28, 1904. He was the eldest of the twelve children of the founder of the Sun. He had three brothers, Charles S. Abell, who died in 1875; Walter R. Abell, who died in 1891, and George W. Abell, who died in 1894. Edwin F. Abell received his education in the public schools of Baltimore and in Harford county and at the Reverend Mr. Dalrymple's University School in Baltimore. At the age of sixteen years Mr. Abell entered the counting room of the Sun. As an owner of one-third interest in the paper and in later years as trustee for another one-third interest, and in the latter years of his life as president of the A. S. Abell Company, he gave to the paper all that was demanded of him. But for many years, in their division of labor, the Sun was conducted by Mr. George W. Abell, while Mr. E. F. Abell devoted his time more especially to the affairs of the other parts of the Abell estate, which included large holdings of real estate, both city and suburban. But his brother constantly appealed to him for advice in the conduct of the Sun, which advice was distinguished for its wisdom. Mr. Abell was a man of retiring disposition, never putting himself forward in the Sun, but on the contrary keeping himself and his personality constantly in the background and in seclusion. It was his desire to conduct the Sun as a public institution for the public welfare without regard for the private interests of its proprietors. He had no social nor political ambitions, no personal enmities, and the Sun was never to be used for the benefit of his personal friends. His nature was gentle and his charities almost without limit and always without osten-

tation. He never turned his face from any poor man and he was the benefactor of the widow and the fatherless. It was his joy to make Christmas a time of festivity and good cheer for all of his poor neighbors. He had a beautiful home in the suburbs of Baltimore, where he loved to receive his friends.

Mr. Abell was twice married, his first wife being the daughter of the late Henry R. Curley, and his widow a daughter of the late Francis B. Laurenson. He left by his former marriage two sons, Arunah S. Abell and W. W. Abell, who had been associated with him in business for some years, and a daughter, Mrs. James Dudley Morgan, of Washington.

Mr. Abell had been in bad health for some time when the great fire of February 7, 1904, came. The shock of that disaster and the destruction of the old Sun iron building, together with a vast amount of other property belonging to the Abell estate, perhaps hastened his death. He passed away peacefully on the 28th of February, 1904, while the smoke of the fire was still ascending from the ruins. At the time of his death he was occupying a rented house at the northeast corner of Charles and Preston streets. His funeral was held at the Cathedral, Cardinal Gibbons preaching a sermon to an enormous congregation. Upon his death, the policy of the Sun, which he had maintained, was continued by his son, Walter W. Abell, who became president of the A. S. Abell Company, ably aided by his brother, Arunah S. Abell.

The death of Edwin F. Abell was announced in both branches of the City Council of Baltimore, and in both houses of the legislature of Maryland. In all these bodies resolutions of respect were adopted and the Senate of Maryland adjourned as a special mark of respect and honor.